PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

o. 34 PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1885. Price Two Cents.

...l Notices.

...AND MASON'S UNION.
...r Saturday evening (Aug. 1, at ...Important business. By or...

...ewrence Lodge, No. 74 K. of P., will ...ular in D. G. Carney and other grand officers on Friday evening, next, July 31, in their Castle Hall. Every member is requested to be present.
F. JACKSON,
E. W. WAKEFIELD, Com.
W. J. MATTOX.

FOR SALE—By want of use, at great bargains, "Apply at the office of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 38 and 40 opposite depot Plainfield, N. J.

Lady's complete turnout, consisting of handsome blooded bay mare, 6 years old, warranted sound and kind and true. To be driven by lady, present owner for past four years, is a stylish, spirited and fine driver, not afraid of cars but no vicious and in fact every way thoroughly reliable, one leather top phaeton, nearly new, two dollars will buy the above outfit or will sell separately. Also one Coupe Rockaway with shifting glass front seat, one top phaeton, one village cart $50; beautiful sleigh $60; saddle and bridle $20; coupe harness full size $30.
7-27-tf

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front 250 feet deep on Bell Netherwood, on La Grande Ave., west of Woodland Ave. Desirable residences on either side of it. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 38 and 40 opposite Plainfield station.
7-27-tf

TWO NEW HOUSES for sale at a bargain or will exchange. Also one building lot forty feet front. Enquire of Chas. H. Hand, corner Fifth and Liberty streets.
7-20-2w

BUSINESS FOR SALE.
Reasons for selling two fine hundred dollars. Address Box 1297, Plainfield.
6-10-tf

THE REFORM CLUB HALL
with seating capacity for eight hundred, with accompaniments of piano and steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.
1 6

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE
in complete order. Lot 50x125 feet, with a good stable. Excellent neighborhood; with schools and churches near. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Isaac Shuman, 21 Somerset street.
5-30tf

THE BEST SAFEGUARD
against Cholera and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which eat holes in clothing, etc. Thorp's Disinfectant Powder for Prints and New streets. P. O. Box 334.
6-20 3m

FARM FOR SALE.
A. Chetwood will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 16 East Front street.
5-11-tf

Cent-a-word Corner

A BAY HORSE—for sale cheap. Apply to Berry & Thorn, cor. Front street and Park ave. 1-6

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to Berry & Thorn are requested to call and settle before the 1st of next month.
1 6

LOST—About July 24th, a white shawl with crochet border. Suitable reward offered if returned to Butler's Drug Store.

TWO LIGHT housekeeping rooms, cheap. For information apply to A. E. Lincoln, Park avenue corner.
31-tf

RESPECTABLE COLORED GIRL wishes a place as first-class cook. 62 East Fourth St. 31-2

HOUSE CORNER LOT—100 feet on Madison Avenue by about 200 feet on North Second street, between fence lines. Bargain. Apply to Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 38 and 40 opposite depot station Plainfield, N. J.
7-30-tf

LOST—Some time since near the stamp office on July 26, 1885, a sum of money. A suitable reward will be given on returning it to 11 Crescent avenue.
29-3

FOR SALE.—A good bay horse, a platform spring wagon, and harness; all in good order, and a full set of harness. Will be sold very cheap. Apply for one week at McDonnell's Livery Stable.
29-6

WANTED—Canvass past bands. J. B. French, 29 Front street.
27-tf

TO LET FURNISHED—By the year for longer a time, the Lathrop Cottage, corner Crescent avenue and Third Place. Apply to E. C. Mulford, real estate broker, 38 and 37 opposite depot Plainfield, N. J.
6-30-tf

PASTURE for horses and cattle, shaded and water. 18 East Front street.
1-1-tf

AN 8 No. 1, concert grand piano for sale at A. Carey's, 45 West Front street. Will be sold very low.
6-26-tf

Educational.

ELOCUTION.
Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1583.

PIANO LESSONS.
Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. W. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood, and to others. P. O. Box, 1583.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO,
No. 21 Cushman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

Professional Cards.

DR. J. F. GRIFFIN,
Homeopathist and Electrician corner Second and Washington streets. Office hours till 9 a. m., 2 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON,
Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public, Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH,
Counsellor-at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN,
Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block, Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J.
Geo. P. Suydam. W. Stillman.

DR. E. W. HUGHES,
Physician and Surgeon, 77 West Front street, corner Central avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, till 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST.
21 East Front street, over Gritten's Hardware Store. Formerly at 264 Broad Second street, Newark. Office hours from 8 till 5.

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST,
46 West Front street. Gives special attention as a local anesthetic. Gold filling a specialty.

J. BROOKE,
Accountant and bookkeeper. Time accounts made up and books kept by the day or job. Balance sheets and statements of all descriptions. Letters addressed. Strictest confidence may be relied on. Address 42 East Front street.

GEORGE W. CASWELL,
Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal testimony and all kinds of work a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Typewriting done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph typewriter. Office, Corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. WINHAM,
Civil Engineer, Counsel's Building,
Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twenty years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with promptness and fidelity.
9-25-1y

DR. T. S. DAVIS,
Homeopathic Physician,
Office 23 Somerset street, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J.
Office hours—7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m.
Telephone Call 28.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES,
Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased the records of A. A. Titsworth, are prepared to make R. R. and T. surveys, and subdivisions of land in Union and connecting with nearly every point of property in the county. Maps prepared to any scale. Office over Star with seamless accuracy and despatch. 24 Park avenue, Music Hall. P. O. Locke Box 1297.
2-21-1y

CRAYON PORTRAITS.
Miss Lucy Sawyer, Crayon Artist. Specimen's can be seen at 76 West Front, where orders will be received.
6-13-tf

WILLIAM B. MAXSON,
Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate, collect mortgages, negotiate loans and take charge of property. Office, Maxson's Block, corner Front and Somerset streets, Plainfield, N. J.

DR. J. W. ANDERSON,
Dentist, 21 East Front street. Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 and 2 to 5 p. m.
5-30-6m

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.	1884.
6 a. m. 68	6 a. m. 63
9 a. m. 81	9 a. m. 70
12 m 85	12 m. 76
3 p m. 85	3 p. m. 85

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885	1884
Sunrise.....4.53 a.m.	Sunrise.....4.53 a.m.
Sun Sets.....7.19 p.m.	Sun Sets.....7.19 p.m.
Moon Rises 8. 3 a.m.	Moon Rises.....p.m.

Chronological Events.

Battle of Midden 1759.—Louis XIV, died 1715.

Signal Office Prediction.

The weather to-morrow promises to be cooler and fair.

JOTTINGS.

—Boehms are making a run on Jerseys.

—The new Bee Hive advertisement offers Gents' flannel shirts at very low prices.

—Schlitz, of Somerset street, has completed a figure of Gen. Grant lying in state, to place with suitable drapery over his door.

—A Park avenue sign reads, "umbrellas and parasols re-covered." Leave out the hyphen, and how we would like to escape together our pennies and flock to the place.

—The Baptist excursion for Asbury Park yesterday returned last evening, the excursionists greatly delighted with the day's pleasure. The excursion is considered the largest one which has left Plainfield this year.

—Lilly Moore, about twelve years old, daughter of George Moore, of North Plainfield, was lost on the Baptist excursion excursion yesterday, and at last accounts had not been found. Her father watched for her at the depot yesterday until midnight.

—In French's Lane to-day for several hours a well dressed man of about twenty-five years of age, was stretched on the bare ground, and against a stable, sleeping off the effects of a drunk. He served one good purpose. He was a good temperance lecture to those who beheld him.

—Night blooming cereus are opening their buds nightly at the residence of George Lewis, on Mountain avenue. Four opened last evening and seven are expected to open this evening. Mr. Lewis has a way plan which is remarkable for its beauty and magnificence. There were about fifty persons viewing his garden last night. He is very fond of floriculture. A large crowd also collected in front of the residence of Mrs. Lindsay last evening and watched a large cereus in full bloom.

—Corporation Counsel Marsh has brought suit in the Supreme Court for Carl Polak to test the question of the liability of the owners of barbed wire fences for injuries sustained by horses and cattle, coming in contact with such fences. Mr. Polak lost a very valuable horse by means of such a fence, and values his damages at one thousand dollars, but he is chiefly desirous of obtaining a decision that will voice the sentiment of all humane people and banish from the State or render harmless an instrument of torture. Vast amounts of money are invested in this barbed wire fence industry, and the case will attract attention throughout the country.

There Was no Sale.

A distress warrant was recently issued by ex-Mayor Maxson, on the furniture and other goods of Daly's City Hotel, for arrears of rent due to the owner of the building, Wm. Moore. The action was carried forward against Miss Ellen McCarthy and Dennis J. Daly, as lessee of the building. Miss McCarthy held a chattel mortgage on the property for $6,000, and the counsel for Mr. Moore understood that a transfer of the lease had been made to her. It seems that the lady had never accepted the transfer, and that the lease was Maurice Daly. The result of the situation was, that yesterday Corporation Counsel Marsh obtained from the Chancellor an injunction upon the suit. The property had already been advertised for sale, and the hour of the sale set down for two o'clock yesterday afternoon. When two o'clock came things were at a standstill. The counsel for the plaintiff was Messrs. Maxson, Lindaberry and Clark; for the defendants, Messrs. Marsh, and Jackson and Codington.

$210 Fishing.

Twenty fishermen, including Freeholder Vanderbeek, Colonel Dietrich, Dr. Thiers, Isaac Hoyt, Peter Hoyt, Jr., Councilman Coleman, ex-Councilman Ross, F. C. Langhorn, Robert Cook, David J. Bolce, Corliss Meeker, Frank Dodge, Ed. Sebring, Wm. Smith and Mr. Bolce and a friend from Piscataway, left the Baptist excursion yesterday and went further on to the Bay Bridge Station, hired a sloop, cost $10, and went trolling to coax the wandering fish with $200 worth of fishing tackle, but only two innocent piscatorial specimens were gulled by their sophistry, and those were both fish, too weak to get away. The party were told the old story of "the large number of fish which were caught the day before," and one of them innocently told it about town last evening, and to one man who said it was the same old tale he answered for twenty cents. Nobody knows what became of the fish at $105 each, but the party say they had a good time anyhow.

—John Jansse, aged twenty-two, unmarried, night watchman at Peters' brewery, Union Hill, was found in front of the brewery at that place, on Wednesday morning, shot through the head. The body was cold. His pistol was found by his side with every chamber loaded. The police suspect murder.

A ROSY PICTURE.

A Letter from Ex-Judge P. P. Good.

The following extracts from a letter from ex-Judge P. P. Good, formerly of this city, to Guillermo Thorn, the photographer, of East Front street will be of interest to many of our readers:

SANBORN, Barnes Co., Dakota Territory.
July 22, 1885.

Mr. G. Thorn,

DEAR FRIEND—The conclusion of my general observations is, that the whole country is in a very peculiar situation. Everything has been overdoing the matter by way of business, and extraordinary high rates of interest, averaging 12 per cent. have driven everything into a feverish state of excitement. As a consequence everything became abnormal, and the natural laws of trade could not survive under such a state of inflation. The revolt will be a reaction and it will take time to bring affairs around to their natural condition. We are just on the turning point. . . . The opportunities here in this mighty West are so numerous that I am surprised that our young men should remain in your localities. I never saw such beautiful cities as St. Paul and Minneapolis. Such stupendous growth is unheard of in any southern cities. I cannot describe to you in this letter all the particulars which should be in your possession, as to this wonderful and beautiful country. I say wonderful and beautiful, for it is really magnificent. The wealth that lies in this soil is beyond all calculation. As ages roll around, the wealth of this inexhaustible loam will support millions upon millions of people, and build every where such cities as I have mentioned.

At this writing, I am in the beautiful Red River Valley, which extends far north into the British possessions, and, in this age of railroad facilities, which attend the opening of every new country, soon almost annihilated. This country can be easily adjusted to the best stage of civilization in the east. I cannot realize that I am in a wilderness, where only a few years ago, the buffalos and Indians were roaming over the plains which are now white with vast fields of wheat. The great curse of the towns along the Pacific Railroad, are the land sharks, who loan money at exorbitant rates of interest, and monopolizers of all kinds and classes. Happily it seems assured that the reign of this kind of people is about past, and a more healthful future opens before the country. I shall in a few days, be in the wilds of Montana and Idaho, and shortly in Washington Territory. My intentions are to remain there during the coming Winter.

The thought often occurs to me what a grand chance our people have to obtain homes in this country. Those who are now getting hands that are cheap will soon be gone. If 136 families could be organized, who would come out here and colonize a whole township of government lands, it would be a splendid opportunity. Let each family be worth at least $500 or $600 when they arrive on the ground, then co-operate in ploughing up the soil and improving the land until they get fully under way. This method would give good society, increase the value of the land the first year not less than $10 per acre, and double it the second. There are thirty six sections in each township, sections sixteen and thirty-six being reserved for school purposes in all the Territories. This is the secret of how many States get their enormous sums of money for school purposes. In each square mile we have 640 acres, which divided into quarters, gives 160 acres to each settler, which he will get free by settling upon it and paying a very small sum by way of fee to the land office.

I know a young lady from Plainfield, who, with some other Misses, have taken up lands in this manner, a pre-emption and a tree claim, and has 320 acres in her own right. She married a fine young man who had as many more acres. They now have a farm of over 900 acres.

I find splendid fishing and hunting in this territory. If the poor drunkards in Plainfield could adopt some such plan as I have mentioned, and be transplanted to this country, they would not have a chance to think of getting drunk and raising the mischief.

Two Historic Letters.

We give below the letters that passed between General Grant and General Lee just before the surrender of the latter at Appomattox:

GEN. GRANT TO GEN. LEE.

To Robert Lee, Commanding the Army of the Confederate States of America:

GENERAL:—The result of last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia. I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood by asking you to surrender that portion of the Confederate States Army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieut. General.

GEN. LEE TO GEN. GRANT.

To U. S. Grant, Commanding the Army of the Potomac.

GENERAL:—I received your note of this date. Though not entertaining the opinion you express of the hopelessness on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and, therefore, will treat with you on terms of surrender.

R. E. LEE,
General.

Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865.

Advertised Letters.

List of advertised letters in the Plainfield post-office, August 1, 1885:

Anderson, Mrs. W.
Bahlmann, R.
Macleod, Mary
Reynolds, Miss E.
Skoqquist, Erik
Stephens, Mrs. Mary
Wain, Mrs. J. E.
Christensen, Ane M.
Dalton, Miss Mary
Otto, Benjamin
Rogers, R., A. (2)
Runyon, Mrs. F. A.
Setchworth, Lizzie T
Smith, Mrs. M. B.
Storey, Mrs B.
Wurster, Mary Ann

When called for, please say advertised.

E. R. Pope, P. M.

The boiler in the soap and fertilizer factory of D. J. Jones, at Mt. Pleasant, about two miles from Matawan, exploded on Tuesday afternoon. The engineer, Edward Bennett, was badly injured.

Plainfield Presidents.

In the matter of honorable functionaries Plainfield is so liberally supplied that it would be a difficult matter to prick a Plainfielder without drawing the blood of a leading officer of something or other of high or low degree. In the matter of Presidents, we have

Henry A. McGee, residing in North Plainfield, President of the Standard Oil Co., President of the New York Stock Exchange Safe Deposit Co., and Vice-President of the Stock Exchange.

A. D. Sheppard, residing at Scotch Plains, a suburb of Plainfield, President of the American Bank Note Co., J. B. Gibbs, President of the Manhattan Temperance Association.

J. H. Vincent, D. D., Chancellor of Chautauqua University and Chairman of the International Lesson Committee.

John W. Murray, Vice-President of the German American Insurance Company, as well as President of the Board of Education.

Mrs. J. W. Yates, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

John H. French, President of the Plainfield Reform Club.

C. Potter, Jr., President of the American Sabbath Tract Society.

T. H. Tomlinson, M. D., President of the Union Co. Medical Association.

Charles Hyde, President of the City National Bank, the Hyde National Bank of Titusville, Pa., and the First and Second National Banks of that place.

Jos. A. Bogardus, President of the American Temperance Union.

Frank Coriell, President of Common Council.

Councilmen John B. Dumont, Vice-President of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Geo. H. Babcock, President of the Babcock and Wilcox Boiler Company, of New York.

J. L. Hurlbut, D. D., President of the New Jersey Sunday School Association.

Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis, ex-President of the same organization.

Ex-Mayor Wm. B. Maxson, President of the New Jersey State Temperance League, and President of Union County Bar Association.

This is only a tithe of the actual number, many of whom keep so quiet that their titles must be hunted up with a lantern, not however because they don't belong to honest men.

A Big Scare.

Mrs. Martin, of 135 Park avenue, near Crescent avenue, having been detained late on a visit to the West side of town last evening, had two boys, of about 12 and 14 years, respectively, accompany her home, and at her house not wishing to disturb the family who entered on quietly, that her husband failed to hear her, but heard the boys on his grounds, and suspecting them to be burglars, gave chase, alarming the neighborhood, the boys scared out of their wits, yelling and running for dear life. Pursuer and pursued rushed down Park avenue, and their noise brought out residents along the route, some en dishabille, the men armed, the women terrified, the children screaming, and the dogs barking furiously. The servants at the Park House were out en masse in all kinds of quarters. But at last the boys ran into the arms of Special Watchman Parkinson, who was acquainted with them, and when the pursuer arrived, explained matters, the affair ending in a general laugh at the sell.

Acrostic on the Death of General U. S. Grant.

BY F. P. VAN ARSDALE.

Great conqueror of a hundred battle fields,
Enriched with honors, to one mightier yields,
No ball, or sword, aped by a mortal hand,
Embarrassed the great hero of our land.
Right on he rode, through storm, and shot, and shells
Assailing foes, and fierce, he drove to quell,
Laid low; before his mighty skill they fell!
Unknown to self, he bore the fated sword,
Learned, taught, as like we chosen of the Lord,
Yields to the mandate—ready to obey.
Securing plans, and force, without delay.
Secession's righteous overthrow attire
Enlists his zeal. He conquers and it dies;
Sage, soldier, statesman, lauded to the skies.

Such fame will spread. The nation mourns. He's dead.

Grand Army of Republic—bow in grief,
Recalling all the merits of their chief:
Asleep in death—he rests—a sweet relief
No more to suffer pain. God takes His own,
The victor's sword is sheathed, his work well done.

Winning the Soda.

"If you will carry your trunk on your bicycle we will treat to the soda, you to treat if you fail," said one of a party, all members of the Plainfield Bicycle Club, Thursday evening lively to Fred W. Yates, as he was started out on his "bi," from his home on Seventh street for a spin to the club headquarters.

Nothing daunted, Fred took up the challenge. Mounting his bicycle, he had a good-sized leather trunk, about two-thirds full, placed in front of him, just back of the handles, and he started off at a lively rate, reaching his destination safely and winning the soda, though it was thought that he would never accomplish the feat. Yesterday he started on his "bi" to Matteawan, thence to proceed to Asbury Park for a sojourn of some weeks.

The Grant Memorial Service To-morrow.

There has been an alteration in the program for the services to-morrow, at Stillman Music Hall, which as altered we here-unto append:

1. Dirge.....By the Plainfield Band
2. Invocation.....Rev. Dr. Isaac Rudasill
3. Scripture Reading.....Rev. T. Logan Murphy
4. Address.....Rev. Dr. Jas. Buckley
5. Hymn.....By the Choir
6. Address.....Rev. Dr. J. F. Chaffee
7. Address.....Rev. Dr. J. B. Clemmer
8. Address.....By H. H. Jones, M. D.
9. Dirge.....By the Plainfield Band
10. Address.....Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis
11. Address.....Rev. Dr. Wm. Ormiston
12. Prayer.....Rev. Dr. F. F. Goldsmith
13. Benediction.....Rev. Dan Bonbright
14. Dirge.....By the Band

The doors will not be opened until seven o'clock. The first row of seats in the orchestra will be reserved for Winfield Scott Post.

G. A. R. Notes.

The following general order has been issued to the Grand Army posts of New Jersey:

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF N. J.,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RED BANK, July 28, 1885.

General Orders, }
No. 6. }

The posts of this department will hold themselves in readiness to attend the funeral services of our late comrades, Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant, on Saturday, August 8 next, 1885, in New York city. Governor Abbett has volunteered to secure reduced railroad rates from the following points on the Pennsylvania railroad: Camden, Burlington, Trenton, Monmouth Junction, New Brunswick, Rahway, Elizabeth and Newark. On the Central railroad: Plainfield, Manasquan, Asbury Park, Long Branch, Red Bank, Souta and Perth Amboy. On the New Jersey Southern railroad Bridgeton and Vineland.

Posts will need no orders to get reduced rates, and the uniform and badge will be sufficient. All comrades to appear in full uniform, white gloves and crape on left sleeve. The time and place for the department to meet in Jersey City or New York will be announced in future orders as soon as the arrangements for the funeral are completed.

By command of
H. M. NEVIUS,
Department Commander,
JOHN H. WURTZEBACH,
Ass't Adj't General.

Concerning Mr. Alberti's Injuries.

[From the Alfred Center Star.]

While en route for Alfred Centre, on last Friday evening, Mr. Will M. Alberti, of Plainfield, N. J., met with a very sad accident on the Erie, at Turner, N. Y. While passing a freight train a door of one of the cars which became displaced struck the car in which he was riding and broke in the side, a portion of which struck him in the abdomen, driving it in, and the force of the back-bone, and otherwise bruis ed him severely. He managed, by heroic effort, to reach this place without any assistance. One of the Erie officials was in town Monday to ascertain the extent of his injuries. This is a bad case for the Erie, as none of the train men offered any assistance whatever to Mr. Alberti, although it was with the greatest difficulty that he could move, and when asked to stop the express at Alfred the conductor refused on this request. We hope that Mr. Alberti will be able to get some heavy damage out of the company.

Borough Meeting.

All the members of the North Plainfield Common Council, excepting Mr. Brunson were present last evening at 7.45 o'clock at the adjourned meeting in Warren Engine house, President VanWinkle in the chair.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the meeting of July 24, the borough seal which had been ordered purchased was received and the Committee discharged. The special committees on printing reported progress. Mr. Stelle, of the health committee reported having abated several nuisances, among them nude bathing at Steins' Bridge. Three Marshal's badges were ordered, on motion of Mr. Slater. There were no reports from standing committees. All committees who had been authorized to expend moneys for the borough were, on motion of Mr. Slater, required to report at the next meeting the amounts expended and the obligations incurred. The stationery committee was authorized to supply the clerk with billheads in the name of the Mayor and Borough of North Plainfield, the quantity discretionary, and the meeting was then adjourned.

How the Knights Spent a Night.

Last evening the members of Perseverance Lodge, No. 74, K. of P., indulged in a most pleasant method of spending a warm evening.

After entertaining their installing officers D. D. G. C. Carney with C. C. Sears, of Unity Lodge, No. 78, and C. C. Sheppard of the same Lodge as G. I., and G. M., at A. in a pleasant and interesting manner in their Lodge room, until about ten o'clock, they then adjourned to an ice cream garden and had delicacies provided to which ample justice was done, the installing officers expressed their hearty appreciation of the manner in which they had been entertained and everyone retired feeling much refreshed and pleased with the evening's enjoyment.

PERSONAL.

The Misses McGee started for a sojourn at Asbury Park yesterday.

Miss Julia Fields, of this city, is visiting friends, at College Point, Long Island.

R. R. Fairchild and family, started yesterday for Point Pleasant, to be gone some weeks.

Mrs. J. K. Truell, of Central avenue, is spending the Summer on the coast of Rhode Island.

Morgan S. Taylor and family, of Rockview avenue, who have been summering by the sea these several weeks, returned home to-day.

Sunday Services.

Rev. Horace P. Barnes, of New York city, will preach Sunday morning in the Park Avenue Baptist Church.

STATE NOTES.

The directors of the new Camden National Bank held their first business meeting Tuesday at the bank building. They elected the officers and adopted a constitution and by-laws.

Because she refused to go out in the street with a Normandy cap, Mrs Bazan, who lives on Union Hill, thrashed her nurse girl, Jane Williams, and ruined her cheek. Jane and her relatives arrested.

The Pennsylvania Salt and Chemical Works, at Greenwich Point, Camden, were nearly destroyed by fire Tuesday morning, at an hour of between $400,000 and $500,000. The entire works cover an area of twenty-two acres, and about seventy men were employed. The fire was caused by the cracking of a retort containing sulphuric acid, which, falling into the flames, caused terrific explosion. The workmen escaped unhurt. The consumed buildings were nine in number, all of brick, and contained the most valuable machinery, including two platinum retorts, cost $1,000 each, valued at $14,000 each.

A malady, believed to be the cholera, has attacked the hogs of Vineland.

Post No. 5, G. A. R., of Camden, will send a detail of twenty-five members to attend the Grant obsequies in New York.

The "Long Branch Turf Club," a small gambling hall at that city, was raided by the police on Tuesday in obedience to orders from the Board of Commissioners and some twenty persons were arrested, all of whom were subsequently discharged except the two alleged proprietors, who were fined $50 each.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Kemp's Balsam at less than the regular price, 50c. and 1.00. as often times imitations or inferior articles are sold as the genuine, in order to enable them to sell cheaply. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

O. F. WOODWARD, Manager,
The Rogy N. Y.

Plainfield Fire Department.
TAXES FOR 1885.

Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885, will be received from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. on any day (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. S. Cutter, at his office, 29 West Front street.

Taxes remaining unpaid Sept. 15, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at the rate of one per annum added with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-payment, owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay, the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-payment of any building fire assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the fire tax occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of an assessment upon said building.—Section 10 of Incorporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.
Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD,
New Jersey Central Division.

GRAND EXCURSION
TO
ROTON POINT
Tuesday, Aug. 4, '85,
AFFORDING A
Splendid Day's Excursion.
IN CONNECTION WITH
IRON STEAMBOAT SIRIUS.

Starting from Jersey City and passing through the East River, under the Brooklyn Bridge, through Hell Gate and Long Island Sound. Roton Point is a beautiful Grove 14 miles up Long Island, and well equipped for excursion parties. On above date Excursion Tickets will be sold for train leaving Plainfield at 8.40 a. m. at the following rates. Adults $1.25 Children 65c.

In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash

JOHN H. FRENCH,
29 West Front St.

ALL KINDS OF Fruit Jars, AND JELLY CANS

Jar Rubbers.

GAVETT'S
15 E. FRONT ST.

THE OLD RELIABLE Dry Goods HOUSE
CORNER
Front and Somerset Streets.
Dry Goods, Notions & Hosiery.
POPE BROS.

Jersey's! Jersey's!

We have just opened a fine line of Ladies' Black Worsted Jerseys which we sell at 89c.

PARASOLS!

In Black Silk, Black Satin, Colored Satin and Children's Colored Satin, all at greatly reduced prices to close them out. At

Boehm's
7 WEST FRONT ST.

Compton's PURE Philadelphia Ice Cream.

Parties, Weddings and Receptions served with individual Harlequin Brick. Ice Cream, Frozen Custard, Water Ices and Frozen Fruits delivered promptly, well packed in Ice.

COMPTON'S
CONFECTIONERY & BAKERY,
26 West Front St.

A. M. GRIFFEN
13 E. Front St.
Builders' Hardware
AND
HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

Iron and Steel, STOVES, RANGES AND FURNACES.

Steam Fitting and Sanitary Plumbing.
Telephone Call 6.

BIRD'S PATENT COAL ELEVATOR.

This machine is a w ite use in any yard, No. 61 Park avenue. It through's clean the coal that passes over it. The coal is carried down by an endless chain, and so clean the dirt ore dust through. I believe the public to call and see it work. I have the Local agency for Plainfield, and have a supply on hand. Also Kiln drying Wood, and A. Mitchell's Patent Planing and Sawing Machine.
MORGAN BIRD
Park Avenue Plainfield N. J

Electric Fire Alarm

Klonyke Burglar Alarm. Improved and cheap Electric Call Bells. Electric Gas Lighting.
Electric Fire Proof Safes, Electric Thermometers and Annunciator Call Systems.
Electric Thermometer so constructed with battery (see adv.) that it will register any low or high temperature in your office, living apartment or conservatory, and will ring a bell when it is below or above.
REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.
F. E. KINSMAN,
Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.,
145 Broadway, Room 5, Arbuckle Building, New York City.
P. O. Box 1298, Plainfield, N. J.

NOTICE CONCERNING DOGS.

All dogs unmuzzled and at large in the city of Plainfield after the expiration of the 1st day of September, of this year, will be killed by the police, and which is by the Board of Health declared a nuisance. All bitches and female dogs are hereby notified and required to secure them from running at large or in unenclosed premises, or to confine, or otherwise dispose of them, during the period of their heat, under penalty of the law.

By order of the Board of Health,
GEORGE W. ROCKEFELLOW, Mayor.
[3-28]

The Evening News.

Published Every Afternoon

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.

T. W. MORRISON, Publisher,

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Rates of Local Events in and about Plainfield, North Plainfield, Dunellen, Bethlehem, New Brooklyn, Dayton, Metuchen, Fanwood, New Market, Scotch Plains, Westfield, Cranford, Millstone, Hillsborough, Somerville, Millstone, Martinsville, Warrenville, Somerville, Mt. Bethel, Washington, Belvidere, Hackettstown, Phillipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, Bound Brook, Somerville, Mt. Bethel

THE SACRED BEASTS.

THE WHITE ELEPHANTS OF SIAM VISITED IN THEIR STABLES.

Not White but a Dirty Brown—Signs of Reverence and Respect Wanting—Writers and Travelers Agree Upon One Point.

[Bangkok Cor. New York World.]

Foreign instruction at the palace and foreign influence everywhere about the court is considerably broadened the royal mind softened the reverence for this peculiar breed of animals into a popular prejudice, in public still treated with respect, in private neglected and ignored by the king and his immediate attendants. The stables stand in a row between the inner and outer walls of the palace. They are of brick or stone, in the shape of the Indian bungalow, but without the surrounding colonnade or portico, and, perhaps, as near as I can estimate, about twenty-five feet square. The tiled roofs slope up from all sides, and as there are no strengthening partitions, there is a row of round red pillars about half-way between the walls and the center. A large door on one side permits the ingress and egress of the beast whenever its presence is required in public. The interior I found not well kept, and about the walk there were implements, utensils and such articles as were in occasional use by the elephants or their keepers.

There is no good reason why travelers who see these elephants should describe their color in the same terms. But the great variety of hues attributed to them could only come from supposing some of the writers to be afflicted with the color blindness called "color-blindness." For instance Finlayson, who visited Siam in 1821, says that the hairs of the elephant at that time in the royal stables were "yellowish," Bowring came an English ambassador about thirty years ago. He speaks of the color of those he saw as "mahogany." Other writers call them respectively "brown," "chocolate," "red," and some even go so far as to say that they are white. As to the I saw, they differed little in this from those which are exhibited in America with menageries and circuses. The one under consideration might be said to be a dirty brown, that is if he had really any distinctive color. He was not a handsome brute, and his manners were far from agreeable. His tusks were small and ugly and his proportions were not noble.

His looks were surly and he was swinging his trunk to and fro in that long manner which might be interpreted as either vicious or utterly meaningless. He was standing on a platform in the middle of the stable, about a foot in height. Parallel to the platform was a series of stalls with heavy posts at either end, to which he was attached. Some feet above him was suspended an oblong canopy, made of heavy cloth of gold, once handsome, but now so soiled and obscured by age and dirt that a long look was required before the material was discernible. There was but one keeper, apparently, more than half asleep. A stoop-shouldered Siamese of wonderful antiquity, clad in a dirty sarong, the national garment, while only task appeared to be to keep the elephant fed on sacred charge with fresh grass, a quantity of which, tied up in small bundles of fagots, was close at hand, and sleep at night with the incarnation of Buddha on a sort of inclined plane made with planks which occupied a portion of the floor.

The elephantine cuisine was evidently not spread for the delicate palate, as the bill of fare, bananas or pineapples, and not really were there no golden dishes for the royal beast to revive but no signs of gold about the place except the buttons and braid of Capt. Dan, and the dirty glimmer of the ancient canopy. Signs of reverence, even of popular worship, were absent. The persons who accompanied me aranged or dropped in reverential attitudes before the elephant. The keeper negligently turned his back on him. When required to approach to charge he did not crouch forward making the kotow, but awkwardly ran up his incurved left leg and passed his hand the beast's trunk mechanically about his naked and bony chest. The caress was stolidly received, and with it ended the exhibition, after which we retreated by the main entrance as we had entered, and passed on to the next stable.

Here in a stable of the same description, standing on a not overly clean platform, and under a canopy once brilliant, but with its gilt gone now all outworn, was chained the sacred white elephant that never known Pegu, considered the most remarkable of the sacred trio. If his color admitted of specific description it was the color of a reddish brown, generally uniform, but a trifle brighter about the ears. It might possibly be more accurate to say that it was more black than brown, though it might not correspond with the technical classification of the king's scientists. His keeper high have been the brother of the first. He was equally thin, equally aged, and as dirty and worn brown sarong covered, with a faint pretense of decency, nearly naked of his disgraceful person. There was a similar absence of delicious fruits and luxurious appointments.

The beast did not seem to be more than six or seven feet high. One of his tusks had been broken and repaired with a ring of yellow mineral, presumably gold, though there was room for doubt. It was apparent that similar breakages and repairs had given rise to the stories so common in the books of Siam written during the last half century, that it was the custom to adorn the tusks of the sacred elephants in the royal stables with heavy rings of gold. I was advised by the interpreter not to go near this elephant, because he was angry some more." However, I saw no signs of either of the three being angry more or less. In fact, they seemed so entirely accustomed to the presence of a stranger, entirely taken up with their simple diet, and absorbed in the monotonous and contemplative trunk-swinging, which is their only occupation.

The third elephant, which I found to be considerably larger, was likewise under the canopy in a similar stable, with appointments. He seemed to be entirely black, with white or grayish spots on the left haunch and left shoulder. There was also a dirty gray streak along the spine. There was no clear suggestion of either of the three, and, beyond what is herein said, not enough of definite or distinct like to permit such a verbal or pictorial description as would convey a correct idea to a reader or student at a distance. None of the colored lithographs of the white elephants of Siam convey even the remotest idea of their color or general appearance. The author always fails to give his intangible ideas to the artist, and the artist necessarily fails to portray what he has never seen and can not imagine.

There is only one respect in which white elephants can be said to agree, or in which writers are in anything like accord. The so-called white, gray, red, or "red" color is supposed to be the result of some unhealthy condition of the animal, corresponding to what is called in man or beast the albino type. There is in this type a correspondence of color in the eye, which is a pinkish yellow, or in the white elephant, as one writer describes it, "a deep Judas yellow." It is not a point, however, of which many persons, for obvious reasons, have ever made a profound study.

CREMATION IN BUFFALO.

An Incinerator To Be Built—Details of the Ventuli Process.

[Buffalo Courier.]

Buffalo's crematory project is being pushed, and it is probable that the incinerator will be built and in full operation before next winter. About three-fourths of the stock has been subscribed for, and a lot has been bought from the Metcalfe estate, on the south side of Delaware avenue, between Linwood and Delaware avenues. It fronts 151 feet on Delaware avenue, and has a length of 150 feet. Upon this the crematory temple will be erected, and public and private columbaries can be also built if they are required.

The process of cremation invented by Joseph Venini, of Milan, Italy, will be used. It is now the one in vogue in all the principal cities of Italy. The process as now used consists of two parts; first, the generation of gas; and second, the cremation proper. The apparatus is constructed with a gas generator located in the basement of the crematory building. The furnace itself is on the main floor, and the heat ascends from the gas-generator through flues constructed of refractory material. The fuel used may be either wood, coal, or coke, as desired. The first combustion takes place in the gas-generator. The flue gas which carries off the results of the first combustion, consisting of smoke and other carboniferous product, trends in the direction of the main furnace. Before reaching the furnace a new supply of oxygen is admitted to the flue, causing a second combustion, whereby the products of the first are consumed, and the heat, raised to a high degree, is brought into the crematory chamber in a colorless state.

Here the third combustion, that of the body itself, takes place. As viewed through an aperture in the walls of the furnace, this combustion progresses as follows: When the heat is first admitted to the chamber it is filled with a dense black smoke which lasts for a minute or two; this is succeeded by a white flame for the next minute or two; this dispenses of the fluid parts of the body, the remaining time being taken up in the consumption of the more solid proportions. After the disappearance of the white vapor the chamber is left absolutely clear until the moment when the body, completely consumed, drops away in white ashes. The products of these three combustions are carried through a flue to the chimney, but before reaching the chimney an additional supply of oxygen is admitted to the flue, causing a fourth and absolute combustion. The final product which escapes into the chimney is not apparent to any of the senses, having neither smoke nor odor.

In fact, from the beginning to the end of the process, there is absolutely nothing to offend the most fastidious person. There is no approach to cooking or burning. The process is a purely chemical one, and reduces the body by the most expeditious and cleanly means to its component parts. The amount of fuel used is little more than half a cord of wood or its equivalent. The time occupied varies with the size of the body, from three-quarters of an hour to an hour and a quarter.

What Bees Are Coming To.

[Detroit Free Press.]

A Michigan apiarist has succeeded in teaching his bees to make honey from glucose. He began by setting pans of syrup near the hive, and as the bees became habituated to the sweets from them he daily raised the amount of syrup more and more and filled it with glucose, until finally the bees were getting their entire store and making honey at an astonishing rate. The small, hard grain on the apiarist, who innocently carried it away to a Detroit grocer, and that fine bees made about twice as much honey under the new method as they used to when they had to gather the sweet from the gathering rare material from flowers and clover blossoms.

We have long thought that bees were too precious a gift of nature to have been left as a sort of instinctive belief that they were capable of high civilization if man would only influence and direct them in proper and useful channels, but never until now have we had substantial proof of it. The Michigan apiarist, however, has opened a field so broad that its limits seem almost illimitable. The possibility suggested by his successful experiment are bewildering. If by training glucose through bees a man can get honey, why may he not strain chalk and water through them and get choice milk and cream, or lamp-black on soap-grease and get prime Orange county butter? Why may he not feed them on logwood and cheap alcohol and obtain a first-class brand of port wine; or, by substituting sour cider mixed with the logwood, get a "superior article" of any other convivial beverage?

It is not well to try to educate the bees too high at all once. But if we carry on the civilizing processes gradually there is no reason why the bee may not become one of the most useful factors of future progressive civilization.

A "Victory of Progress."

[Chicago Tribune.]

The good people of Lucerne, Switzerland, have just been saved from a serious dilemma by the superior wisdom of their grand council. A murderer had been condemned to death; and as his crime was a particularly brutal one he had first tortured and then killed his own daughter, public opinion ran strongly against him, and it was thought he would really be executed. Great was the consternation of the officials *thereupon, for there has been no execution* in Switzerland for several years, and no one knew how to do the job.

The canton of Lucerne itself had no guillotine. Schaffhausen offered its guillotine, which, however, was quite new, and could not be warranted to work well; the man of Aargau made a similar offer, but their guillotine was so old that it had only been used of late years for chopping up sauerkraut. Whether it was these practical difficulties that decided the matter or not, the grand council of Lucerne has voted, by 90 to 36, for the reprieve of the murderer, and the opponents of capital punishment are triumphant at such a "veritable victory of progress."

In the Interest of Tradition.

[Boston Transcript.]

He had fallen into the stream, and had already sunk once, and was going down a second time, when a brave man leaped into the water and hauled him to the unfortunate one. The latter looked at his rescuer in a beseeching manner and gasped, "I beg, my dear sir, that you will permit me to sink once more—in the interest of literary tradition, you know. No person I ever read of was ever rescued until he was going down for the third time, and, my dear sir, but I shall have the satisfaction of knowing that I have not departed from a time-honored and revered custom."

Expanded by Sunshine.

[Chicago Times.]

A remarkable story comes from Staten Island. The heat caused the rails on the Shore railroad to expand so that one of them was bent into a complete oval, and the cars were obliged to wait till another had been substituted for it.

LATEST by WIRE and CABLE

THIS AFTERNOON.

A School of Devil Fish Frighten Bathers From the Surf.

GALVESTON, Texas, August 1.—The appearance of a school of immense devil fish, never before seen in these waters, the past two weeks, has had the effect of serving the community toward their capture, or at least driving the monsters back into deep water. The bold approach of the fish to shore, coming directly up to bath piers, prevented timid bathers from enjoying the every-day luxuries of the surf, while the more courageous ones hesitated risking a contest with the unknown creatures.

IMPERVIOUS TO BULLETS.

Shooting apparently produced no results on the tough skin of the fish which continued disporting themselves within close range, as if bullets were their ordinary diet. Finally the fish sought the sea and it was thought they had gone for good, but they returned again. This time they were met by a crew of old whalers and one of the smaller ones was successfully harpooned. The fish headed for sea at a terrific speed, carrying the boat and crew with it until they cast off, the crew only having twelve fathoms of line and fearing the fish on going to the bottom would drag them under.

Draping the Casket Car.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, N. Y., August 1.—It has been arranged that the casket, covered with the Stars and Stripes for a pall, shall be carried on the day of the funeral down to Saratoga in an observation car. Such is the thirst for relics that a sentry has been posted in the car door, with orders not to allow any one to touch it. It is very large and roomy and is partially open. The upper and lower parts have been completely covered with black muslin, so that not an inch of wood is visible.

Fears of a Water Famine.

ASHLAND, Pa., August 1.—The weather here is still very warm and the wells continue to dry. Springs which have never been known to give out before have dried up, and excitement is intense. The reservoir at Frackville, which supplies Ashland with with water, is emptying rapidly and will not last till Monday unless rain comes.

The collieries are compelled to use mine water treated with lime so as to save the boilers from rapid destruction. Never before has the water been so scarce.

WHIPPETS AS RACERS.

A Growing Pastime—Teaching and Breeding Dogs to Race.

[Sporting World.]

Among sports of a recent introduction in this country which have become popular is dog-racing. Running dogs were first brought from England in 1881, and since that time they have been bred in large numbers. An ordinary dog cannot be used for running. Running dogs are bred to be small by crossing a bulldog with a greyhound. In sporting circles the smaller dogs are called "whippets." They have little, agile form and long, slender legs. Their hair is as fine as silk, and the sinews protrude like whipcords. A whippet combines the gameness and bouncy of purpose of a bulldog and the fleetness of a greyhound.

"It takes time to train them, is it not?"

"No; at least not so difficult as one would naturally suppose. When the animal is one month old he is trained to run after a rag or any article which may be selected. He is run and jumped until he becomes thoroughly determined to capture the object. When he is about 3 months old he is put on his mettle on a track 220 yards long. The man who starts the dog is called a 'slipper.' He holds the dog by the nape of the neck and the tail of the dog. A man with an object starts from the other end of the track and runs toward the dog, calling him and urging him on. The animal leaps with impatience, but he is restrained by the 'slipper.' The man with the object approaches within 175 yards of the dog and then runs back. When he reaches the 220-yard stretch a pistol is fired and the dog is released. Away he goes. He leaps rot after rod, and it sometimes seems as if he touches the ground with his body. His legs are spread out at full length, and he leaps on until he reaches the object. The fastest time on record was made by a dog weighing thirty-four pounds. It made 300 yards in 1134 seconds.

"The training is the most tedious part of the whole business. Before a race, a dog is treated just like a pugilist before a fight. If the weather be warm the dog is walked from 4 to 6 o'clock in the morning and worked by brisk trotting. At 6 o'clock he is returned to the kennel and fed. His breakfast consists of toasted bread soaked in tea and boiled chicken. The meat is cut up into small pieces to aid digestion. The animal is neither fed nor worked until evening. After the sun goes down he is worked as in the morning, and fed on the same diet with the exception of beefsteak for mutton chops occasionally, by way of variety. During the last week in the training is done. He is worked by trotting, and fed on cold or soft jelly."

"Why cannot all dogs be used for racing?"

"Common dogs will not run 'straight,' that is, they will not run so fast at the finish as they do at the start. A whippet will keep up the same speed from start to the finish. I only know one common dog that would run 'straight.' He was a cross between a Newfoundland and a shepherd."

"Which whippet costs most?"

"All the way from $75 to $500 according to speed and pedigree. There will be a fortune in breeding whippets in a few years, as soon as the sport becomes universally popular."

How the Turks Fast.

[Frank Leslie's Illustrated.]

Turkish time-reckoning was circumvented the terrible month Ramadan, the Mohammedan fast. For thirty days, between sunrise and sunset, no good Mussulman allows a mouthful of food or drink to pass his lips. But, then, says a Constantinople letter, it does not discommode the Turk at all, for during that time he is asleep. He simply reverses the order of things, and sleeps daytimes instead of nights. There is no law against his eating at night. He rises from his couch at sunset and takes his breakfast before going to the mosque to pray. At midnight he has dinner, and partakes of supper just before sunrise in the morning, when he again retires to bed. The night not being good for work, he gives his waking hours to pleasure, and the month, from sunrise to sunset, becomes a vast carnival in all countries under Mohammedan rule.

Sold on Small Weekly or Monthly Payments.

Its tone cannot be excelled by the best steel organ. This instrument can either be used in the parlor, church, school or dancing academy, and can be played by a child as well as grown persons without any knowledge of music being required.

F. W. DODGE, General Agent, 37 Main Street, Opp. Laing's Hotel.

TO The Public!

On and after July 20th,

BUTLER'S

Drug store will be closed [illegible]

EVERY Sunday

Between the hours from

10 a. m. To 4 p. m.

L. M. FRENCH

Carriage Manufacturer,

No. 18 Somerset St.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

FINE

CARRIAGES

ALL STYLES.

CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH.

REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT SHORT NOTICE.

DIXON'S

ICE CREAM,

All Flavors.

Delivered to all Parts of the city Free of Charge.

Families, Hotels and Boarding Houses supplied by the quart or gallon.

Also First-Class Restaurant and Chop House.

35 WEST FRONT STREET.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Desirable GOODS

in the

Jewelry Line,

you will find at

COLLIER'S

3 Park Avenue.

The prices are down to hard pan

Established 16 Years.

Telephone Call, 111.

CLARE'S JEWELRY STORE

9 Park Avenue,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE

Optical Goods.

Repairing equal to New York houses, at Reduced Rates.

An old established store. Long practical

A. SWALM,

Wall Paper,

No. 6 North Avenue.

FINE

Cabinet Photographs

FOR $2.75 PER DOZ.

At THORN'S

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Family Clubs a Specialty

The Bee Hive,

(6 doors below Music Hall)

38 West Front St.

Mens Furnishing Department

FRENCH BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS,

We have a few of these goods which we are offering 50 cts. This grade never has been sold less than 75c.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Laced Shirts (all colors) at 69c.

" " better quality (grey) 85.

Better qualities at equally low prices. Colors—Blue, Brown, Garnet, Old Gold, Olive, Grey, White, etc.

Extra—A White Flannel Shirt with set of colored laces made of fine lamb's wool, regular price $2.25, but are now sold at the Bee Hive for $1.85. This shirt will suit the most fastidious.

Double breasted shirt, blue, all wool, 95c, $1, $1.25, $1.50.

Boys' bicycle, all wool, colors, 85c and $1.00.

" " " laced " 1.00

" " waist, blue, 75c and $100.

We are still selling our celebrated "Pride" Dress Shirt for 69c unlaundried. Also a good shirt for 45c.

Canvas belts 10c, Japanese Parasols 9c, Palm Leaf Fan 1c.

THE "BEE HIVE,"

38 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

LOUIS CALLMAN.

SHOES

MADE TO ORDER.

People who have trouble in buying ready-made shoes that they can wear with comfort, should have their shoes made to order. I have opened a custom department and will devote my personal attention to all ordered work, use the best materials, employ the best workmen and turn out only first-class goods.

HORACE M. SHERWIN

23 West Front Street

JOSEPH T. VAIL

REAL ESTATE

AND

Fire Insurance.

LOANS NEGOTIATED

Office Opposite Railroad Station.

RESIDENCE NO. 63 E. SIXTH ST.

Dealer in

BLUE STONE FLAGGING,

P. O. Box 885.

Cards, Bill heads, Hand Bills,

Programmes, Posters, and

Reasonable Prices,

at the

EVENING NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT

WOOLSTON & BUCKLE,

24 North Avenue,

Painters, Paper Hangers & Decorators.

Raised Flock, Brocade Velvets, Leather Papers, Lincrusta Waltons,

And all the New Novelties in Decorations.

PICTURES, MOULDINGS, HOOKS, ETC.,

Also a large and complete stock of Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, and Painter's Supplies.

WHITE LEAD at WHOLESALE.

L. WOOLSTON. J. F. BUCKLE

P. O. Box 1074.

G. F. & C. E. Brown,

Wall Paper

WINDOW SHADES

of all grades.

INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

321 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK.

GEO. F. BROWN,

P. O. Box 1004, Plainfield, N. J.

H. S. BARNES

17 and 19 Front Street, East,

WALL PAPERS,

Philadelphia and New York Designs.

ATLAS MIXED PAINTS.

$1.75 Per Gallon, Warranted Satisfactory

BRAGDON'S LUSTRA PAINTS.

POOR MAN'S DYES.

Neat and Handy.

Artist's Materials, etc.

5 Per Cent Discount for Cash.

F. A. Pope's,

(Successor to M. VERMEULE.)

For Spring Hats,

CAPS, GLOVES

TRUNKS and VALISES,

Call and Examine the Elegant Stock at

NO 5 WEST FRONT ST

JONES & CO.,

Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co

ONLY AUTHORIZED SCAVENGERS

No Extra Charge.

For cleaning and disinfecting cesspools, and privy vaults. Through and sanitary work guaranteed. Dead and rejected animals removed on reasonable terms. Leave orders with D. W. Littell, C. Rayhert, Jones and Co., or P. O. Box 1412, Plainfield. Address Jones and Co., P. O. Box 1412, Plainfield.

PURE SPRING WATER

ICE

SIMPSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIALTY.

Families will see the propriety of using only Pure Spring Water Ice.

Orders received at John Walker's Bakery, also at 210 West Front Street, or P. O. Box 841, will receive prompt attention.

SIMPSON & CO.,

have a large lot of Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, and Maple trees for sale.

They are also prepared to supply Masons or others with Second Mountain Quarry Stone, at the lower prices

Grading and Contracting IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Joseph A. Patterson,

FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

The Largest and Best Selected Stock of

CIGARS,

Tobaccos, Pipes and Smokers' Articles

IN THE STATE.

Sole Agent for the Celebrated

"BLACK PRINCE,"

Plum and West India Segars.

The Trade Supplied at the Lowest Rates.

PURE Candies,

DELICIOUS

ICE CREAM,

at Saloon Parlors of

B. T. BARNES,

4 East Front Street.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Night Soil Removed. Cesspools Cleaned.

25 per cent Cheaper than by any other means

By the use of

Harris' Cleaning Apparatus,

The only one of the kind in the city

Which is so constructed that it is used in day time and no smell is perceptible during the operation.

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GOODS ETC. DELIVERED

Grant's Memoirs.

The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.

NEW YORK, June 25, 1885.

This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Thorne of Plainfield, N. J., is the only authorized agent for General Grant's book, in the townships of Dunellen, Plainfield, Warren, Westfield and Cranford, Union county, without any restrictions and that orders taken by anybody else in the above mentioned townships, for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders by us, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filled.

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MARGARET HAUGHERY

THE WOMAN WHOSE LIFE WAS GIVEN TO NEW ORLEANS' ORPHANS.

A Brief History of Her Work—Her Wonderful Executive Ability and Capacity for Business—A City Mourns Her Death.

[Scientific Monthly.]

Last summer there was unveiled, in New Orleans, a statue to the memory of Margaret Haughery, the second erected in that country in honor of a woman, the first having been dedicated, within the previous year, to *Harriet Martineau*, in Boston. Margaret Haughery was an unlettered Irishwoman, and at the time of her death, some three years ago, the public generally had gleaned enough from the daily papers and from a few sketches of her life to feel an interest in her life and work. Hearing of a Sister who had been Margaret's friend and business associate, and who knew more of her life than any other person, I one morning paid a visit to the convent situated in the suburbs of the city, where she had made her home. On making known my errand, the Sister, in the kindest manner possible, invited me to be seated in a large, well-lighted sitting-room, while she kept repeating to herself, "Dear soul, dear soul! How little did it ever enter her mind that one day people would be coming to inquire about her!"

The Sister told me that Margaret was born in Ireland, but in what year she did not know, as Margaret herself could never exactly determine her age. When very young she came to this country with her parents, who settled in Baltimore, where the early years of her life were spent. While still a child she lost both father and mother and was adopted by a family who, it is said, treated her very kindly, though I should not think she could ever have sent her to school or taken any pains in instructing her, as Margaret never learned to write, while her ability to read was also very limited.

When she grew up she obtained a situation as a servant in one of the largest hotels in Baltimore, where, by her faithful discharge of duty, she won the respect of all. It was while in this employ that she met the gentleman whom she afterward married.

With her husband, whose health was delicate, she went south, settling in New Orleans, but had not been there long before she was left a widow with a baby girl, and, as she died soon after, Margaret was alone in the world. From this time on, extending all all through her life, her whole thought and attention seems to have been given to the orphan, irrespective of sect or parentage.

Procuring a few cows she started in the dairy business, and for years Margaret might have been seen driving through the streets of New Orleans distributing her milk on all sides, for customers soon flocked to the woman whose they learned how she could be depended on and that her milk was always as represented. Even then her sterling qualities began to attract attention.

Having saved a few hundred dollars, Margaret lent it to a friend who was in the bakery business, but somehow things did not flourish very well with him, and in order to get back what she had lent him Margaret was obliged to take his store. What should she do with it was the problem that puzzled her, for she knew nothing whatever about the business. But she was not easily discouraged, and so went into it with her usual energy, and had given to her dairy, and soon her bread became known throughout the entire city for its excellence, and money began to flow into her coffers. From every side came inquiries for "Margaret's bread," as it was called, and a large establishment with a numerous corps of workmen and wagons for carrying on the business, which grew until it was one of the largest of its kind in the country.

All this time her charities kept pace with her wealth; the same spirit that prompted her in her poorer days to share what she had with the orphans, now moved her in a larger sphere to have them partake of her great fortune. Every asylum in the city of New Orleans, Catholic, Protestant and Jewish alike, were served from her bakery with all they required for a merely nominal price, while as Christmas each orphan child was given a dinner and some little gift at Margaret's expense.

Another practice that Margaret adopted during her business career, and continued until her death, was every year, when selling her interest, to take what profits had accumulated, and equally divide among the many deserving institutions of the city having charge of orphans. As her income was enormously high, Margaret gave freely to the poor, and many were the soldiers from both sides fed from her store, and Margaret never knew what it was to make any distinction in her acts of charity.

Though a woman of no education whatever, being unable, as before said, to write, and only reading very little, Margaret yet seemed to possess wonderful executive ability and a capacity for business, and it is was owing entirely to these qualities that her business assumed the vast proportions it did.

"How could she get along in business," I asked the Sister, "without knowing how to write, and yet keep her accounts?"

To the first question she answered that she had always done Margaret's private and business correspondence; that was her part, and the second she explained by saying that Margaret's hearing to write something she could not master.

When she died, three years ago, the whole city mourned her loss, and rich and poor of all classes united in doing honor to her memory. Among her pall-bearers were the governor and ex-governor of the state and the mayor of the city, while the little orphans she had loved so well and for whom she had labored so faithfully followed slowly behind as they bore her remains to the old French cemetery of St. Louis.

In Their Teens.

[Youth's Companion.]

Boys and girls in their teens are thought they may know as little of real life as children, are to determine the nation's future health or sickness, and their manner of taking up the responsibilities of manhood or womanhood. Therefore, though there may for them seem to be no niche for them to fill, let them neglect less heard, nor faith in their early ideals.

Testing Iron and Steel.

[Scientific Exchange.]

There is still much debate as to the exact test which iron and steel should undergo, when being for manufacturing into boilers, girders, bolts, etc., but a spirit of general agreement has been arrived at that the test to be applied should be one-fifth or one-third or more than one-half of the ultimate strength of the material.

Another Method.

[Chicago Ledger.]

"Should I send his writing or wait until old Walt, who delights to have the gumption to write his letters on board a railroad train?"

CLEANINGS.

The thoughts ye cannot clasp with hands
A girl's hair lightly binds.
—[Light of Asia.

The path that has once been trod
Is never so rough to the feet;
And the lesson you once have learned
Is never so hard to repeat.
—[Anon.

Into the furnace of the Noon, his jars
The mighty Goldsmith puts to try his gain;
And from the flame-scorched bowl the melted stars
Drop to the earth in threads of silver rain.
—[Frank Dempster Shuman.

Men and deeds.
Meet that can dare and do;
Not longings for the new,
Not pratings of the old;
Good life and action bold—
These the strong souls heals.
Men and deeds.
—[T. Duncan McGregor.

CONCERNING SHIPS OF WAR.

Failures of Foreigners—But Few Men Who Can Build a Good War Vessels.

["Gath" in Cincinnati Enquirer.]

I had a talk with Mr. Cramp, the Philadelphia ship-builder, during the week.

Said I: "Mr. Cramp, what do you think about the great ships of war now afloat in the world?"

"Why, there is hardly one single successful vessel among them all. The Italians have two of the greatest fleets afloat in the world. It is generally believed that they are failures. The French have two or three, and they also complain that they have built these vessels so big that they can not manage them in navigation. They have bestowed so much attention on the armament and their armor that they have overlooked the points about handling them easily. In the United States there is a popular demand for very large war ships, say of 5,000 tons. We would do far better to build some ships of moderate size and draught which we could at any rate use, which could get out of the way or could make speed and also use their armaments."

Said I: "How many ship-builders have been at present in the United States who could build a ship of war?"

"I hardly understand your question," said Mr. Cramp; "if you mean how many men are there who can build a ship of war, I would venture the opinion that there is not one in the United States, either in or out of the navy, who could do it safely four in the whole world. England has two. They are men who have been brought up in the navy, and who have had to follow the story of ships and gunnery from their infancy, so to speak. To come to your next question, about the number of shipyards in America, I will say that there is one in Boston which may be able to build a ship of war, and we have on the Delaware river some five or six. At Wilmington there are two; at Chester there are two or three, and at Philadelphia there are perhaps two. There is no ship-yard in New York at the present time which is able to build a ship of war according to modern demands. In California there is one ship-yard, but I doubt its applicability to the business. It is a mistake to suppose that the most mechanical plant of the ship-yard is enough. You want, to build your ships of war for the present, energy, knowledge, information—that scholarship which has followed the business of naval armaments ever since the close of the great American conflict."

A Protest Against Pie.

[Josiah P. Arnold in Arkansaw Traveler.]

But how many times each week does a good New England housewife spend over the making of pies, which would never have had a moment's care for the swine which furnishes the necessary shortening for the obnoxious pie-crust. One housekeeper tells me she considered a dozen pies per week only a fair allowance for a family of three persons. If then—as is not unusual, there are six or nine—we have two or three dozen, as the case may be, three hours per dozen would be but a fair allowance of time for making them. Three, six or nine hours per week of hard labor over the molding-board, for rolling pie-crust is anything but play, and all unnecessary labor. The fruit would be far better, eaten in its natural condition, and certainly good, light, wholesome bread, which would take less than one-quarter the time to make, would be far more digestible and nutritious, and these three, six or nine hours per week devoted to rest or recreation, would give us healthier mothers and stronger children.

I recall in mind now a family where it was always pie for breakfast, pie for lunch, pie for dinner, pie for supper, and not infrequently a visit to the pantry at bedtime —a huge quarter of pie in the hand, a wash up and down the kitchen floor while consuming it, and then biliousness, sick headache and the valley and shadow of pills. One member of the family was never free from gastric troubles; another was almost incapacitated for labor by frequent attacks of biliousness and sick headache, while a third has just died from chronic dyspepsia.

Edible Birds' Nests.

[Exchange.]

Around the island of Java is found a sea weed of great value to the people of China. It grows under the rocks above which the birds called salanganes make the nests that are so highly prized for Chinese soups. These rocks are concaved. The waves are never still at their feet even when the sea is tranquil. The action of the water has worn holes and caves in the rock, clear to the top. In these cavities the birds by the million build their nests.

They must need be at the places where the sea rages most fiercely. Hovering in coast ten thousands around the rock, they dash into the thickest spray seeking their food on the foaming waves, only to appear again among the rainbows that form above the waters. In the boiling waves they find the sea weed, and with it the insects that feed from it take the gelatine with which they build their nests.

A native of Borneo, however, states that the edible birds' nests so highly prized by the Chinese are made from sign worked up in the bird's mouth with saliva. They are not to be formed from saliva alone. The nests are of two colors, the black nests being simply white ones grown old and frequently repaired.

Tea-Growing in California.

[San Francisco Herald.]

About four years ago Mr. Gould, of Placer, Cal., received from the agricultural department a package of Japanese tea seed. He planted and carefully cultivated it, and now at his ranch can be seen what is a curiosity in this country—a large plat of tea trees and shrubs. The plants are very small, and he has raised quite a quantity of seed for tea. The fine growth and excellent quality of this tea in the California night be engaged in as a profitable business.

Extra Charge for Slow Travel.

[Exchange.]

A bereaved Brooklyn gentleman inquired of the undertaker his usual terms for hearse and carriages, and after the price, the undertaker added: "But we are very busy, sir, and if you expect us to walk the hearse it will cost $10 extra."

Paper bed clothing is 25 cents a set.

THE SEA-SHELL TRADE

MAGNITUDE OF THE BUSINESS ALONG THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Mother-of-Pearl, or "Tahiti Shell"—Pearl-Oyster and Abalone Shells—Manufacture of Fancy Jewelry, Inlaid Work and Brica-a-brac.

[San Francisco Bulletin.]

The sea-shell business of California is but little known to the general public. Is fact aside from those actually engaged in the traffic, but few persons know anything of its magnitude or situation. Los Angeles is the center of this trade. The Pacific coast and coast islands, from Monterey in California to Acapulco in Mexico, with contributions from China, Japan and the south seas, furnish the product, and Europe is the market. France is the largest buyer, and next in the order named follow Germany, Belgium, Holland and England. The product consists of mother-of-pearl, pearl oyster, brilliant or curious shells from Japan, China and the south seas, the several varieties of abalone, and a conchological medley, known in business parlance as "small shells."

Small shells are found along the south coast and on the outlying islands. They reach California in sacks, and in sacks they are shipped to Europe, where they are used in the manufacture of many curious and ornamental things.

The mother-of-pearl known to the trade as "the Tahiti shell," is the most valuable of all shells. It is exquisitely beautiful, five to eight inches in diameter, round and flat, and overlaid with a tender, milk-white, gleaming surface that immediately challenges admiration. Specimens of "the Tahiti shell" may be seen in some of the art windows of this city and New York. They are usually displayed with a sunburst, sunset, or landscape painted upon them, but the finest and most perfect shells find their way to Europe.

Mother-of-pearl shells are found around and off the coast of Tahiti, and Manihi. They are deep water shells; native divers raise them to the surface, and they are brought to California by traders, who procure them by barter. The divers of Tahiti display great daring and fortitude, and many tales are told of them who never returned, and who are supposed to have been devoured by marine monsters or locked or entangled in the labyrinthian windings of coral caves.

In America Tahiti shells are marketed solely as articles of virtu, brica-brac, and curios. In Europe, however, they find additional use and value in the manufacture of rare and elegant articles of fancy, fashion, inlaid and jewelry, and in the creation of the most costly and artistic inlaid work. Thus metamorphosed the shells of the ocean find their way back to America, form a distinct trade, and command fabulous prices.

Pearl oyster shells are next in value and importance. They are found along the Mexican coast, and their gathering and shipment forms quite an industry at La Paz. The pearl oyster is never larger than an eastern "middling," but differs very perceptibly in its conformation. It is flatter and more regular, and rows of ray-like grooves radiate from the thicker portion. These shells are used in the manufacture of pearl buttons, a trade confined almost exclusively to France. The value of the pearl oyster depends on the vagaries of fashion.

Of abalone shells there are three distinct varieties known to commerce—the blue-green of Mexico, the black of California, and the gray abalone common to the whole coast. Of these the Mexican variety is the most valuable. It is found clinging to the cliffs, reefs, and submarine rocks throughout the coast of Mexico, from Manzanillo close to the American line, as far south as Acapulco. Blue-green abalones are gathered by mestizos and brought to Wilmington from Pedro by traders and fishermen. The Mexican abalone approximates in value the shells of Tahita. They are shipped to the same markets and used in the same industries.

The black abalone of California is the next most desirable of sea shells. To some minds it is the richest and most gorgeous of all the shells of the sea. It is of a fine velvety black, and possesses a lustre and gleaming luster that distinguishes the mother-of-pearl, and sometimes it is found variegated by lines and bars the most delicate imaginable, the bars seeming to float in a mellowing prism of colors—brown, azure, saffron and maroon shot by iridescent reflections of sunrise. The shell is used in the same industries as the two before mentioned varieties.

The common gray abalone is used in bordering and varying the inlaid work, in the mount ing of costly furniture and harness, and in the manufacture of knife-handles, shawl-clasps and buttons. It is also used by silversmiths and upholsterers, and enters into the make-up of numberless articles of use and ornament.

The shell beds are stored at San Diego, San Pedro, Los Angeles and Santa Barbara, and are shipped as the trade demands. All shipments are for Europe, and mainly to France.

French Working People.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

The condition of the working people in France has steadily improved during the past seven years. Wages have increased from 20 to 40 cents a day, thus enabling laborers to live more comfortably. The effect of this is felt in more cheerful home life. Children enjoy a better education and are not compelled to go to work until they reach the age of 13 or 14 years. The usual number of working hours is ten. The national habit of economy enables laborers to lay up a little money for old age.

The food of a French workingman consists of bread wine, vegetables, and vegetable soup, with meat only at rare intervals. Breakfast is generally composed of black coffee and a piece of bread; dinner, soup made from salt pork and horseflesh or cheap beef and vegetables, with salad very often; supper with bread, and for supper, bread and meat left from dinner, with potatoes.

Gathering Horned Toads.

[San Francisco Letter.]

A Chinaman in California has devoted the whole summer to gathering horned toads, which are very numerous on the red hills, and are as much dreaded as rattlesnakes by the natives. He made a shipment of 2,000 of the toads to San Francisco, from which place they will be sent to China. The toads are there converted into various kinds of medicines, which sell very high. A toad is placed in a flask of whisky for several weeks and the stuff is sold as a tonic.

The Only Mosquito Left.

[Harper's Bazar.]

The board of health in a small southern city ordered that no bags should be retained upon the premises. An old darky appeared among others before the president. "Ah, dere," he said, "dat's de only bag. My old mass done died last month, an' de bag in de outhest thing dat I's got in his place for remembrance him by."

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Spicer & Hubbard. Madison avenue and Third street

Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors,

Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds.

Somerset House,

Permanent & Transient Board,

at Fair Rate. First-class stables and sheds attached. Meals at all reasonable hours. Corner of Somerset and Second streets.

I. L. McVoy, Driven Wells,

Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work easy. After an experience of fifteen years I feel confident of my ability to give satisfaction. Take care with satisfaction. Office No. 9 Park avenue near Front street. Shop 14 East Front. 1-6-tf

T. E. Morgans,

Housedealer, Books, Stationery and Music. 77 1-2 Front street.

Rudolph Laurent, 7 Somerset St.,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

Repairing of French and American clocks, fine watches and jewelry a specialty.

Mrs. L. Adams, 27 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Fashionable Milliner & Dressmaker

Mourning Goods a Specialty. Novelties in Evening Bonnets. Late of Mt. Deane of 940 Broad way, N. Y.

Farmer's Hotel, Somerset street, Plainfield, N. J.

Boarding, Permanent or Transient

Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Blum, Prop.

J. W. and H. Coddington,

P. O. box 296 Plainfield, N. J. Families, hotels, restaurants, butchers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates with

Clear Spring Water Ice,

Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain.

Notice.

Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults,

thoroughly cleaned as per cent cheaper than anyone else. New ones built and old ones repaired. Draining and coal carting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders by mail to box 1484 promptly attended to. *Jacob Barry*, 3 Chamberlain street, next to Arnold's grocery.

James Q. Miles, No. 21 North avenue.

Artist Sign Writer and State Agent for

Monumental Slabs & Tablets,

for sale on Glass, Wood, Stone or Metals. Sign Boards, Shields, Transparencies, Banners, etc., in any shape, made to order in the shop.

R. A. Ross, Steiner Place, North Plainfield.

Practical carpenter and builders. Also in charge of the North Plainfield Moulding and Planing Mill, and can furnish

Mouldings Sashes Doors,

Blinds and all Kinds of Scroll and Turned Work at Reasonable Prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Correspondence solicited.

E. B Maynard, Force's Hotel, North avenue,

Shaving & Hair Cutting

Four first class artists in attendance. Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting and shampooing a specialty. Branch—74 Somerset street, North Plainfield.

Six Barrels of

Kindling Wood for One Dollar,

At George Demens's Kindling Wood Establishment, Somerset street. 8-25-tf

John Wolf, P. R. C. P. O. Box 290

Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults

dug and cleaned at reasonable prices.

J. A. Blatz, Proprietor,

Blatz's Hotel,

Somerset street, near Greenbrook Road, North Plainfield. Under the personal supervision. Comfortable, convenient and healthful. Good accommodations.

Jules Boutes, [FROM PARIS]

Ladies' Hair Dresser,

Hair Goods at New York Prices. Ladies and Theatrical costumes to hire. 26 W. Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Milk Dairy.

Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily,

Address D. S. Coles, P. O. Box 720, Plainfield.

M. Powers,

Kindling Wood,

25 Large Barrels for two dollars. Wood for sale by the cord. Orders left at my residence, 29 Manning avenue, P. O. Box 297, will receive prompt attention.

Naylor and Smalley,

Carpenters and Builders,

Plainfield, N. J. Estimates Furnished.

Emmons Bros.,

Rosens and Builders,

Orchard Place, near Front street. Jobbing promptly executed. P. O. Box 790.

The Opera Shaver,

Thomas A. Lake, proprietor, 29 West Front street, two doors from Park avenue. Shaving and hair cutting in first-class style. Particular attention paid to hair-cutting for children.

Ladies and Children.

P. P. VanArsdale,

Pianos and Organs

For Sale or To Let. Pianos and organs Tuned and Repaired. 56 E. Front St.

Smalley Brothers, North avenue,

Meat Market.

Orders delivered in all parts of the city.

Isaac Brokaw,

Real Estate and Insurance.

Has charge of and collections made. Agent for the Hanover and Home Fire City Fire Insurance Co's. Also Germania Insurance Co. of N. Y. 9 Door street, North Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol. 3, No. 55 — PLAINFIELD, N. J., MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1885. — Price Two Cents.

Special Notices.

FOR SALE
For the want of use, at great bargain. Apply at the office of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite depot Plainfield, N. J.

Lady's complete turnout, consisting of handsome blonded bay mare, 7 years old, warranted sound and kind; mare has been driven by lady's present owner for past four years, is a stylish, spirited and free driver, not afraid of cars has not been shod. It is in every way thoroughly reliable, one lady's phaeton and harness, two dollars will buy the above outfit or will sell separately. Also one Coupe Rockaway with shifting glass front fancy, one single carriage, two village cart $50; beautiful sleigh $40; saddle and bridle $10; coupe harness full size $15. 7-27-tf

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front 200 feet deep, Netherwood ave. between Grove Ave. and Woodland Ave. Desirable residences on either side of it. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield station. 31-tf

TWO NEW HOUSES for sale at a bargain or will exchange. Also one building lot 100 feet front. Enquire of Chas. H. Hand, corner Fifth and Liberty streets. 7-27-tf

BUSINESS FOR SALE.
B Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1, P. O. Plainfield, N. J. 7-16-tf

THE REFORM CLUB HALL
with seating capacity for eight hundred, with accommodations and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE
in complete order. Lot 50x125 feet, with a good barn. Pleasantly located. Seven miles from depot. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Isaac Brokaw, 12 Liberty street.

THE BEST SAFEGUARD
against Cholera and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by your leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which sell when in packing. For sale only by Thorp's Pharmacy, 20 Front and New streets. P. O. Box 354. 8-so 3m

FARM FOR SALE.
Chester, Mass. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 13 Lake Front street. 8-1-1f

EGGS FOR HATCHING
Guaranteed true to name. Thoroughbred Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Buff Leghorns, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, and Muscovy Ducks. Williams, Hillside Leander Stream. Eggs $2 per doz. $ for 50. Address J. S. Box 329, Post Office.

Cent-a-word Corner.

SITUATION WANTED—In a grocery store or as bartender. Also can collect or canvass. Good references. Address, M. C. C., care of this office.

WILL THE YOUNG MAN picked up by the white shawl on Somerset street last evening please return the same to Mrs. Eugene Gross. Will be rewarded.

GENTLEMAN requires newly furnished room (if with or without board) in private family. Address H. H. B., care of Evening News.

BAY HORSE—for sale cheap. Apply to Berry & Thorp, cor. Front and Park avenue. 1-6

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to Berry & Thorp are requested to call and settle forthwith to save Costs.

CHOICE CORNER LOT—150 feet on Madison Avenue by about 170 feet on North street, between Berckman and Clinton streets. Apply to E. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Station Plainfield. 7-27-tf

LOST—In the post office near the stamp window, July 26, 1885, a sum of money. A suitable reward will be paid on returning it to 1 Madison avenue. 30-8

FOR SALE—A good two horse, a platform spring top wagon, good for delivering orders; and a full set of harness. Will be sold very cheap. Apply to or address Mr. Arnold's Laundry. 7-27-6

WANTED—Custom plant bands. J. H. French, 20 Front street. 7-27-tf

TO LET FURNISHED—By the year or longer time, the Lithgow Cottage, corner of Crescent avenue and Third street. Apply to E. Mulford, real estate broker, 35 and 37 opposite depot Plainfield, N. J. 6-29-tf

PASTURE for horses and cattle, shade and water, at 15 East Front street. 11-tf

AN A No. 1, concert grand piano for Sale at A. Levy's, 45 West Front street. Will be sold very low. 7-26-tf

Educational.

ELOCUTION.
Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 899.

PIANO LESSONS.
Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Rev. W. Woodruff, minister of Hotel Nether-wood, or to parents. P. O. Box 1233.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO.
No. 5 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

Professional Cards.

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN,
Homeopathist and Electrician corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m. and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

J. Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices Front and Somerset streets.

CRAIG A. MARSH,
Counsellor-at-Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN,
Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block, Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J.
W. SUYDAM. W. STILLMAN.

DR. E. W. HEDGES,
Physician and Surgeon, 27 West Front street, Plainfield. Office hours, 8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2 and 6 to 8 p. m.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST,
21 East Front street, over Gribbin's Hardware Store, formerly at 24 East Second street. Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5.

DR. ... SUMMERS, DENTIST,
48 West Front street, Plainfield. Artificial teeth a local anesthetic. Gold filling a specialty.

J. BROOKE,
Accountant and bookkeeper. Trade accounts made up and books kept by the day or job. Balance sheets and statements of account prepared. Letters addressed. Strictest confidence may be relied upon. Terms moderate. 7-27-6

GEORGE C. CARPENTER,
Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal and business sentences a specialty. Practical instruction in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Typewriting neatly executed. Agent for the Remington typewriter. Office, corner Park avenue and Second street, Plainfield, N. J.

A. DUNHAM,
No. 7 Park avenue, Counsel's Building,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had many years experience in this profession, I am prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 2-23-1y

T. S. DAVIS,
Homeopathic Physician,
Office in Brokaw's Building, Front street.
Office hours—9 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m.
Residence, 10 Watchung avenue.

O. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES,
Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased the records of A. P. Ellsworth, successor to Messrs. F. A. Dunham, extensive and accurate surveys of Plainfield, with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, are prepared to do all kinds of work with business accuracy and despatch. 36 East Front street, Music Hall. P. O. Box 1233. 2-23-1y

CRAYON PORTRAITS
By Louis Most, Crayon Artist. Studio—Stillman's Block, 24 West Front, where orders will be received.

WILLIAM B. MAXSON
Lawyer, Notary Public and Master in Chancery of New Jersey, will buy and sell real estate and property, loan money, collect rents, and transact all other business connected with the profession. Office, 2 Park place, New York.

A. W. ANDERSON,
Real Estate Agent, corner Front and Somerset streets. Office hours, 9 to 12 m. and 2 to 5 p. m.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelles drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	72	6 a. m.	65
9 a. m.	72	9 a. m.	72
12 m	73	12 m.	80
3 p. m.	73	3 p. m.	83

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885	1884
Sunrise	4.53 a.m. Sunrise	4.53 a.m.
Sun Sets	7.19 p.m. Sun Sets	7.19 p.m.
Moon Rises	8. 3 a.m. Moon Rises	p.m.

Chronological Events.

Columbus sailed 1492.

Signal Office Prediction.

The weather promises to be fair and cool.

JOTTINGS.

—Carry your umbrella with you.

—Common Council meets this evening.

—Jos. Robinson, of Fourth street, is quite ill at his home.

—Ryder's Building in which the Common Council meets has been heavily draped in mourning.

—Gov. Abbett has issued a proclamation requesting the death of Gen. Grant, which will appear to-morrow.

—Ex-Judge P. P. Good writes that his address for the present is, Seattle, Washington Territory, in care of D. M. Crane.

—The Plainfield Cornet Band, which furnished the music at Stillman Music Hall last evening, had Frank Conde for its leader.

—On Saturday afternoon, quite a large funeral party came into town from Newark to bury the remains of a lady, in the Methodist cemetary. The family to which the deceased belonged formerly resided in Plainfield.

—According to the arrangements being made the excursion to Roton Point to-morrow should be one of the best leaving this section this season. The weather promises to be cool and pleasant, making the trip all the more enjoyable.

—The publishers of Gen. Grant's book, alluded herein, announce that there are in the work 384 pages, instead of 300, as reported in the prospectus, 38 chapters instead of 25, and 15 maps instead of 5. Mr. H. A. Thorp is the sole agent in this vicinity.

—A base ball nine from Westfield came to this city on Saturday and defeated a Plainfield club who call themselves the "nonsorest," by a score of 4 to 1. The game was stopped in the fourth inning on account of the rain. The Plainfielders say that if the nine innings had been played they would undoubtedly have come out a winner.

—It is said that the regiment to which Rev. Mr. Cleaver referred, in his address, last night, as the first one which Grant commanded, was one of the Illinois regiments and had worn out several colonels. When Grant made his appearance in camp, his slight figure clad in a sleeked hat and home-spun clothes, the boys thought that some fun was to be had out of the new colonel. A few days' experience, however, convinced them that the colonel was made of stuff quite different from anything they had tried. They toed the mark.

—Two tramps, who gave their names as John Welch and Patrick McGee, were arrested on Saturday evening by Officer McGee for being drunk and disorderly. Judge Ulrich gave them the choice of paying $10 a piece into the city coffers, or spending the rest of the heated term to the extent of sixty days in the county jail. They felt about in their pockets and found the $10, and then went to the realm of white-washed walls and corned beef dinners. It appears upon later news that the itinerant gentlemen had just been released after serving a three months sentence for the same offense. Chief Dodd was struck with the remarkable intelligence of one of the men, who seemed posted in all the news about Plainfield. He saw the key to the riddle, however, when he pulled a copy of the NEWS out of the fellow's coat pocket.

Sunday Services.

There were no church services in the evening, on account of the memorial service at the Music Hall.

The Rev. Horace F. Barnes, of New York city, preached in the morning at the Park Avenue Baptist Church.

In the absence of the pastor, the Rev. A. V. V. Raymond, Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis supplied his pulpit at the morning service at the Trinity Presbyterian Church.

At the Crescent Avenue Church, the pastor, Rev. W. R. Richards, being absent on his vacation, the Rev. W. E. Honeyman preached an historical sermon on notable scenes in the life of Elijah.

At the Warren Mission Chapel, before the German congregation, the Rev. F. Koechli preached in German, with choir. He took "But to him that worketh not, but believeth on him that justifieth the ungodly, his faith is counted for righteousness." The speaker distinguished two kinds of faith. One the product of the reflective faculties, the other that of the believing faculties. I may send a man to view the earth and tell me from its topography whether it is flat or round, stationary or transient. He may be an ideal of honesty, but is willing to swear on his return that the earth is flat and fixed on its centre. Astronomy tells me differently, and with so much more of reason, that I am approximately positive. I believe the astronomer, and this is the faith of the reflection. The true faith incorporates itself into the being of its owner. It makes conscience joyful, trust immovable, and peace perfect.

IN MEMORIAM.

PLAINFIELD HONORS THE DEAD.

Tributes of Eloquence and Song at the Grant Memorial Service.—The Resolution.

Although the heavy shower of yesterday afternoon had ceased when the hour for beginning the Grant memorial services arrived, the weather was anything but inviting, and a slender audience might have seemed inevitable. Nevertheless, before half-past seven came, the Music Hall was packed, hardly a seat being available, even in the gallery. The stage was appropriately draped, a mountain scene, with snowy peaks and fleecy clouds forming the main back ground, while the facade of a house at the right, was hung with black, a crape guarding the door, while the lace curtains at the window were caught back with bands of black. Mr. C. Clem's crayon portrait of the dead Commander stood on an easel at the rear of the stage, and six stand of arms were stationed at the front. Overhead, on the flies, appeared the words "Surrendered not, but died." The decoration was under the direction of Mr. Maltox, and was a credit to his taste.

A little before the commencement of the exercises, the Winfield Scott Post, G. A. R., marched down Front street, with fife and drum, playing "Hail Columbia" as a dirge, and in the Post marched the sixth side of the house in the first row of the dress circle. Then about forty girls ranging from 10 to 16 years, dressed in white, with red, white and blue sashes suspended from their left shoulders, and bound in each case by a white rosette, marched down the center aisle, ladby two older girls each carrying the flag of the Union draped about the staff. They were placed in the front row of seats.

Shortly after ward Mayor Rockfellow came upon the stage, followed by Mayor VanWickle, of the Fifth Ward, and then by Rev. T. Logan Murphy, Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis, Rev. C. L. Goodrich, Rev. J. B. Cleaver, Rev. Dr. K. P. Keicham, Rev. W. E. Honeyman, Rev. Dr. D. J. Yerkes, and Rev. Dean Rodman. Judge Ulrich came next, and after him Councilmen Goddard, Corsell, Wadsworth and Weaver, Corporation Counsel Marsh, City Clerk Runyon, Dr. H. H. Lowrie, and others. Lastly came the choir, composed of Messrs. D. E. Titsworth, E. Runyon, W. Sutton, O. Gerry, Fred. J. Wilks, F. S. Runyon, A. J. Garrett and B. F. Barnes.

Mayor Rockfellow opened the services with the following remarks:

While the entire nation is bowed down with grief and sorrow at the death of the great General who served her in her hour of peril, it is only becoming in us to pay our tribute of respect, that love that patriotism and grief at our loss fills our breasts. To this end this meeting has been called, and we propose to-night to render that honor to Gen. Grant, which his great bravery, his heroism, his deeds and his many victories entitle him. Speakers will address you and I only need ask of you that attention that a Plainfield audience is ever ready to give.

The Plainfield Cornet Band rendered the dirge, "Our Comrade gone before," and Rev. C. L. Goodrich led in prayer.

At the close of the prayer, the choir sang the Hallelujah Chorus, from Handel's Messiah, formerly leader of the Vocal Society of this place.

Rev. Dr. D. J. Yerkes then made the first address of the evening. He began by giving the prominent events in General Grant's life, sketched briefly the history of American slavery, and the forces which developed the great War-President, Abraham Lincoln, and General Grant. In 1861, said the speaker, our hero was simply Mr. Grant. In 1861 his name was inscribed only on the sign board of his store of business: Grant and Son, Leather Dealers. In 1864, it was blazing on the annals of history as Lieutenant-General Grant, the savior of his country. What made the change? In the soul of this quiet man, a mission there were bidden the highest elements of superiority—the traits of a king of men. The signing of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was all that was needed to summon forth the mighty latent forces in the modest, retiring Illinois tanner's son. Braver generals than Grant's opponents, Lee, Jackson, and J. E. Johnston, never led men to battle. The greatness of military chieftains is determined by the greatness of the things they fought for.

The speaker then referred to the difference in the motives which produced the famous wars of Europe. He referred as the last of these to the English troubles on the Soudan. He compared with the comparatively trivial reasons for these battles—the victories of Gen. Grant. Nothing less than the preservation of the American Union was the motive of his action. Napoleon conquered the world for himself, but Grant conquered the South for the Union. By energy almost superhuman was the rebellion carried on. Had it been successful, the catholic republic, whose borders are to-day the most powerful on the globe, would have been an impossibility. And to Grant is due the honor of saving that Nation. The surrender of Lee at Appomattox but fulfilled the words of the great orator, "the Union now and forever, one and inseparable." Millions of swarthy hands are uplifted in thankfulness to the glorious man who conceived the Emancipation Proclamation, but what was this in itself? A mere piece of paper, unless backed by the sword of victory. Grant interpreted it and cut asunder the hands of five million slaves, Grander than any other triumvirate of any other nation stand the names "Washington, Lincoln, Grant." Gen. Grant in his public life, was faithful to his principles, he was always deeply and sincerely patriotic, striving to bind up the bleeding veins of his country and diffuse peace through its land. With Sherman and Johnston, Sheridan and Buckner, standing together over his grave, we give praise to the man who has brought to both North and South, and say, "What God has joined, let no man put asunder."

During the remainder of Dr. Yerkes address, and during all those that followed, applause burst forth often from the audience.

The next speaker was Rev. J. B. Cleaver. He said in substance as follows:

The world wears crape to-night. Not only in our streets and in our land, but through the palaces of Kings, there is mourning. It is said by some there is too much mourning. This Gen. Grant of yours was not a great man. Any one of the generals who opposed him were better commanders. He could not even make a speech. Well, when people talk so to me, I assent, because I am no military critic, and don't know about such things, and yet I remember one speech that he made, one afternoon down in the Mississippi valley, to General Buckner. It was a short speech, but it was a good one.

"No, terms other than an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works."

I remember a shorter one, which he made in the progress of the trial of the whiskey thieves, when he was counsel to the United States prosecuting attorney, and was simply this: "Let no guilty man escape." There was something about Grant which made his soldiers love and obey him; at which potentates stood aside, and because of which kings were glad to have him as a guest. What was it? Cradled in poverty, he was reared without great learning. He was, nevertheless, thoroughly sincere. Somebody asked him who were the three greatest liars he had ever known, and he answered, "Tom Ochiltree is one, I guess, and Billy Perkins will answer for the other two." Grant was wonderfully modest. He gave his lieutenants the credit of his victories. When first offered the command of an Illinois regiment, he said, "Governor Yates, there are only a few men in the world capable of commanding a thousand men, and I am by no means sure that I am one of them. But if you'll let me have a young lawyer I know up at Galena, to be my lieutenant, I'll try it. I guess he can pull me through." When at Appomator General Lee surrendered the beautiful sword presented to him by the State of Virginia, Grant took it, looked it over with admiration, and handed it back, saying, "General, it couldn't be worn by a braver man." He was just. When President Johnson thought he would shave the Southern commanders that rebellion was a dangerous business, General Grant appeared on the scene. Slowly, but decidedly he said: "Mr. President, those men are all my paroled prisoners of war. Keep your hands off of them." You all know his action in regard to Fitz-John Porter. Although as President he approved the sentence of the court marshal, yet when he was out of office he changed his mind, and did not hesitate to defend the dishonored officer.

He was simple. He told some one that the noblest action of his entire career during the war were a pocket-comb and a tooth-brush. He was absolutely fearless. Napoleon called Marshal Ney, "the bravest of the brave," but Grant was fit to command an army of Neys. While Ney's bravery in battle was simply passionate, reckless ferocity, Grant's was quite calm and alert. Danger seemed to settle his purposes and clarify his vision. Yet, he united with his bravery the tenderness of a woman. When his daughter Nellie was married, some one passed through his chamber at the White House and found him stretched upon the bed, sobbing as if his heart would break. The face which could remain unmoved as a Sphinx's during the terrible tumult of shot and shell, was moved to tears by the thought of losing his "little girl" from his family.

He was a pure man. After he was forty-five years old, I have seen him blush again and again, like a very girl, at hearing the recital of some one of his great acts. He was as great in adversity as in prosperity, and with one hand fought off death, while with the other he finished the book which should pay his debts.

Mr. Cleaver's address was followed by the song, "I would not live always," rendered with fine feeling by the choir.

Dr. H. H. Lowrie now made a few remarks, referring to his pride in having served during the Summer and Autumn of 1864 under Gen. Grant. He then presented the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his divine wisdom to remove by death our most loved and honored citizen, General Ulysses S. Grant, the victorious leader of our National Armies, and twice President of the United States of America. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the supreme will of our Heavenly Father and praise his holy name for giving us so great and good a man able to rise to any emergency, and bring light and system out of chaos and darkness. Also be it

Resolved, That we most sincerely sympathize with his cherished family in their great bereavement.

The adoption of the preamble and resolution was seconded by Dr. Mattison, of North Plainfield, and then unanimously carried.

The Drum Corps of the Winfield Scott Post rendered the dirge, "Flee as a bird to your Mountain."

The next speaker was Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis. He began by asking, "Why does all the world bear crape to-night? Because in our hearts, greatness demands respect and gratitude. When Gen. Grant visited England at the beginning of his trip around the world, there was in London, considerable talk, because the Queen refused to how he should be entertained in that city. But titles are nothing to our hearts to-night, who have known the character and have been saved by the ideal bravery and integrity with which he led our armies.

Grant was a man without no respect? Did Donelson and Nashville and Vicksburg and the Wilderness and Lookout cost nothing? Did that matchless unselfishness, purity, determination, cost nothing. Was it of slight account, that superb mastery of himself, that unbending trust and patience under suffering? Greece built to her youth of perfect limbs and corded muscles, galleries of tablets and statues. Shall we pass in silence the fall of one whose strength was as much higher in its quality, as much greater in quantity, as much nobler in aim, as the Alps are high above the pyramids!

But not only is this due to him, but no less good shall come to us. Twenty years after the war, with so many before us to whom the memories are only a dream, it is behooves us to look forward. The swords of Grant and his men cut forever from our nations life a terrible cancer. But there are other cancers which must ere long be cut away. Some one must lead us against the great social evil which is blighting the fair territory of Utah. Some one must lead us against the hosts of Intemperance. Some one must ride to the front of the coming strife between labor and capital, Republicanism and Anarchy, will be turned disastrously. We do not realize the greatness of our republic, lapped by two oceans, and reaching alike seas of ice and the islands of palm. The republics of other days were a handful to this. Their existence has been and is not, but in us lie the possibilities of the largest attainment the race has made. It seems that all great questions are coming to our shores to be settled. We must have leaders who shall dare the eternal snow regions and who shall lead us on from a nation of menlovers to a nation loving and loved by God. The work which he began grandly is but begun.

At the close of Dr. Lewis' remarks, Rev. Dr. Ketcham led in prayer. The Mayor then asked the audience to rise and join in singing "America." The music swelled and the waves of sound beat against the walls of the building in one grand anthem. As soon as the echoes of the last verse had died away, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dean Rodman, and the assembly dismissed about half-past nine.

The band played national airs, and the throng made its way out of the building and scattered to its homes, every one of which, we venture to say, has a higher appreciation of the character of the great hero than it had yesterday.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

Judge Good's Picture Not Such a Rosy Reality.

[From F. D. W.]

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—The rosy picture of Judge Good as exhibited in your Saturday's edition requires a closer examination, after which some of its beauties will have faded. I refer particularly to the grand opportunity for securing homes from the public lands. The sum of $600 is not sufficient to pay the fees for a homestead, erect the necessary buildings and sustain the family until the land is brought under productive cultivation. The first outlay required in such case would be a house for the family. With lumber at the present cost it would not be safe to reckon on less than $200 for this item; and then the house would be smaller than an average room in the city of Plainfield—say 12x14 feet. The second outlay would be for a team to break prairie, with wagon, plows etc., which could be estimated at less than $500. The third outlay would be for the subsistence of the family for, at least, twelve months. With coal at from $15 to $20 a ton, and nearly all living necessaries quite as expensive as here, it would not be safe to estimate this item at less than $300. Then the cost of keeping the team, the seed and costly farming implements would require a few more hundred dollars. Then the crop, the second year, is not likely to be of much account. So I will be seen that $1000 is the lowest sum with which a man with a family can safely begin farm life in the west.

One peculiar, and it seems to me unjust, feature of our homestead laws is that which requires the wife to live on the homestead, while if the settler is a single man he need not, provided he steps a foot there once in six months. If the married had equal rights with the unmarried man in this particular, he could do much of the pioneer work before removing his family to the land.

Finally, it takes a good, and a persevering man, in other words, a man with plenty of "sand" to secure 160 acres of Uncle Sam's farming land in the west and put it in productive condition. On a former page Excursion Tickets will be sold for train leaving Plainfield at 8.45, as per the following rates. Adults $1.25 Children 65c.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Charles F. Stillman spends his summer at Fire Island.

Clifford Woolston, of Central avenue, is rusticating at Ocean Grove.

Miss Annie Randolph, of Elm street, is spending two weeks at Ocean Grove.

Mrs. W. M. Runyon and son of West Second street, are at at East Haddam, Conn.

Col. Mason Tyler and family, with their nieces, are staying at the Neptune House, Ocean Grove.

A nephew of Mrs. Chas. R. Schermerhorn is spending his college vacation at her house on Fifth street.

John Anglegan, of Chatham street, North Plainfield, started to-day to spend a week with friends in Elmira, N. Y.

Ethan Lanphear, the treasurer of the Reform Club, starts with his wife next Thursday on an extended trip through Canada.

Says the Asbury Park Journal: Ex-Mayor Masson, well-known in the temperance reform at Plainfield, takes his artesian at the Grand Central.

It will interest the many friends of Mme. Alberti, the elocutionist, to know that her striking originality of style and high dramatic forces was developed entirely under the instruction of her distinguished father, Rev. J. Allen, D.D., Ph. D., President of Alfred University, New York. President Allen, for many years a chief source of inspiration and wisdom to the young men of that institution, has also instructed most of the young preachers who have graduated from its theological department in the secrets of public oratory.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Kemp's Balsam at less than the regular price, 50c. and $1.00, as often times imitations or inferior articles are sold as the genuine, in order to enable them to sell cheaply. C. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

O. F. WOODWARD, Manager,
Le Roy, N. Y.

Plainfield Fire Department.
TAXES FOR 1885.

Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885, will be received from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. on any day (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. S. Cutter, at his office, 21 West Front street.

Taxes remaining unpaid Sept. 14, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at 25 per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for the taxes, and are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay for the use of said property; and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—Section 10 of Incorporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer,
Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885. 6.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD,
New Jersey Central Division,
GRAND EXCURSION
TO
ROTON POINT
Tuesday, Aug. 4, '85,
AFFORDING A
Splendid Day's Excursion.
In connection with
IRON STEAMBOAT SIRIUS.

Starting from Jersey City and passing through the East River, under the Brooklyn Bridge, through Hell Gate and Long Island Sound. Roton Point is a beautiful Grove 14 miles up the Sound, and is well equipped for excursion parties. On above date Excursion Tickets will be sold for train leaving Plainfield at 8.45, as per the following rates. Adults $1.25 Children 65c.

THE OLD RELIABLE
Dry Goods
HOUSE
CORNER
Front and Somerset Streets.
Dry Goods, Notions and Hosiery.
POPE BROS.

In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash

JOHN H. FRENCH,
29 West Front St.

White Orient Cashmere
FLANNEL TEXTURE
FOR
Ladies' Archery and Tennis Suits
AT
White Archery Flannel 30 inches wide, only 20c, just the article for sea side and mountain wear.
EDSALL.

A. M. GRIFFEN
13 E. Front St.
Builders' Hardware
AND
HOUSE FURNISHINGS.
Iron and Steel, STOVES, RANGES AND FURNACES.
Steam Fitting and Sanitary Plumbing.
Telephone Call 6.

ALL KINDS
OF
Fruit Jars, and JELLY CANS
Jar Rubbers.
GAVETT'S
15 E. FRONT ST.

BIRD'S PATENT COAL ELEVATOR.

This machine is a ... w in use in my yard, No. 62 Park avenue. It thoroughly cleans the coal that passes through it, and delivers it in the cellar through the screen, so that the dirt can straight through. I invite the public to call and see it in operation. Also to visit the public school building, corner Park avenue and Somerset street, where I set A. Mickel, jr., Portlisses and Iowa Furnaces.

MORGAN BIRD,
Park Avenue, Plainfield N. J

Electric Fire Alarm
Electric Burglar Alarm, Gongwood and metal Electric Call Bells, Electric Gas Lighting.
Electric Front Door Bells, Electric Servants Call Bells.
Electric Speaking Tubes, so connected with battery (see above) as to prevent too low or high a speaking current. Electric Call Bells, repairing a specialty, will notify when the fire is going out, etc.
REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.

F. E. KINSMAN,
Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.,
149 Broadway—66 Liberty Street New York, also P. O. Box 1326, Plainfield, N. J.

NOTICE CONCERNING DOGS.

All dogs unmuzzled and at large in the city of Plainfield during the months of July, August, and September of 1885, will be killed by the Board of Health to be appointed. All dogs found running loose, or unmuzzled, or not under the control of their owners, or keepers, or confined, or otherwise protected by the rules from running at large in said city during the months aforesaid, will be killed by the Board of Health.

By order of the Board of Health,
GEORGE W. ROCKEFELLOW, Mayor;
pro.

The Evening News.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.

T. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Terms of Local Events in and about Plainfield, North Plainfield, Dunellen, Scotch Plains, Metuchen, New Market, Scotch Plains, Metuchen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Mt. Bethel, Martinsville, Warren, Watchung, Stelton, Bonhamtown, Fanwood, Westfield, Cranford, and other contiguous points, intended for publication, will be published, generally they are of general interest. All communications must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication—but as a matter of good faith. We are not responsible for sentiments of correspondents, and nothing of an offensive nature will be permitted. Address all communications to the EVENING NEWS CO.

Lock Box I. Plainfield, N. J.

For Printing of all kinds of reasonable value

Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE, 1885.

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
3.47 a. m.	4.50 a. m.	4.00 a. m.	5.00 a. m.
5.43	6.55	6.00	7.14
7.04	8.07	7.45	8.49
7.34	8.07	7.45	8.49
8.30	9.35	9.00	10.09
9.39	10.50	9.30	10.49
10.37	11.55	10.00	11.59
11.37	12.55	1.00 p. m.	2.00
12.32 p. m.	1.47	2.30	3.41
2.53	3.55	3.45	4.50
3.57	5.00	5.00	6.09
4.57	6.00	5.30	6.40
5.53	6.49	6.00	7.09
6.30	7.35	6.30	7.39
7.40	8.50	7.30	8.40
8.40	9.35	7.30	8.40
9.40	10.50	8.30	9.40
11.37	12.55	10.00	11.59

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 1.27, 8.00, 9.45 a. m., 12.37, 6.00, 7.30, 9.25 p. m.

Arrive New York 3.10, 10.20, 11.50 a. m., 2.17, 7.30, 9.00, 10.50 p. m.

Leave New York 8.00, 10.00 a. m., 4.00, 5.00, 8.00 p. m.

Arrive Plainfield 9.45 a. m., 12.37, 6.00, 7.30, 9.25 p. m.

Leave Plainfield for Somerville, 6.00, 9.30 a. m., 12.32, 3.57, 5.53, 7.40 p. m.

Leave Somerville for Plainfield, 7.30, 10.45 a. m., 1.05, 4.30, 6.40, 8.50 p. m.

Trains leave Plainfield for Bound Brook, 6.00, 7.34, 8.30, 9.39, 10.37 a. m., 12.32, 2.53, 3.57, 4.57, 5.53, 6.30, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40 p. m.

Trains leave Bound Brook for Plainfield, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 p. m.

Trains marked (*) leave Bound Brook 15 minutes earlier.

E. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

R. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1885.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS.

Keeping a watchdog in an insured building is not a compliance with an agreement in an insurance policy to keep a watchman on the premises, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of Colorado, in the case of Imperial Mining Co. vs. Germania Insurance Co.

On a lease of a building for public exhibitions, the gallery being designed only for a limited number of spectators, there is no implied warranty that they shall be secure against falling with a fourfold crowd, as held by the New York Court of Appeals in the case of Arnold vs. New York Equitable Ins. Co., reported in the Albany Law Journal.

According to the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in the case of Seeligson et. al. vs. Higginbotham et. al., decided July 27, "a creditor who sues out an attachment solely on the ground that his debtor had given a mortgage to another creditor, and who is found to have taken such mortgage for himself before the attachment issued, is guilty of fraud, and consequently an unfair preference and nullify an attachment on that ground."

A suit to enjoin the collection of a tax cannot be maintained in the courts of the United States unless it appears that the plaintiff has paid or offered to pay so much of the tax as is admitted to be due, or may be shown that he ought to pay, according to the decision of the Circuit Court of the District of Oregon in the case of the Dundee Mortgage Trust Investment Company vs. Patrick, and other cases.

A debtor who makes an voluntary assignment of all his property for the benefit of creditors is a competent witness on the trial of an interpleader interposed by his assignee in an attachment suit against him and another, to show that he alone owned the property attached, and therefore that it belonged to the assignee, and was not subject to attachment. So held by the Supreme Court of Illinois in the case of Zimmerman vs. Willard et. al.

In an action to recover for the loss of goods destroyed by fire while in the custody of a railroad company as a warehouseman, evidence that the fire was set out by sparks from an engine operated by the company on its road will entitle the plaintiff to recover unless the company shows that the fire was not caused by any negligence or want of care on its part, so held by the Supreme Court of Iowa, in the case of Leland vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

The original incorporators of a bank who, by a certificate made in pursuance of the statute, announce the amount of its capital stock, pass, as against the creditors of the corporation, deny the truth of such certificate, and any secret arrangement between a corporation and its stockholders by which the responsibility of the latter is made less than it appears to be under the articles of incorporation is void as against creditors, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of Nevada, in the case of Thompson vs. Reno Savings Bank et. al.

A SOLEMN SERVICE.

HOW THE LAST SUNDAY WAS SPENT ON THE MOUNT.

Prayers Round the Remains of the Lost One—Dr. Douglas' Touching Letter—Washington Making Efforts to Secure the Body.

Mr. McGREGOR, Aug. 3.—Below is an overview of a very solemn character, as it occurred at the cottage yesterday by Dr. Only members of the family were present at the services, which were of a character of the most touching description, and those whom sought entrance to the room on the summit, walked in silence as the funeral train moved up the mountain during the afternoon. Those who sought entrance to the room on the summit

PECULIAR SACRAMENT.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DISTRICT CONVOCATION OF DUNKARDS.

The Meeting House, the Estate, Costumes, Cooking, Manners, Principles, Preachers and Programme—Thirty Hours of Visiting and Worship.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, July 31.—On a Monday afternoon in June, 1880, in Ashton, Lee county, Illinois, provision-basket, sun-bonnet, and shaw betokened the near time for the festival of the brethren and sisters in the next town west, on the railroad which runs from Chicago straight across Illinois. Many evidences was this semi-annual celebration the next day when in the train I found men and women, many, on a trip they were used to and were happy in. At the next town, "Franklin Grove," an irresistible, sidelong gist of it, led me to the Dunkard church in the environs of the village. To the eastward a prairie of richest fields reached the level horizon, and there melted into the sky-blue. In other directions we were among orchards and groves, all in the tenderest green of June. Conceivable was the rural effect and the happy atmosphere. The white meeting house of the brethren so pleasantly resembled a home, that I had asked my guide: "Who lives there?" "That is the Dunkard church!"

The plank sidewalk of the village extended to the gates opposite the doors of the meeting house; a building wide and long, with two doors on the longer front and the same on the opposite the other on the less wide sides of the church, which made one great airy, summery room. Plank walks from the gates went to every door. The church was the center of inclosed acres which constituted ramifying thoroughfares and space for the handsome family carriages and horses. Through many windows of clearest cleanest glass and the open doors the thirsty grass and large trees seemed to rise higher and greener and lustrifier before the illusioned eye, as though we had come at last to

"Canaan's fair and happy land,"

and were among the

"Sweet fields arrayed in living green."

Never before had I so realized that green is a color with its language; its tints have a sentiment which speaks. It told of resurrection and vigorous yet most delicate vitality.

Sisters were sauntering about the grounds; and as we entered a group of them at the other gate met or parted, and kissed. Within the church denims shawls and sunbonnets were hung on pegs near the door, and men mainly on one side, women mainly on the other, were then sitting at their pleasure; standing about, or sitting within the solid-backed and most comfortable, well-painted, uncushioned wooden pews. The men wore their hair parted in the middle, and cropped below the ears at last, fully completing the natural covering of the head. *A few men were beginning to sweat* while cloths upon long tables, seen, that extended between the benches of the long front half of the church.

It seemed like the home of a neighborhood, for, their sun bonnets off, the women, old and young, wore a little plain, plain muslin cap with black ribbon strings. It formed a becoming costume; with the unadorned skirt, pulled straight around the waist, a cape, and the same plain cap and bonnet and shaped up to cover the ears, under, and was close around the neck. The cap had a crown rolled upon a straight piece which passed over the head; around the white ones, and at the part of the face below the gathered crown, ran a smooth border, not a ruffle, it was not gathered, but it set around the face in a winsome way. The strings hopped under a long corner toward the jaw and there were delectable strings. In the assemblage there was no "bang," nor a frizzle, nor a hair-pinned wave; but in passing over the head the pretty cap left inches of the pretty hair uncovered, while the entire cap was as transparent as the sheerest Swiss muslin. Neatness and taste displayed their varieties, by choosing for the gown a solid color, drab or chocolate; and for the cap, bobinet or illusion, instead of Swiss, and white strings, instead of black; and in buttoned-gloves, or was bronze called "taste,"—the narrowest of finger-nail wide white ribbon over the seams about the old-time and regulation garb, as worn by the elder exemplars and the majority, was black dress and black cap-strings, and a Swiss muslin cap, whose inch and a half border of one thickness of Swiss, was in shed with a narrow hem. Being in character, it was the prettier; and what a shield to keep out of the sun the flying flame and the maraud at twilight in the warmer regions of the west, where well I remember of that sort one frightful incident.

I saw a great frequenting of the gate which opened down stairs. A cordial sister told me I was welcome to satisfy my curiosity. The room underneath was as large as the church above. The people, women mostly, were standing about in listless passing of the intermission between services. Here at midday they had dined together; it was 4 p. m. when I arrived; but this festival assembles its family in the forenoon, and holds them—now worship, and now a rest, until after night service; when from within a radius of twenty miles, all are, the near and far, invited to the beginning of the next day brethren. The next forenoon the festival closes.

Several men were here also arranging long tables for a meal. Food stores for man, sacks of provender for beast, cooking apparatus and the chief operators were at the farther end at the room. I strolled down toward the provisions.

Two women were standing in the main place, not *hurrying, not hustling.* The fire was doing the cooking. The meat-ser were out and ready, baskets of cloth, the loaves of bread, to commemorate the reply of our Lord: "He it is to whom I shall give a morsel when I have dipped it." The sister with whom I had conversation was

"A perfect woman, nobly planned,
To counsel, comfort and command,"

provide. She told me that the supper to be placed on the tables before she was for the spectators: "We do not want any one to go hungry." Later the sisters and the brethren would sup together in the church above. She lifted the lid from a great boiler, and I saw the furiously cooking mutton and the seething broth which was to be the substantial sop, or soup, of their evening meal, as mentioned in John xiii. 26: "And when he had dipped the sop," &c. She explained to me sorts of beguiling advertisements. I have one before me for "La Chambotte," which tells me that breakfasts and dinners are provided there "at every hours," and that the "Chambotte" is particularly recommended "for its salutary air and his fine view." This is a fair specimen of "English as he is" written by the gentle Savoisards—at least by those who get up excursions. I must confess that Dr. Brown and Dr. Brachet, in their medical treatises, display a really excellent command of the English language.

Almost everybody here is ill—not desperately ill, but suffering. "Who is your doctor?" "Are you better." "Are you rheumatism?" "Are your pains less severe this morning?" These are the questions which form the staple of conversation. You discuss douches over your dinner, and pity your neighbors' aches as you walk about between the acts at the theatre. At any hour of the day, from 4:30 a. m. to 5 p. m., when the establishment closes, you meet the pink-curtained Sedan chairs on their winding way. The "cure" is emphatically a water cure, but the chief medicine is placed on the table at the noon meal, though you are usually required to sip a little malodorous, sulpher-impregnated water from time to time.

The very monotony of the days makes them pass quickly. *You seem to have done* nothing, and yet it is night. Scarcely have you gone to sleep than the birds tell you that it is morning. Then more naps, doses, drives and dreams; and so the month of your stay has worn away before you know it. I have seen some honeymoon couples here. I don't know whether they came because they had twinges in their joints, or because they feared they might have, some day; but here they were, billing and cooing *with the other love-birds in the garden,* or standing with interlaced arms in balconies, or watching each other instead of the stars at the theatre; and the sober rest of us laughed at them and envied them. What a good thing it is to be young and foolish—and who would be old and wise if he could help it?

I see the other extreme here, too—old, old couples come here, so old that time seems to have forgotten them, and they are interesting, in all the world, only to each other. And they, too, smile toothless smiles in each other's faces, as they totter along side by side—smiles, perhaps, over memories of old days when they were young. Even they—ah, who knows how soon they may be young again in some other world. God bless them all!

It is my last day here. The June and I are going away together. Shall we come back again together next year? I hope so—but who knows?

LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

CIRCULAR FROM BILL NYE.

He Finally Consents to Apply for a Foreign Mission.

(Original.)

TO MY FRIENDS, REGARDLESS OF PARTY: Many friends having solicited me to apply for a foreign mission under the present administration, I have finally consented to do so, and last week filed my application for such missions as might still remain vacant.

To insure my appointment much will remain for you to do. I now call upon my friends to aid me by their united effort. I *especially solicit the aid of my friends who* have repeatedly heretofore promised it to me while drunk.

You will see at a glance that I can only make application for one mission. I must support it by your petitions and letters. It would be of little use for me to ask to receive two thousand letters to the post-office. But if five thousand people each write him a letter in which each of their names is made to appear twice, and I'll guarantee them it will make him pay attention.

My plan would be for each of my friends to set aside one day in each week to write to the president, opening it in a chatty way by telling him that you don't think we are having rather a backward spring, and that he is doing for his cat worth now, and how all the folks are, etc., etc. Then gradually lead up to the statement that you think I would be an acceptable minister to France. If I could go abroad and live on a foreign strand at $7,000 per linger and stationery.

This will keep the president properly stirred up, and cause him to earn his salary. The effect will be to secure the appointment at last, and to make me a very grateful man. I need not add that I will do what is right by my friends upon receiving my commission.

I might add that the above bribe is what it comes to you in the form of a circular, but remember it and not open it. Remember that, although the president is stubborn at first, he will at last yield to fatigue, and when tired nature can hold out no longer, the last letter will drop from his nerveless hand and he will surrender.

Some of you will urge that I have been an offensive partisan, but when you come to think it over I have not been so all fired partisan. There have been days and days when it did not show itself very much. If I never, that is not the point. I want your hearty indorsement and I want it to be entirely voluntary, and if you do not give it and give it freely and voluntary, you hadn't better ask me for any more favors.

All the best in the hereafter cheerfully informs me. The Rocky Mountain Whoop very truthfully says:

"Pay me what you owe me or office yesterday and subscribed for our paper. We are proud to add him to our list of paid-up subscribers, and should he renew his subscription next year, paying in advance, we will cheerfully refer to it among other startling news."

I have a scrap-book full of such press indorsements as this, and now, if my friends will peel off their coats and write as they should, I can make this administration open its eyes.

Several papers in Iowa have alluded to my being in town and referred to the fact that I had paid my bills while there. But press indorsement alone is not sufficient. What is needed is the written testimony of friends and neighbors. No matter how poor or humble or worthless you may be, write to Mr. Cleveland and tell him how much confidence you have in me, and if you can call to mind any little deeds of charity you may have done for me in the night to give you a dollar, or nurse a colicky horse for you, I know that in. Throw it in, any how. It will do no harm, and may do much good.

I can solemnly promise all my friends that if they will help me my appointment to a foreign country for four years, I will not return during that time. What more can I offer? I will stay longer if I am reappointed. I would do anything for my friends.

Do not throw this circular carelessly aside. Read it carefully over and act upon it. Some of you are busy, and will try to get out of it in that way. Others are in the penitentiary and cannot spare the time. But to one and all I say, write and write regularly to the president. Do no wait for a reply from him, because he is pretty busy now; but he will be tickled to death to hear from you, and anything you say about me will give him great pleasure.

N. B.—Please be careful not to inclose this circular in your letter to the president. Yours truly, BILL NYE.

HUDSON, Wis., July 23.

LATEST by WIRE and CABLE

THIS AFTERNOON.

A Murderer's Confession.

MALDEN, Mass., Aug. 3.—The engineer of the five o'clock train from Boston on the Boston *and Maine Railroad Friday night* discovered the body of a man near the track half a mile west of the Atkinson depot. His head was crushed in a terrible manner. He was identified as Patrick Connors, a section man on the Haverhill section. Late last night an unknown man, who gave his name as Patrick Maloney, and his residence as Dover, N. H., came to the Pialston Central Station and confessed to the station agent that he had murdered Connors. He said that he was walking on the track, and when passing Connors the latter threw a handful of sand at him. Maloney then laid in wait for him and attacked him with a piece of railroad iron, beating his brains out and then throwing his body inside the track. Maloney was immediately arrested and taken to the lock-up at Plaiston, where he will be examined and taken to safer quarters. It is thought he is insane.

Senator Cameron's Health.

WASHINGTON, *August 3.—Advices from* Senator Cameron in Southern California do not give flattering accounts of the improvement of his health. Indeed his general vigor has been little improved if any, and it is now known that he will not return until a short time before the meeting of Congress on the 1st of December. He will not be home for the Pennsylvania election in November.

Killed by Lightning.

CHAMBERSBURG, August 3.—On Saturday afternoon while Esquire Geiseman of Rousersville was sitting in the doorway of his residence during a thunder storm he was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Geiseman was Postmaster of Rousersville.

Mortgaging the Waterworks.

The Long Island Water Supply Company have mortgaged their property for $250,000. The Union Gas Company of New Lots have *also borrowed $50,000 upon its property.*

CLOUDBURSTS AND THEIR CAUSE.

Result of the Destruction of Timber—A Dangerous Downpouring.

(Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.)

There remains to be considered one of the most destructive of the phenomena attending *the destruction of the timber,* though happily not the most frequent, else the country would become uninhabitable. The extraordinary rainfall by which the people have given the name of cloudbursts, began to be noticed 100 years ago. The common opinion was that the cloud was rent by the sharp angle of the mountain, letting out millions of tons of water.

One of the phenomenal rainfalls on record took place in Lyme, N. H., in 1810. *A country generally had been denuded of timber,* A lofty hill, inaccessible to the loggers' team, had been spared, leaving perhaps a mile square covered so thickly with timber that the sunlight scarcely penetrated the thick foliage. The moisture of the ground was from five feet and even in mid-summer was moist and cool. This afforded the requisite conditions for a cloudburst. One day there was a violent commotion up there. Thunder, lightning *and charging clouds seemed to have closed* the top of the mountain for a grand tournament. Then there should have been drawn from the clouds by miles of woodland were precipitated in one tremendous effort. The timber on the top of the mountain was prevented by a cyclone. A torrent, many times too large for the ordinary channels, poured down the mountain side, carrying destruction in its course. Mills were swept away, or left buried, *some distance from the new channels, which were* formed. Mill dams were piled ten feet high with logs and gravel.

The phenomenon of cloudbursts is becoming more or less common in all the treeless parts of the country. Destruction once swept down by a rainfall. Eureka, Nev., has twice been inundated in that way. The streams running down the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada are noted for such aberrations. Some years ago a *stage coach, passengers, driver, horses,* all were overtaken by a solid perpendicular wall of water and destroyed. Several times similar torrents have poured into the Mojave deserts. In 1873 a cloudburst near Jackson, this state, sent a torrent through the town, destroying many lives. Several times they have occurred in Santa Barbara county, accompanied with loss of life. At the head of Los Gatos creek, in Santa Clara county, raising the water twenty feet high.

There are evidences of numerous cloudbursts in times past, where millions of cubic feet of earth are swept out of the mountains in one hour. The pile of debris reminds one of the tailings left by hydraulic mining. Such a pile in the lower Ojai valley, in Ventura county, covers four square miles and measures 100,000,000 cubic yards. A well sank to the depth of 100 feet penetrated fresh alluvial soil, proving the recent date of the affair. In the canyons above bowlders as large as churches are piled on each other, showing the terrific power of the torrent. Such an outpour as the above mentioned may not occur in 100 years, but the liability is constantly increasing as the timber is cut away.

Cure for Dyspepsia.

[Philadelphia Press.]

During the season of 100 days last year one Saratoga hotel paid a market bill of $125,000. *Among the items* were 90,000 pounds of beef, 18,000 pounds of mutton, 20,000 pounds of lamb, 7,000 pounds of veal, 1,500 pounds of pork, 60,000 pounds of chicken, 33,000 pounds of game, 900 dozen squabs, 26,000 pounds of fish, 6,000 pounds of salmon, 21,000 pounds of butter, 24,000 dozen eggs, 65,000 quarts of milk and 10,000 quarts of cream. Of Saratoga hotel guests it has long been said that dining occupies the lion's share of their attention.

Adulteration of Tea.

Many Russian peasants gather a certain grass known as Ivan tea, with which they adulterate Chinese tea. Some of the peasants find it more profitable to pick Ivan tea than to attend to regular farming.

What is my opinion of real "sweet" people? One sometime finds a fly in the mucilage jug.

TO The Public!

On and after July 26th, 85

BUTLER'S

Drug store will be closed

EVERY Sunday

Between the hours from

10 a. m.

To

4 p. m.

L. M. FRENCH
Carriage Manufacturer,
No. 18 Somerset St.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
FINE
CARRIAGES
ALL STYLES.
CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH
REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT SHORT NOTICE.

DIXON'S
ICE CREAM,
All Flavors.
Delivered to all Parts of the City Free of Charge.

Families, Hotels and Boarding Houses supplied by the quart or gallon.
Also First-Class Restaurant and Chop House.
35 WEST FRONT STREET.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF *Desirable* GOODS in the Jewelry Line, you will find at
COLLIER'S
5 Park Avenue.
The prices are down to hard pan
Established 16 Years.
Telephone Call, 121.

GLARE'S JEWELRY STORE
9 Park Avenue,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE & Optical Goods.
Repairing equal to New York houses, at Reduced Rates.
An old established store. Long practical

A. SWALM,
Wall Paper,
No. 6 North Avenue,
FINE
Cabinet Photographs
FOR $2.75 PER DOZ.
At THORN'S
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
Family Clubs a Specialty

Sold on Small Weekly or Monthly Payments.

Its tone cannot be excelled by the best reed organ. This instrument can either be used in the parlor, church, school or dancing academy, and can be played by a child as well as a person possessing any knowledge of music being required.

F. W. DODGE, General Agent.
15 19 Main Street, Opp. Laing's Hotel.

The Bee Hive,
(6 doors below Music Hall)
38 West Front St.
Mens Furnishing Department
FRENCH BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS,
We have a few of these goods which we are offering at 50 cts. This grade never has been sold less than 75c.
FLANNEL SHIRTS
Laced Shirts (all colors) at 69c.
" " better quality (grey) 85.
Better qualities at equally low prices, Colors—Blue, Brown, Garnet, Old Gold, Olive, Grey, White, etc.
Extra.—A White Flannel Shirt with set of colored laces made of fine lamb's wool, regular price $2.25, but are now sold at the Bee Hive for $1.89. This shirt will suit the most fastidious.
Double breasted shirt, blue, all wool, 95c, $1, $1.25, $1.50.
Boys' bicycle, all wool, colors, 85c and $1.00.
" " " lace or
" " waist, blue, 75c and $100.
We are still selling our celebrated "Pride" *Draw Shirt* at 69c unlaundried. Also a good shirt for 48c.
Canvas belts 10c, Japanese Parasols 9c, Palm Leaf Fans 5c.
THE "BEE HIVE,"
38 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.
LOUIS CALLMAN.

SHOES
MADE TO ORDER.

People who have trouble in buying ready-made shoes that they can wear with comfort, should have their shoes made to order. I have opened a custom department and will devote my personal attention to all ordered work, use the best materials, employ the best workmen and turn out only first-class goods.
HORACE M. SHERWIN
23 West Front Street

Compton's
PURE Philadelphia Ice Cream.
Parties, Weddings and Receptions served with individual Harlequin Brick.
Ice Cream, Frozen Custard, Water Ices and Frozen Fruits delivered promptly, well packed in Ice.
COMPTON'S
CONFECTIONERY & BAKERY,
26 West Front St.

INEST QUALITY WASHINGTON VALLEY PURE SPRING WATER
ICE
SIMPSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIALTY.
Families will see the propriety of using only Pure Spring Water Ice.
Orders received at John Walker's Bakery, also at 200 West Front Street, or P.O. Box 841, will receive prompt attention.
SIMPSON & CO.,
have a large lot of Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, and Maple trees for sale.
They are also prepared to supply Masons or others with Second Mountain Quarry Stone, at the lowest prices.
Grading and Contracting
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

$3.50 PER DOZEN
$3.50 PER DOZEN
$3.50 PER DOZEN
FOR CABINETS.
Hunt & Fisher
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
15 East Front street

Night Soil Removed. Cesspools Cleaned. 25 per cent Cheaper than by any other Co.
By the use of
Harris' Cleaning Apparatus,
The only one of the kind in the city
Which is so constructed that it is used in day time and no smell is perceptible during the operation. Orders left at Corner Park Ave. and Second St. or addressed to P. O. Box 726, Plainfield, N. J., will receive prompt attention. Telephone Call, No. 96.
JOHN BROWN

THIS PAPER may be found on file at the Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it.
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Wall Paper
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of all grades.
INTERIOR DECORATIONS.
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H. S. BARNES.
17 and 19 Front Street, East,
WALL PAPERS,
Philadelphia and New York Designs.
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$1.75 Per Gallon, Warranted Satisfactory
BRAGDON'S LUSTRA PAINTS.
POOR MAN'S DYES.
Neat and Handy.
Artist's Materials, etc.
5 Per Cent Discount for Cash.

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(Successor to M. VERMEULE.)
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CAPS, GLOVES
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Call and Examine the Elegant Stock at
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JONES & CO.,
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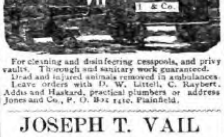
ONLY AUTHORIZED SCAVENGERS
No Extra Charge.



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REAL ESTATE
AND
Fire Insurance.
LOANS NEGOTIATED.
Office Opposite Railroad Station.
RESIDENCE NO. 62 E. SIXTH ST.

Dealer in
BLUE STONE FLAGGING.
P. O. Box 838.

Joseph A. Patterson,
FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The Largest and Best Selected Stock of
FINE SEGARS,
Tobaccos, Pipes and Smokers' Articles
IN THE STATE.
Sole Agent for the Celebrated
"BLACK PRINCE,"
Plum and West India Segars.
The Trade Supplied at the Lowest Rates.

PURE Candies,
DELICIOUS
ICE CREAM,
at Saloon Parlors of
B. T. BARNES,
4 East Front Street.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

WOOLSTON & BUCKLE,
25 North Avenue,
Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators.
Raised Flock, Brocade Velvets, Leather Papers, Linenette Waltons,
And all the New Novelties in Decorations.
PICTURES, MOULDINGS, HOOKS, ETC.,
Also a large and complete stock of Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, and Painter's Supplies.
WHITE LEAD at WHOLESALE.
L. WOOLSTON. J. F. BUCKLE
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CELEBRATED
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Ice Cream
& Water Ices,
of all Choice Fruit Flavors.
FANCY PUDDING a Specialty.
A Large Variety of
Individual Ice Cream Imitations.
ICE CREAM
For Wedding Parties, Church Fairs, Excursions, Festivals, etc., at a great reduction in prices. Also first-class Restaurant at
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24 North Ave.,
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Near Front, Plainfield, N.J.
FRENCH BROS
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CHOICE Brands of
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EVER-READY PREPARED
Flour and Indian Meal,
Hominy, Oat-meal,
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All kinds of Feed for Horses, Cattle and Poultry.
BALED HAY AND STRAW.
Corn, Oats, Wheat, Buckwheat, Barley, Wheat and Rye Bran, Corn Meal, Screenings, Cracked Corn, Bone Meal, Oil Cake Meal Ground, Oyster Shell Cracked Bone,
GOODS ETC. DELIVERED

Grant's Memoirs.
The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1885.
THIS is to certify that Mr. H. A. Berger of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's book, in the townships of Dunellen, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield, Cranford, Union county, without any restrictions and that orders taken by anybody else, unless mentioned town-ships, for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filled.
Chas. L. Webster and Co.
F. J. Hall, Manager.

Immense Reduction
IN PRICES OF
HATS and TRUNKS
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U. B. CRANE
PRACTICAL HATTER.
12 PARK AVENUE.
And dealer in Trunks, Bags, Umbrellas, etc. also Trunks and Umbrellas repaired. CHARGES LOW.

10 Per Cent.
REDUCTION
ON EVERY ARTICLE OF
Summer Wear
FOR THE NEXT
Thirty Days
AT
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STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

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MANUFACTURER
of all kinds of
PICTURE FRAMES.
Gold Frames for Paintings a Specialty.
OLD FRAMES REGILDED to equal New.
First-class Work. Low Prices.

A VISIT TO HELL GATE.

EXPLORING NINE ACRES OF ROCK UNDER THE RIVER'S BED.

Four Miles of Tunnelling—The Work of Ten Years to be Exploded With the Largest Charge of Dynamite Ever Used.

[Special Correspondence.]

New York, July 28.—Reader, have you ever been through Hell Gate? Well, I have been not only through it and over it and under it, but retreated to tell my experience. Of course this has no connection with the gate of Styx, from whose entrance you understand there is no return, but to the narrow and dangerous passage which corresponds Long Island sound with the river east of New York city.

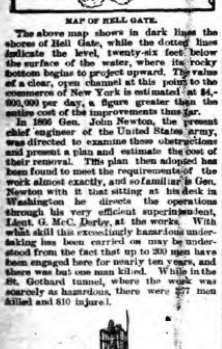
Why this rock-bound channel, where the seething, foaming tide goes roaring through, was originally called Hell Gate may easily be inferred from the red-hot time the ancient Dutch mariner must have had in getting through there, for even as late as 1856, when every rock and eddy was familiar to pilots, the officers of the United States coast survey reported that in the two months they were surveying the locality fifty vessels went ashore on the rocks, while one sail in every fifty attempting to run its rapids sustained more or less injury.

But then the early Dutch settlers of New York were partial to sulphurous suggesting titles for this locality. Not far from here we still find Spuyten Duyvel, the Frying Pan, the Gridiron and Pot Rock, while their descendents modified many of the still harsher names to Negro Head, Hog's Back, The Bread and Cheese, etc.

MAP OF HELL GATE.

The above map covers the dark lines the shores of Hell Gate, while the dotted lines indicate the level, twenty-six feet below the surface of the water, where its rocky bottom begins to project upward. The value of a clear, open channel at this point to the commerce of New York is estimated at $4,000,000 per day, a figure greater than the entire cost of the improvements thus far.

In 1866 Gen. John Newton, the present chief engineer of the United States army, was directed to examine these obstructions and present a plan and estimate the cost of their removal. This plan then adopted has been found to meet the requirements of the work almost exactly, and so familiar is Gen. Newton with it that sitting at his desk in Washington he directs the operations through his very efficient superintendent, Lieut. G. McC. Derby, at the works. With what skill this exceedingly hazardous undertaking has been carried on may be understood from the fact that up to 200 men have been engaged here for nearly ten years, and there was but one man killed. While in the St. Gothard tunnel, where the work was scarcely as hazardous, there were 277 men killed and 810 injured.



THE WORKS ON THE REEF.

Flood rock, which the present operations are intended to remove, is a pyramidical shaped rock, covering over nine acres, the apex of which projected slightly above the water, this tremendous obstruction being located in the centre of the channel.

In 1875 the work was commenced by sinking two shafts in the apex of this pyramid and building up the stone around the shafts as it was removed from the excavations.

PLAN OF THE EXCAVATIONS.

The above diagram, though looking like a porous plaster, is a ground plan of the excavations. The irregular shaded blocks represent the stone pillars supporting the roof, and between them are the tunnels, or streets, each tunnel being 10 feet wide and from 3 to 35 feet high.

Landing on this artificial island, we, the writer and myself, presented our credentials and started our mission to Lieut. Derby, the superintendent, a handsome-looking West Point graduate. He said: "Oh, certainly; you may inspect and sketch the works on the island to your heart's content, but it is out of the question for you to enter the mine as you understand the drill holes are being loaded with dynamite, which makes it hazardous even to remain about the works."

After assuring the lieutenant that from many long interviews with O'Donovan Rossa and other noted dynamiters our familiarity with explosives was not to attempt for the danger. The lieutenant thought that would be likely. After a few running queries as to whether O'Donovan and others who built dynamite had ever really seen a particle of the compound, and as to whether they could be hired to handle it in loading this mine, following with some suggestions as to the men such people might be put to on the day of the explosion, the lieutenant said: "Well, gentlemen, you seem to be determined on going back of, but remember you take your life in your hands. I am going down on my regular tour of inspection and will accompany you." So arraying ourselves in long rubber boots, coats and capes, and being furnished each with a miner's torch, we followed the lieutenant down stout wooden stairs, in the smaller shaft, a distance of some forty to fifty feet, where we found several very powerful pumps at work clearing the mine from the water which poured in through cracks and fissures in the roof.

SECTION OF FLOOD ROCK.

The above shows at a glance the shape of the rock and direction of the tunnels. The lower tunnel was made simply as a reservoir into which the upper works could be drained, and as a precaution in case a hole should break in the roof, the water rushing in would fill this reservoir before flooding the mouth of the shaft, thus enabling the workmen to escape. The first thing that impresses one on groping through the tunnels is the darkness of the dark in them. The feeble glimmering of the torches only makes the inky blackness of the gloom appear blacker. On the sunlit surface of the earth there is such a thing as objects storing up during the day light which they radiate in a phosphorescent way during the night, but not so with subterranean rocks which were imbedded beneath the surface before light was created.

In this mine as little artificial light as possible is permitted owing to the danger of using up the air.

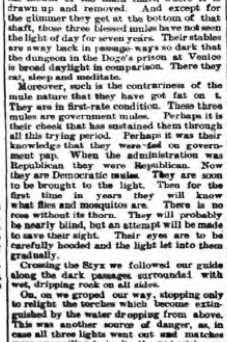
THE STYX.

In this scene we have a view of the miner's pet, the mule. The river Styx shown in the picture is about ten feet wide. It is the main drain of the mine. Across the bridge over it, and along dark, silent tracks, three mules draw the stones and debris dug out of the passage ways. They cart this debris to the mouth of the main shaft, where it is drawn up and removed. And except for the glimmer they get at the bottom of that shaft, these three blessed mules have not seen the light of day for seven years. Their stables are away back in passage-ways so dark that the dungeon in the Doge's prison at Venice is broad daylight in comparison. There they eat, sleep and meditate.

Moreover, such is the contrariness of the mule nature that they have got fat on it. They are in first-rate condition. These three mules are government mules. Perhaps it is their cheek that has sustained them through all this trying period. Perhaps it was their knowledge that they were fed on government pap. When the administration was Republican they were Republican. Now they are Democratic mules. They are soon to be brought to the light. Then for the first time in years they will know what flies and mosquitos are. There is no ross without its thorn. They will probably be nearly blind, but an attempt will be made to save their sight. Their eyes are to be carefully hooded and the light let into them gradually.

Crossing the Styx we followed our guide along the dark passages surrounded with wet, dripping rock on all sides.

On, on we groped our way, stopping only to relight the torches which become extinguished by the water dropping from above. This was another source of danger, as, in case all three lights went out and matches were unavailing to ignite the wet wicks, we might grope around through stony streets for hours before finding the shaft, as the points of the compass cannot be retained in the dark. About a quarter mile from the shaft we came to a dam or water tight door built across the tunnel.



THE FAT WOMAN'S MISERY.

It is called the "fat woman's misery" from the extreme narrowness of the door through which the visitor must pass. Beyond this door the mining operations were extremely hazardous owing to the rotten character of the rock. This water tight door was necessary to protect the whole mine from flooding in case the river came pouring in after a blast. Squeezing through the door we waded through a stream of water equal to a good sized brook. It comes chiefly from "the rock that Moses struck," as the miners term it. This was a favorite shout our foot-wids which they encountered here, which no amount of wadging or cementing could stop completely. The sight of this Niagara convinced the artist that he had explored the mine in that direction sufficiently, so, wading back, we felt relief on reaching the safe side of "fat woman's misery," and heard its door bang clear with a report that echoed and reverberated through the long lines of galleries.

LOADING THE DRILL HOLES WITH DYNAMITE.

On our return we came across a gang of men loading the drill holes with dynamite. They worked from a sectional staging, and I believe a mother could take lessons on handling her infant from the tenderness shown by the miners toward these long copper cylinders of dynamite. These cylinders are sealed water tight so that the dampness cannot permeate them. From the ends of each cylinder are four wires or primers, to which the electric wires for exploding them will be attached.

The engineer (Mr. Newton) and every one connected with this mine deserve unstinted praise for the skilful manner with which the work has been conducted. Every hole drilled was directed according to survey so that the exact distance of the river above was always known from the point of a drill boring in the roof, and so well has every detail been calculated beforehand that almost the precise position of every bucket of rock after the final blast has been determined.

Many discoveries of methods and devices have also been made in the science of engineering during the progress of this work, probably the most valuable being a hollow cylindrical drill.

The 16,000 tons of rock excavated represents a solid block of stone 200 feet square and 110 feet high. This has all been thrown into a hole 120 feet deep and covering several acres which was found in the river near flood rock.

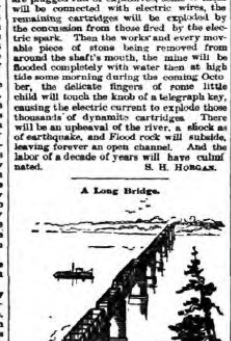
I give here some figures which will impress one with the immensity of this work: Extent of rock tunnelled, 9 acres; length of tunnels, 21,670 feet, or four miles; rock removed, 80,156 cubic yards; number of holes drilled for explosives, 13,985; drill holes being 10 feet long and 3 inches in diameter; drill holes will be charged with 225,000 pounds of "rackarock," the new explosive, and 75,000 pounds of dynamite. The whole cost of the work thus far is about $1,000,000.

So great is the danger in loading the mine that the accidental discharge of one of the dynamite cartridges would by concussion explode all the surrounding cartridges, kill every man about the mine and destroy a million dollars worth of work. But every precaution that human ingenuity can devise is being taken. None but the most reliable men are engaged for the loading.

The method of exploding the mine will be this: When all the drill holes in the roof are charged full of cartridges, some of them will be connected with electric wires, the remaining cartridges will be exploded by the concussion from those fired by the electric spark. Then the works and every movable piece of stone being removed from around the shaft's mouth, the mine will be flooded completely with water from high tide some morning during the coming October, the delicate fingers of some little child will touch the knob of a telegraph key, causing the electric current to explode those thousands of dynamite cartridges. There will be an upheaval of the river, a shock as of rock and earthquake, and flood rock will subside, leaving forever an open channel. And the labor of a decade of years will have culminated.

S. H. HORGAN.

A Long Bridge.



RAILWAY BRIDGE AT HENDERSON, KY.

With the completion of this bridge Chicago has another railroad communication with Jacksonville, Fla. Nashville, Chattanooga and Atlanta are points taken in on the way.

Readers will remember the terrible disaster that happened at this point on the Ohio river about a year ago. The railway ferry-boat running from Evansville, Ind., to Henderson, Ky., ten miles below, was capsized in a tornado. She was loaded with passengers, and nearly every soul on board was drowned.

The beautiful bridge shown in the illustration takes the place of the ferryboat that was overwhelmed. The river channel, through which the steamboat is passing, is 525 feet in length. It is said to be the longest span of truss bridge in the world. The bridge is 2,500 feet long, and the approaches of a mile long. It is reached on the Indiana side by three and a half miles of powerfully built trestle work.

The completion of this bridge gives the shortest line from northwest to southeast that has yet been made. It is built for the Chicago & Ohio & Eastern Illinois railroad. It enables trains to make the distance from Chicago to Nashville in sixteen hours

JUST OPENED!
Retail *Departmen*
At 5 West Front St., of
CAMPBELL'S
Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
For the Sale of all kinds of
Foot Wear FOR Ladies, Misses and Children. FOR Men, Boys' and Youths.
CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

DON A. GAYLORD
Dealer In
LUMBER!
MASONS' MATERIALS
And
COAL.
Also keep in stock choice quality of
Cannel Coal.
Madison Avenue,
And
C. R. R.
Telephone Call 80.

CARNEY BROS.
No. 11 Somerset Street.
TINNERS,
Plumbers and

Gas Fitters.
All kinds of Stoves and Ranges, etc., properly put up and guaranteed.
Stoves Stored.
All kinds of tinware made to order. Come and see our Oil Stoves. Something new. Gas Fitting as cheap as good work can be done.
Sanitary Plumbing.
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.
Reference our work in Plainfield.

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J. B. Miller and Bro., Prop.
Front St., Opposite Madison Ave.,
Plainfield, N. J.
A First-Class Family Resort.
Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates

Photography No. 3 and 5 E. Front St.
Instantaneous Old Pictures Taken of Adults and Children.
Pictures Copied and Enlarged, Crayon, Water Color and Oil Work.
Lowest Rates consistent with First-Class Work.
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JEWELERS
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
French and American Watches and Clock repaired.

MILLINERY.
CORRECT STYLES.
MRS. BROOKE'S,
Formerly with Madame Rotens, of London, England.
96 EAST FRONT STREET.

FRANK DAY,
(Successor to E. & J. Coleman.
LIVERY STABLE
North Avenue
Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.
Carriages to Meet all Trains.
Family Riding a Specialty

GO TO Green & Co.
FOR BARGAINS!
A FINE Parlor Suite - $38.50
Seven Pieces.
SOLID Ash Chamber Suite $26
Eight Pieces.
OAK OR WALNUT Extension Table - $6
A GOOD Lounge for - - $7

Headquarters for
VOEHL'S
Bread, Cake, Pies, Pastry, etc
15 West Front Street,
Confectionery of all Kinds.
Having bought out the business of A. Warnock, call the attention of my patrons to my stock of all varieties of first class Cake Pies, Bread, etc.
NEW ENGLAND BREAD A SPECIALTY.
The old stand at 68 Somerset street, will be in charge of my son, Theufil for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.
JACOB VOEHL,
Successor to A. Warnock, No. 15 West Front street Plainfield, New Jersey. 6-10-tf.

Wm. A. Woodruff
Represents the following first-class insurance companies,
Fire Association of Philadelphia, LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, WESTCHESTER, of New York, Norwich Union of England, North British Mercantile, of England, The Northern, of England, The Queen, of England, The Merchants, of Newark, The Washington Life, of New York, and other equally good companies, and procures insurance at BEST RATES, has
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security, and has bargains in
Real Estate.
OFFICE Berry's Building corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence 41 East Second street.

FOR BARGAINS
IN NEW AND
SECOND-HAND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
AND FOR
First Class Cabinet Work
AND
UPHOLSTERING
CALL AT THE STORE OF
J. S. Powlison
43 West Front Street.

Hotel
Netherwood.
Netherwood Heights
One of the most Healthful, Comfortable and Accessible Inland Summer Resorts in the Country.
S. V. Woodruff, Proprietor.

CAREY'S
Furniture
Express,
LARGE
JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.
Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

PARK HOUSE.
Park Avenue Corner of Eighth Street,
Plainfield, N. J.
Having been newly renovated and placed in the best sanitary condition, will for spring water is now open as a first-class Summer and Winter resort for Families and Transient.
We, the persons and guests of the Park House, take pleasure in recommending it under the present management, as cleanly and healthful, and one of its appointments, and as a first-class family hotel.
Wm. Lenet, Henry J. Taylor,
Jno. L. Pinkham, C. M. Gilligan,
Leon Florenton, Hugh Hastings.
J. A. HOPKINS Prop.

FORD & STILES
Funeral Directors
and
PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.
Office, warerooms and residence No. 24 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call, 22

A. W. RAND.
24 W. FRONT ST.
Books, Stationary and Music.
Croquet and Tennis. Special—Just received a small lot of good letter paper which we are selling at the low price of ten cents per box.

Jersey's! Jersey's!
We have just opened a fine line of Ladies' Black Worsted Jerseys which we sell at 89c.
PARASOLS!
In Black Silk, Black Satin, Colored Satin and Children's Colored Satin, all at greatly reduced prices to close them out. At
Boehm's
7 WEST FRONT ST.

"CANDEE" ARCTICS
—WITH—
DOUBLE THICK BALL.
Two Years TEST.

The "CANDEE" RUBBER CO. give a better Rubber than can be obtained elsewhere for the same money with their Arctic of the
DOUBLE THICK BALL. The entire thickness of rubber right under the heel, giving DOUBLE WELL.
Ask to see the "CANDEE" Double Thick Ball Rubbers in Boots, Arctics, Overshoes, Alaskas, &c.
A Common Sense Idea.

JAMES HUGGINS AND BRO.
14 Warren Street, N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEALERS.

S. W. Wakefield,
ENGINEER,
PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.
Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by low pressure steam.
Agent for the Dunning and Excelsior Self Feeding Boiler.
Send for illustrated catalogue.
Repairing promptly done. Estimates cheerfully furnished.
OFFICE, 80 SOMERSET STREET.
My Reference is my Work.

CRUSHED STONE
Is Now Furnished by
JOHN WILSON.
A good supply of stone is THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.
Orders can be sent through the post office, or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street, corner Washington Ave

I. S. MELBOURN,
Mason and Builder
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Residence—Force's Hotel. P. O. Box 296
Manufacturer of fine quality of
HARD BRICK,
SOMERSET STREET,
North Plainfield.
A Specialty in Mason Jobbing and Kalsomining
All orders will receive prompt attention. 7-321.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, and it will be sent free to any address on receipt of 10 cents. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires; while the man who wants to invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a schedule is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes suggested by the correspondence. 100 editions have been issued, and the present one is the best ever issued. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (10 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

E. C MULFORD
Real Estate Broker and Fire Insurance.
Office 35 and 37. Opp. R. R. Station,
Plainfield, N. J.
REPRESENTING
The North America Insurance Co. of Phila.,
Phoenix Assurance Co., of London.
P. O. Box 25.
RESIDENCE, NO. 49 EAST FIFTH STREET.
Office Hours, 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

Business Cards.

Mrs. A. Corwin,
Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets,
Feathers, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc. Plain stitching and Dressmaking. 24 East Front street.

William Claassen,
Shaving and Hair Cutting
No. 5 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

H. N. Spencer, 82 Somerset street,
Grocer & Seedman,
Fine butter, cheese, teas, coffees, and spiced. Full assortment meats, choice celery, cabbage and proper plants.

J. Manning, Residence, Evans P. O. Box 190,
Carpenter & Builder,
20 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

Frank Jones,
Borden's Condensed Milk,
P. O. Box, 777, Plainfield, N. J.

Dress Cutting, Rooms 28 Opera House building, entrance between Swain's and Dreyer's. Hours from 10 a. m. to 3 p.m. Ladies can have their measures taken at their residence.
Perfect Fitting Lining Cut
and basted waist and sleeves, over which they can make their dresses with ease and success. Taught system. Material furnished. Also paper patterns.

Ten Eyck's Meat Market,
Fruits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Spicer & Hubbard, Madison avenue and Somerset street,
Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors,
Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds.

Somerset House,
Permanent & Transient Board,
at Fair Rates. First-class stables and sheds attached. Meals at all hours and Feed Boxes. Corner of Somerset and Emily streets.

I. L. McVoy, Driven Wells,
Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work cheap. Also experience of fifteen years in feed condition of cesspools. Orders left at my store will receive prompt attention. Office No. 6 Park avenue, near Front street. Shop in Rear.

T. E. Morgans,
Newsdealer, Books, Stationery
Office No. 17 1-2 Front street.

Rudolph Laurent, 7 Somerset St., Practical
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
Repairing of French and American clocks, fine watches and jewelry a specialty.

Mrs. L. Adams, 42 West Front street Plainfield, N. J.
Fashionable Milliner & Dressmaker
Mourning Goods a Specialty. Novelties in Evening Bonnets. Late of Mlle. Donne of 946 Broadway, N. Y.

Farmer's Hotel, Somerset street near Front,
Boarding, Permanent or Transient
Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Bihm, Prop.

J. W. and H. Coddington,
P. O. Box 256 Plainfield, N. J. Families hotels, restaurants, dealers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates with
Clear Spring Water Ice,
Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain.

Notice.
Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults,
Thoroughly cleaned by the cost cheaper than anyone else. New ones built and old ones repaired. Sodding, grading and contracting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders by mail to box 2482 promptly attended to. John Barry, 3 Chatham street, next to Arnold's grocery.

James Q. Miles, No. 21 North avenue,
Artist Sign Writer and Stale Agent for
Adamant Letters & Numerals,
For signs on Glass, Wood, Stone or Metals. Sign Boards, Show Cards, Transparencies, Banners, &c., in any shape, made in the shop.

R. A. Ross, Somerset Place, Between Front and Second streets,
Mouldings Sashes Doors,
Blinds and all Kinds of Scroll and Turned Work at Reasonable Prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Closed Saturdays.)

E. B. Maynard, Force's Hotel, North avenue,
Shaving & Hair Cutting
Four first class artists in attendance. Ladies and children's Hair Dressing and Shampooing a specialty. Branch—74 Somerset street, North Plainfield.

Six Barrels of
Kindling Wood for One Dollar,
At George Demens's Kindling Wood Establishment, Somerset street. 6-29-tf

John Wolf, P. R. C. P. O. Box 309
Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults
dug and cleaned at reasonable prices.

J. A. Blatz, Proprietor,
Blatz's Hotel,
Somerset street, near Greenbrook Road, North Plainfield. Under his personal supervision. Comfortable, convenient and healthful. Good accommodations.

Jules Boutes, (FROM PARIS)
Ladies' Hair Dresser,
Hair Goods at New York Prices. Manufacturer and Dealer in Gentlemen's Wigs. 10 W. Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Milk Dairy,
Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily,
Address D. S. Cole, P. O., Box 720, Plainfield.

M. Powers,
Kindling Wood,
25 Large Barrels Cheap. Seasoned Wood for open grates a specialty. Guaranteed the best wood in the city. 69 Manning avenue, P. O. Box 1380.

Naylor and Smalley,
Carpenters and Builders,
Plainfield, N. J. Estimates Furnished.

Emmons Bros.,
Masons and Builders,
Orchard Place, near Front street. Jobbing promptly executed. P. O. Box 240.

The Opera Shaver,
Eugene De Salve, Proprietor, 29 West Front street (up stairs) Shaving, Hair Cutting and Dressing, etc., in first-class style. Particular attention paid to hair cutting and dressing.
Ladies & Children.

P. P. VanArsdale,
Pianos and Organs
For Sale or To Let. Pianos and organs Tuned and Repaired. 54 E. Front St.

Smalley Brothers, Madison avenue,
Meat Market,
Orders delivered in all parts of the city.

Isaac Brokaw,
Real Estate and Insurance.
House rented and collections made. Agent for the Hanover and Jersey City Fire Insurance Co. Also Governor's Island Life Ins. Co. of N. Y. 43 Door street, North Plainfield.

PLANFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 3, No. 36 — PLAINFIELD, N. J., TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1885. — Price Two Cents.

Special Notices.

FOR SALE — For the want of use, at great bargains. The elegant residence of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Agent, on the opposite corner Plainfield, N. J. Terms easy, and to suit purchaser. Also, the entire household furniture, consisting of handsome black walnut bedroom suits, a grand piano, wardrobes, bureaus, bedsteads and springs, mattresses, tables, chairs, carpets, etc., etc., all of which will be sold for one month only, at a great sacrifice, as I am thoroughly reliable, one leather top spring wagon, two open buggies will buy the above at a bargain. Also one Coupe Rockaway with sliding glass front doors, one top phaeton and one light cart; four beautiful sleigh bells; saddle and bridle; one coupe harness full size. 3-29-tf

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front 250 feet deep on Netherwood on La Grande Ave., west of Watchung Ave., located for suburban residence. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 25 and 27 opposite depot. 2-14-tf

TWO NEW HOUSES for sale at a bargain on Plainfield Avenue, one building lot forty feet front. Enquire of Chas. H. Hand, corner Fifth and Park Place. 7-30-tf

DWELLING FOR SALE, — Containing nine hundred dollars. Address Post Office Box 1,000, Plainfield, N. J. 6-29-tf

THE RUSTIC CLUB HALL with seating capacity for eight hundred, with stage and scenery, is located for rent on easy terms. Refreshments to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or entertainments. 6-29-tf

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE with gas, water, cellar, etc. Lot 50x125 feet, with a good barn; excellent location; seven minutes walk from depot. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Inquire of Dyer street. 6-29-tf

THE RED CROSS GUARD against Cholera and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant, — Recommended by leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which cut holes in clothing, etc. No acid in Thorp's. Factory, corner Front and New streets. P. D. Box 304. 6-8-3m

FARM FOR SALE. — Cheap. 125 acres. Will exchange. House 28 rooms and barn 100 feet boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 5-11-tf

EGGS FOR HATCHING — Guaranteed fair to some. Thoroughbred Light Brahmas, White leghorns, Buff Cochins, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, and Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Eggs $2 for 30; $3 for 45; $5 for 100. Address J. S., Box 189, Post Office, City. 5-8-tf

Cent-a-word Corner

LOST — This morning a gold bracelet. A suitable reward will be given by leaving it at the NEWS office. 7-30-tf

FOR SALE — Surrey, cut-under Rockaway and harness. A. W. Heviland, North Plainfield. 7-30-tf

A BAY HORSE — for sale cheap. Apply to Berry & Thorn, cor. Front street and Park ave. 7-6

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to Berry & Thorn are requested to call and settle forthwith to save costs. 7-6

CHOICE CORNER LOT — 150 feet on Madison Avenue by about 170 feet on Ninth street, between these lines. Bargain. Apply to Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 25 and 27 opposite depot Plainfield, N. J. 7-30-tf

LOST — In the post office near the stamp window, July 22, 1885, a sum of money. A suitable reward will be given on returning it to 123 Clinton street. 7-30-3t

FOR SALE — A good bay horse, a platform spring wagon, and a pair for delivering orders, first class in all harness. Will be sold very cheap. Apply for one week at McDonnell's Livery Stable, 329 West Front street. 7-30-tf

WANTED — Chestnut and maple. J. H. Hall, 29 Front street. 7-29-tf

TO LET — Furnished — By the year or longer time, the Cottage, corner of Somerset and Third Place. Apply to E. C. Mulford, real estate broker, 25 and 27 opposite depot Plainfield, N. J. 7-27-tf

PASTURE for horses and cattle, shade and water. 18 East Front street. 11-27-tf

A No. 1 concert grand piano for sale or to let. Carey's, 43 West Front street. Will be sold very low. 7-25-tf

Educational.

ELOCUTION. — Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mrs. Alberti, P. O. Box 709.

PIANO LESSONS — Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give lessons in music either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood, and to others. P. O. Box 1,000.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO, — 10 West 25 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

Professional Cards.

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN, Homeopathist and Electrician corner Second and Washington streets. Office hours till 9 a. m., 2 to 4 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, Notaries Public. Office, corner of Front and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor-at-Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN, Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block. Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J. W. Stillman. George F. Suydam.

DR. E. W. HEDGES, Physician and Surgeon, 77 West Front street, corner Central avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, till 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p.m. 5-20-tf

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 19 East Front street, over Gridley's Hardware Store, (formerly at 109 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 8 till 3. 12-11-tf

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST, 21 West Front street, Plainfield. Nitrous oxide used as a local anesthetic. Gold filling a specialty.

J. J. BROOKE, Accountant and bookkeeper. Trade accounts made up and books kept by the day or job, balance sheets and statements of all accounts prepared. Circulars addressed. Strictest confidence may be relied on. Address 61 East Front street.

GEORGE CARPENTER, Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal expressions and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in shorthand given. Terms reasonable. Typewriting done in a superior manner. Agent for the Remington typewriter. Office, corner Park avenue and Second street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM, Park avenue, Coward's Building, Plainfield, N. J. Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twenty years experience in city surveying in Plainfield is prepared to do anything in his line in a satisfactory and thorough manner. 7-28-tf

DR. T. S. DAVIS, Homœopathic Physician, Office in Brinkerhoff's store, next door to Stillman's. Office hours — 7 to 9 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m. Telephone Call 45.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES, Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased the records of A. A. Titsworth, successor to J. K. and T. Drake, Jr., are prepared to do all work connecting with nearly every piece of property in the city of Plainfield, and will do it with neatness, accuracy and despatch. 36 East Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Box 1,000. 3-27-tf

CAYON PORTRAITS — From Photos. Negs., Crayon Artist. Specimens at Carey's, 43 West Front, where orders will be received. 9-6-tf

WILLIAM B. MAXSON, Counsellor-at-Law, will buy and sell real estate, mortgages, money, rent and take charge of property. Collects insurance promptly if desired without extra charge.

W. B. ANDERSON, Notary Public, Union Street, corner Front. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 12 and 2 to 5 p. m. 5-30-tf

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is 1 cent single copy. Collectors are required every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Sickles' drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	67	6 a. m.	72
9 a. m.	72	9 a. m.	78
12 m	78	12 m.	80
3 p. m.	76	3 p. m.	85

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885	1884
Sunrise	4.53 a.m. | Sunrise	4.53 a.m.
Sun Sets	7.19 p.m. | Sun Sets	7.19 p.m.
Moon Rises	8. 3 p.m. | Moon Rises	p.m.

Chronological Events.

Shelley born 1792.

Signal Office Prediction.

The weather to-morrow promises to be warmer and fair.

JOTTINGS.

—A Plainfielder a few months ago lost $10,000 in Wall street speculations, and a few weeks ago in the same investment lost $19,000. He is still hopeful, however, that he will retrieve his losses "when the tide comes in."

—The storm had a most disastrous effect on the electric lights in Plainfield last evening, the wires having somewhere grounded. The gas light was resorted to to save store keepers from utter darkness. The mishap is likely to occur at any time in such weather even where the utmost vigilance is used, which makes some of our merchants chary about using the light. Several have discarded it altogether.

—A meeting is to be held in Somerville next Saturday evening, for the purpose of organizing a village improvement association, the object of which will be "the encouragement of improving the lawns in Somerville and vicinity, the planting of trees, the improving of roads leading into town, and such other matters that will tend to improve and beautify the town and surrounding country."

—Moses Quass and Joseph Sullivan were arrested last night for assault and battery. The complainant was Jules Phfal, who claimed that he had been waylaid in the court back of the City Hotel, and there been attacked and beaten last Friday night. Judge Ulrich gave them their choice of paying five dollars apiece, or going for their Summer vacation until this time next month, to Elizabeth. They will probably pay the fine.

—The remains of Gen. Grant were removed from Mt. McGregor this morning at 11:30 o'clock for Albany where the remains are expected to arrive at 5 o'clock this afternoon. A telegram to this city announcing this fact was received, and the fire-bell, in accordance with order of Chief Jennings of the Fire Department, was, under the direction of Foreman Mumford, tolled sixty-three times, one toll for each year of the dead hero's life.

—James Babbitt, colored, who was tried before Justice Austin, of North Plainfield, this morning on the charge of maintaining a nuisance in not burying a dog which had been harbored by him for some time, and was shot by a neighbor, was acquitted. He was defended by Lawyer Marsh, who showed that Babbitt did not own the dog, and that the carcass was not on his premises and was that he therefore not required to bury him. The new Council will probably pass an ordinance to meet such cases hereafter for the protection of the public health.

—Corporation Counsel Marsh, by order of the Law Committee, of the Common Council, has brought action in the Supreme Court, against Joseph Coward, formerly Plainfield Township Treasurer, for the recovery of about $2,240 and interest, claimed to be due the city of Plainfield as the successors of the township. The question is whether this money should be accounted for by Mr. Coward or Mr. Clark, the former collector. The latter holds the voucher showing that he paid over the money to the county collector therefor in his final account with the city. Mr. Coward claims credit for the same amount as having been paid by him to the county. There was but one payment made to the county. Who made it?

The Jersey Central Lease.

The answer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and George de B. Keim and S. A. Caldwell, receivers, to the petition of the Central Railroad of New Jersey for the annulment of the lease between the two roads was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. The answer is a long one, occupying twenty closely printed pages.

It denies that the Reading Company did not pay the Jersey Central "as rent a sum sufficient to pay said Central the interest, dividends and fixed charges set forth in said lease." The answer also denies that the company failed to pay the $278,448 required for the quarterly dividend, due December 1, 1887, on the outstanding stock, or the $725,475.45 necessary to pay the interest, fixed and fixed charges due prior to that date, or that under the lease they were liable for the principal indebtedness of the New Jersey Central. It further alleges among other things that the Reading has already paid more than its share of the losses required to be and advances reasons why the agreement should be maintained.

Michael Potter, the Cumberland County centenarian, who recently celebrated his 101st birthday, has suffered a relapse from his late illness and his death is hourly expected.

Mrs. Mary Farrell, wife of John Farrell, a prominent Camden merchant, was found dead in bed when her husband awoke on Saturday morning. Congestion of the brain was the cause.

COMMON COUNCIL.

AUGUST MEETING.

The North Ave. Sewer.—Macadamized Streets. — Telephone Conflict. — Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of Gen. Grant.— Other Business.

The regular meeting of the Common Council for August, was held last evening. Six members answered to the roll call: President Coriell, and Messrs. Dumont, Goldard, Simpson, Wadsworth and Whiton. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The communications were then opened. Several applications for doing scavenger work were presented and in the absence of all the members of the license committee, were laid on the table.

From Mrs. John Brown, offering to do the scavenger work of the city for $14 per day; laid on table.

From Berry and Thorn, offering to sell their safe for use of the Council, for $100; referred to Com. on Finance.

From several property owners on North avenue, offering to increase their assessments, for the purpose of having the cement cleaned off there. Referred to Street Com.

From the Commissioners on Assessments, in regard to macadamizing portions of Crescent avenue and Seventh street. The total cost of work on Crescent ave. is $1062.35, of that done on Seventh street, $1756.15, while the expenses of the commissioners were $72.60; report adopted and bills referred to proper committee.

Bills were now presented from various parties and referred to the proper committees.

The monthly statements of the city officers, the treasurer, collector, assessor and physician were presented and placed on file.

Mr. Goddard, of the special committee appointed to investigate the North avenue sewer, reported that the only way the committee saw to radically remedy the trouble, was to use it only as a surface-water sewer. It recommended that the difficulty be kept under control for the present by more frequent cleanings. There was considerable discussion as to the cost of cleaning, during which Mr. Goddard said, that a member of the State Board of Health, who was in town recently, declared Plainfield the cleanest city in the State, and the North avenue sewer the only blot upon it. The report was received and its recommendation adopted.

Mr. Whiton, of the Com. on Alms, reported correct bills referred; referred to Auditing Com.

Mr. Wadsworth, of the Com. on Finance, reported correct bills referred; referred to Auditing Com.

Mr. Goddard, of the Com. on Fire, Water, and Lamps, reported correct bills referred; referred to Auditing Com. He also presented a petition from Mrs. Ten Eyck, of 25 East Third street, asking permission to erect a small addition on her building; granted.

Mr. Goddard also reported on the trouble about the free telephones in the house of Zephyr and Gazlie. He said the Telephone Company had refused to replace the telephones unless they be paid $10 for each year of the dead hero's life.

—James Babbitt, colored, who was tried before Justice Austin, of North Plainfield, this morning on the charge of maintaining a nuisance in not burying a dog which had been harbored by him for some time, and was shot by a neighbor, was acquitted. He was defended by Lawyer Marsh, who showed that Babbitt did not own the dog, and that the carcass was not on his premises and was that he therefore not required to bury him. The new Council will probably pass an ordinance to meet such cases hereafter for the protection of the public health.

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death, he manifested afresh the elements of his greatness, and gained anew the esteem of the civilized world.

Resolved, That his history is a national legacy, priceless and imperishable; as in life, he preserved the Union of States, North and South, so, in death, North and South, he restores the union of hearts.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and printed in the official papers of the city.

Mr. Wadsworth moved their adoption; carried.

The following petition was presented:

To the Honorable Common Council of the City of Plainfield:

Your petitioner asks that the PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS be included in the list of official papers from date.

Respectfully,
T. W. MORRISON,
Aug. 1, 1885.

By Mr. Whiton:

That in consideration of doubt concerning the recent State law, petition be referred to Com. on Laws and Ordinances; carried.

By Mr. Whiton:

That all licenses now lying upon the table be taken therefrom; carried.

The following licenses were then granted:

B. Mullen, peddler, Lewis Bird, peddler, T. W. Woodruff, coming baggage to and from Hotel Netherwood, F. Day, hacking, John Wolf, Mrs. John Brown, and C. E. Abbott, scavenger work.

By Mr. Whiton:

That after each general ordinance becomes a law, slips shall be printed for the use of the Council; carried.

The following bills were then read and ordered paid.

F. A. Dunham	$ 25.00
Tower and Lyon	27.00
P. Lynch	50.00
Geo. W. Grant	50.00
Thos. McGee	50.00
Chas. W. Dodd	60.00
G. M. Angleman	22.90
J. Van Winkle	29.16
J. H. Platt	46.00
C. A. Marsh	100.00
W. B. Maxson	1.80
Times Printing and Publishing Co	1.80
Jno. W. Murray	15.00
Nathan Hasper	15.00
Jos. A. Hubbard	15.00
Jno. Wilson	159.71
Spottiswood and O'Rourke	830.31
G. M. Angleman	680.50
F. A. Dunham	94.00
"	127.67
"	29.87
Plainfield Gas Light Co	18.00
Jones & Co	37.56
N. Y. and N. J. Globe Gas Light Co.	130.81
" " " "	139.80
Plainfield Gas Co	224.01
David Hand	328.06
Relief Association	53.50
Mary Geoghegan	26.00
Mary A. Cooper	22.00
Elias Cadmus	19.80
Mrs. A. L. Laing	18.00
Frank Cusshs	13.50
Kate Conway	12.00
James Cahill	10.00
E. P. Bowers	10.00
John Monahan	9.00
Alice Runyon	9.00
Mary Daly	8.00
Lucy A. Connett	6.00
Mary Conway	5.33
Mary Thompson	4.50
J. Oakley Nodyne	95.00
W. C. Boone	62.50
Relief Association	63.25
Mary A. Cooper	22.00
Mary Moran	12.00
Kate Conway	12.00
Women's Christian Temp. Union	5.70
Jas. Cahill	3.00
Mary Thompson	4.50
Martin Geoghegan	2.50

By Mr. Dumont:

That when the Council adjourn it be to Aug. 1 at 8 p. m.

Council then adjourned.

A Valuable Memento.

We expect to issue next Monday with our regular edition, as a supplement, a fac-simile of "The Vicksburg Citizen," dated July 2, 1863. The capture on July 4th, 1863, by Gen'l Grant, of Vicksburg, with the confederate army of 45,000 men, and Gen'l Pemberton their commander was the turning point in the Rebellion. The forms of The Citizen were ready for press, but the editors and printers were prevented by the turn of events from getting forms to press and fled. It happened that, in the Union Army, which entered the city, were some printers, who set aside their arms and accoutrements, and printed of the edition from a lot of wall-paper which was found all ready. At the last extremities The Citizen had been printed on wrapping paper, and when this was exhausted, wall-paper was resorted to.

The paper will have a rare historical value, and will be issued with our regular edition. We will print 3,000 copies, but extra copies will be printed, if ordered ahead. These will cost five cents each, the extra price being necessary to cover the extra cost of printing in the manner referred to. The original copies will be purchased for hundreds of dollars. We have been loaned the copy in our possession by a Plainfielder who resided in the South and was in the Confederate Army during the war, and have his permission to use it as stated.

—Sulphuric acid lemonade is now recommended as one cholera preventive. It was successfully used by the physician in charge of a Pennsylvania lunatic asylum in 1866, after all other means to check the epidemic had failed. It is probably needless to remark that, although administered to lunatics with such results, it should be found quite efficacious for the sane. It, however, seems to have remained for a lunatic to make the first experiments.

Herman Kuhle, a well-known Camden saloon keeper, who has become insane from excessive drinking, was taken to Blackwood Asylum on Friday.

While digging a cellar for a house in Moorestown last week thirteen human skeletons were discovered. It is said the lot was formerly used as a Potter's Field.

A Proclamation by Governor Abbett.

Governor Abbett, of New Jersey has issued the following proclamation:

General Ulysses S. Grant died on the morning of the 23 of July. A Nation mourns the loss of an illustrious soldier whose history is written in the hearts of his people. Gratitude and affection will rear a Monument whose grandeur will be a fitting tribute to the hero who also bestowed, but his eternal monument will be the Union of States preserved through his genius and the bravery of his comrades. The most glorious tribute paid to his memory will be the love and a grave of fifty millions of freemen. While the dust of ages shall cover and hide forgetfulness the names and histories of his brave comrades in arms, the land in the march of the centuries clear and bright, the name and form of Ulysses S. Grant, the victorious leader of the Union armies. On behalf of the people of this State, I deemed it proper immediately upon his decease to direct the public buildings in mourning; order our flag at half-mast and telegraph his family the profound sorrow and sympathy of our people. I have waited until the time and place of his funeral were determined and the arrangements made for as far as effected as to enable me to take further action. All the regiments and battalions of the National Guard of this State are requested to detail their to parade in the funeral procession. The Grand Army of the Republic in this State, under its department commander, will form part of the mighty army of mourners that will follow the hero to his grave. The Governor and staff, the State officers, and a committee of the Senate and General Assembly will accompany the remains to their final resting-place. I deem it proper to set apart the day of the funeral for services in honor of the illustrious dead, and I hereby give expression to the wishes of all the citizens of the State.

Therefore, I, Leon Abbett, Governor of the State of New Jersey, do hereby direct that on Saturday, the 8th day of August, all public buildings shall be closed and draped in mourning; and I earnestly request all our citizens to desist from wordly employment and devote the day to appropriate religious services and such other demonstrations of sorrow and respect as are fitting to the occasion and the memory of the illustrious dead.

LEON ABBETT.

PERSONAL.

Mary Compton, who died at New Market July 26, was aged 98 years and 6 months.

Ex-Mayor Mason is one of the oldest, if not the oldest of lawyers in Plainfield, while his talented assistant, Arthur P. Miller, is the youngest.

Elias and Charles French, Herbert Willett and Harvey Platt, started to-day for a week's canoeing on the Passaic river. They have two canoes with them.

Mr. Abbett suffers great pain from his injuries received in the recent railroad accident, and is kept under opiates to secure sleep. He is nursed by his wife at her father's house in Alfred Centre, N. Y.

Mrs. J. F. Hubbard, of Seventh street, and her daughter, Mrs. Van Sickle, of Central avenue, start to-day for a few weeks' stay at Asbury Park in the hope of benefiting the health of Mrs. Van Sickle's little daughter.

Miss Lottie Dey, of this city, is registered at the Shelton House, Asbury Park; Miss Annis Randolph, of Elm street, at the United States, and Mr. A. V. Coe and sister of Westfield, at the Asbury View. Hon. Amos Clark and wife of Elizabeth are at the Carrollton.

Elwood M. Smith, formerly of Plainfield, was married yesterday to Miss Nellie L. King, of Brooklyn. The happy couple have started on their bridal tour to Newport. On their return they will spend the remainder of the Summer in Plainfield, and then take up their residence in Brooklyn.

Abandoned His Wife.

A few weeks ago an Elizabeth paper gave a fling at Plainfield because the acts of a few wrong doers in cases of infidelity. Since then no less than three cases have occured in Elizabeth, and both were prominent men deserting their wives, for frail members of the female sex. Yesterday another case is reported.

Henry D. Slater, a well-known citizen of Elizabeth, and soliciting agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company at Elizabeth, has disappeared. His wife found a note on his dressing table on Sunday, in which he told her that he intended to go away but did not state when he would return. He wrote that she need not worry about him, as he had before going away Slater gathered together all his wife's jewelry and other valuables, which, together with all the available cash he took with him; yet in his note he asked his wife to do the best she could for the little ones left. The couple lived in a neat little house on the corner of Fair and Cherry streets, Elizabeth, and both were prominent members of society. Mr. Slater being a member of the Chess Club and an officer in St. John's Commandery of the Knights Templar. He is about forty years of age, and of splendid physique. Four weeks ago he was discharged from the Domestic works. He came to Elizabeth from Connecticut, highly recommended. Chief Jenkins and Detective Totten have begun a search for the missing man.

Freaks of Lightning in Warren Township.

EDITOR EVENING NEWS. — During the heavy thunder storm that passed over this part of the township at five p. m. on August 1, the house of John Wendell, well-known in Plainfield, was struck by lightning. The stroke entered the chimney demolishing it and tearing the boards off of the gable end of the house into kindling wood, passing through one of the closets and breaking all the glass and crockery it met, and into the cellar and tearing up the foundation and floor. Mrs. Wendell and her two daughters were in the kitchen at the time the lightning struck in the sitting room. The house was thereafter filled with smoke but no lives were lost. Mr. and Mrs. Wendell arrived home from Plainfield during the heavy storm just five minutes before the house was struck. Mr. Wendell and his son were unhitching the horse from the wagon at the time of the stroke. The horse and Mr. Wendell's son were both knocked down from the shock. The son at the time was holding the horse and standing about twenty-five feet from the house. For a moment Mr. Wendell and his son were blinded by the lightning, but fortunately no one was injured.

The Sixth Regiment is to take 300 men to General Grant's funeral.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Kemp's Balsam at less than the regular price, 50c. and 1.00, as offers times imitations or inferior articles are sold as the genuine, in order to enable them to sell cheaply. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

O. F. WOODWARD, Manager,
Le Roy, N. Y.

Marriages.

ELLWOOD—KING—August 3, by Rev. Dr. Roberts, E. Ismed Ellwood, formerly of Plainfield, to Miss Nellie L. King, of Brooklyn.

Plainfield Fire Department. TAXES FOR 1885.

Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885, will be received from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. on any day (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. H. Cutter, at his office, 29 West Front street.

Taxes remaining unpaid Sept. 15, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at 1 per cent per month added with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-payment, owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-acceptance of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—Section 10 of Incorporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.

Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

FIFTH GRAND

EXCURSION

Of Plainfield Engine Co., No. 2, to

Cold Spring Harbor

Long Island Sound,

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1885.

Leaving the depot at 7.45 a. m. sharp, and returning will reach this city about 8.45 p. m.

Tickets $1.25. Half Tickets (children under 12 years) 75 cts.

This will be one of the Grandest Excursions out of Plainfield, and will include a three hours' sail on the bay, passing close to Liberty Island, and giving a full view of the famous Bartholdi Statue of Liberty the gift of France to America. On the grounds there will be fine bathing and fishing facilities and other sports.

Thos. Keller, chairman, H. M. Sherwin, Treasurer and J. B. Martin, Secretary.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Dry Goods HOUSE

CORNER

Front and Somerset Streets.

Dry Goods, Notions and Hosiery.

POPE BROS.

in consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash.

JOHN H. FRENCH,
29 West Front St

SHOES

MADE TO ORDER.

People who have trouble in buying ready-made shoes that they can wear with comfort, should have their shoes made to order. I have opened a custom department and will devote my personal attention to all ordered work, use the best materials, employ the best workmen and turn out only first-class goods.

HORACE M. SHERWIN

23 West Front Street

White Orient Cashmere

FLANNEL TEXTURE

FOR

Ladies' Archery and Tennis Suits

AT

White Archery Flannel 29 inches wide, only 20c, just the article for sea side and mountain wear.

EDSALL.

A. M. GRIFFEN

13 E. Front St.

Builders' Hardware

AND

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

Iron and Steel,

STOVES,

RANGES AND FURNACES.

Steam Fitting and Sanitary Plumbing.

Telephone Call 6.

ALL KINDS

OF

Fruit Jars,

AND

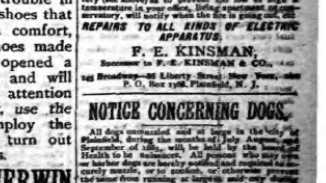
JELLY CANS

Jar Rubbers.

GAVETT'S

15 E. FRONT ST.

BIRD'S PATENT COAL REGULATOR



This machine is a wire in use in my yard. No. 6 Park avenue. It is thought to be the best thing out. Call over it. It will go all day, keeps an equal fire, saves coal, so that the dirt can straight through. The fire is under perfect control. Call and see it. Housekeeper and others, please call. Also Bird's Fertilizer and lawn dressing.

MORGAN BIRD

Park Avenue Plainfield N. J.

Electric Fire Alarm

Electric Burglar Alarms, Gravenor and Hand Telephones, Electric Bells, Electric Lighting, Electric Push Buttons, Electric Bells, Electric Door Openers, Electric Call Bells,

Electric Thermostat to connect with furnace. Very fine alarms for $5 to $10. Low prices for high investments in your safety. Drop a postal card and I will call and explain. Telephone Call 6.

REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.

F. E. KINSMAN,

Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.,

142 Broadway, cor. of Liberty Street, New York, and 29 West Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

NOTICE CONCERNING DOGS.

All dogs unmuzzled and at large in the City of Plainfield, during the month of July, August and September, of 1885, will be killed by the Board of Health by order of the Common Council. All dogs found on or before that date are hereby notified and warned to be muzzled, or they will be killed. Any person who shall conceal or harbor any dog found running at large, and shall not immediately report the same to the Board of Health, shall be liable to the penalty of this ordinance.

By order of the Board of Health,

GEORGE W. ROCKFELLOW, Mayor.

The Evening News.

Published Every Afternoon.

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.

T. W. MORRISON, Publisher.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Notice of Local Events in and about Plainfield, North Plainfield, Dunellen, Scotch Plains, New Market, Boylan, New Durham, Fisher, Metuchen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Warren, Washington, Hackettstown, Belvidere, Manunka Chunk, Stroudsburg, Easton, Phillipsburg, Flemington, Lambertville, Trenton, and all towns and villages in Somerset, Union, Middlesex, Hunterdon, Warren, Morris, Sussex, Monmouth, Mercer and Burlington counties, N. J., and Northern Delaware, will be published in the EVENING NEWS on the day of occurrence if received at the office before 4 o'clock P. M. Address all communications to

THE EVENING NEWS,

Lock Box 7, Plainfield, N. J.

Ad Printing of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION.

Stations in New York, foot of Liberty and Cortlandt Streets.

On and after Sunday, June 14, 1885, trains will leave Plainfield as follows:

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF TRAINS.

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
5.27 a. m.	8.40	8.00	10.55
6.53	9.45	9.00	11.55
7.53	10.45	10.00	12.55 p. m.
8.53	11.45	12.00 m.	2.55
9.53	12.45 p. m.	1.00 p. m.	3.55
10.53	1.45	2.00	4.55
11.53	2.45	3.00	5.55
12.53 p. m.	3.45	4.00	6.55
1.53	4.45	5.00	7.55
2.53	5.45	6.00	8.55
3.53	6.45	7.00	9.55
4.53	7.45	8.00	10.55
5.53	8.45	9.00	11.55
6.53	9.45	10.00	12.55 a. m.
7.53	10.45	11.00	1.55
8.53	11.45	12.00 m.	2.55
9.53	12.45 a. m.	1.00 a. m.	3.55
10.53	1.45	2.00	4.55
11.53	2.45	3.00	5.55
12.53 a. m.	3.45	4.00	6.55
1.53	4.45	5.00	7.55
2.53	5.45	6.00	8.55
3.53	6.45	7.00	9.55
4.53	7.45	8.00	10.55
5.53	8.45	9.00	11.55
6.53	9.45	10.00	12.55 p. m.
7.53	10.45	11.00	1.55

STUTGART'S SCHOOLS.

THE POLYTECHNIKUM—ARCHITECTS' SCHOOL AND GYMNASIA.

Studies Which Will Assist and Stunning Every Practical Art in Which Men Engage—The Soldiers—In a Gymnasium.

[Stuttgart Cor. Phila. Press.]

The educational pride of Stuttgart is its polytechnikum, the polytechnikum standing at the head of the practical tendency in education, as the university does of the so-called "humanistische" culture. One of the finest of the German schools is located here. It occupies a group of buildings, fitted up with the best and newest rooms, museums, libraries, studios, laboratories and workshops. The faculty consists of about 100 professors and teachers. The institution includes a course of study covering engineering, machinery, chemistry, forestry, railroading and telegraphy, and there are studios which offer drawing and illumination every practical art in which men engage.

The course of studies offers a wide range, and yet all are related to the chosen department. For instance, in the school of engineering there is a four years' course of study, with mechanics, both mathematical and technical, physics, chemistry, mineralogy and geography, building forms, building construction, drawing, shading, perspective plan, and ground plan; theory of build ng materials, geometrical analysis, descriptive geometry, theory of engineering, bridge building, waterways, streets, railways, in all of which experimentation and practice accompany the studies.

In addition to the theoretical instruction, of which a couple hours have been given, there are lectures on engines, mathematics, history of art, the painting of the Renaissance, sculpture, with specimens in plaster of all the great works; theory of tragedy, that is, Aristotle, Lessing, Hamburgische Dramaturgie, and modern tragedy, English and Italian poems, studies in Shake-peare and Goethe, and finally Lessing in connection in the Minnagdank.

The students who graduate from the polytechnikum are, by the necessities of the case, to stand in direct contact with the living masses, as their every-day and lifelong business, and therefore will become, in so far as the training has done its intended work for them, self-reliant and liberalizing influences in living contact with the people whom they must lead. It is in turn will become thoroughly practical, liberalizing, and yet conservative leaders of masses. The manufacturer's vision will be extended through his school.

Not only does Stuttgart have this great industrial university, but it also has a Fine Arts School for painters and architects, which I have never inspected in my life. It occupies a splendid old art building, handsomely furnished and only separated from the polytechnikum by one intervening park. All the students of the polytechnikum are required to attend the lectures on art in this institution by the power recommended to the science examinations. In the former school, covering three years, we find a course of study which could please, also more attention is paid to the technical side of the builders' art. Drawing in every form, from the simplest to the most difficult, is given special attention, and all the elementary training. The mathematics in connection, geometry and trigonometry, and the theory of shades and shadows, and the history of architecture. Besides regular English and German literature, also a French course is given. Besides the above studies, including courses of lectures on materials, principles of support, economics of machinery, and the like, given by men in practice, there is also a course in modeling, chemistry, and the like, and in the latter the student is taught to examine all the principal buildings which are of unusual interest. The students are required to do in the summer semester, and is usually confined to Stuttgart. The discipline is much more severe and the students do not live on the best terms with the professors. There is no private instruction. Here, as elsewhere, there are extra charges for extra instruction.

The director, who informed me that his establishment had no matriculating board, chosen from Latin and mathematics, would be glad to have me look at the building, but the arrangements can be neither very elaborate nor very dangerous.

The main building is two stories high, and has a hard looking gothic gymnasium. The director, Herr Professor Oesterlen, received me very kindly and gave me the following information. The gymnasium course of studies is divided into nine classes, and any boy who has had a fair common school education can enter the lowest class. The course of study is very comprehensive. There are forty-five hours a week, and about 500 students. It will at once be seen how little time can be given to the physical exercises, and that is a fact. The terrible course of study, due to the usual time of entrance is sufficient to age. The course of instruction includes religion, Latin, Greek, German, history, geography, mathematics, drawing and writing.

"Religion" is one hour and study and composition, and Bible history, which are three hours a week. During the last two years of the course they are two hours a week. Latin and the Greek include the Bible. The director instructed in both in the highest classes. Besides the regular lessons in Latin, there are optional studies of two hours a week in English—for three years, three hours in Hebrew for three years, and the same per week in Italian for one year.

It is difficult to see how any substantial progress can be made by such brief work, and only the most industrious work is expected to be successful. Natural science is reserved for the last two years, and only two hours per week is given to the pursuit of chemistry, botany, zoology, geology, and physics. Of course that only makes a mere dilettante thing, as one door possible.

A Stingy Man.

[Chicago Ledger.]

"Hezekiah stingy to die. He only keeps alive to save the cost of a funeral."

"Why, he's hired an undertaker."

"Well, you can't bury him at that. Undertaker can't get it if he don't bill him with you."

FRED DOUGLASS AT HARPER'S FERRY

The Irony of Circumstances—Captured by the Colored People.

[Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

The colored people have captured the Ferry and are in a fair way to hold it. They are the best dressed residents of the smallest town, and live in the best homes. Even the old Harper mansion, the windows of which look up the Shenandoah on the south and up the Potomac on the north, the Camp Hill, with the gap and a stretch of the combined waters for the eastern view, is at present under the control of colored people, who manage it as a summer resort. They have large yards about their homes, full of flowers, and their well-tilled fields stretch away over the hills beyond the Town of Bolivar.

The irony of circumstances, or the eternal fitness of things, perhaps, has made this the location of one of the most numerously attended educational institutions for the people. Old Osawatomie came here twenty-six years ago to free. There are three great square buildings on the highest point of Camp Hill devoted to learning, and they were none too capacious for those who gathered to witness the closing exercises of the year's sessions of the seminary came in, every style of vehicles, from the stylish top buggy, drawn by a high-stepping roadster, to the "Old Virginny" wagon with mule power and local status, harness supplemented with an occasional bit of rope. There were ambulances and excursion vans from Harper's and six horses, and when the wagons were packed and *the picnic dinner* was in full progress, the scene was well worth witness ing.

An old field hand, who was here long before John Brown came, looked up from the distribution of corn to his team to answer a question: "What brings all you colored folks here?"

"Commencement, sah," he call with a grin that wrinkled his black pha from ear to ear, and showed his pearls.

"Commencement! What about?"

"I dunno." And the facial muscles underwent another contortion.

An excursion train from Washington unloaded several hundred smartly dressed colored folks from the capital to add eclat to the educational event. Fred Douglass was among them. *He walked down* the street with his white wife on one arm and his white wife's mother on the other. He stood in front of the ruins of the arsenal and directed the attention of his companions to the engine house, still standing and well preserved, with "John Brown's Fort" painted above the windows. Then he turned away with a smile, hailed a hack driven by a white man, got in and was driven to the college on the hill to deliver the address to the score of graduates. Ferry folks stared and wondered at this practical wining out of the color line, but were for the most part decorously silent. One old lady, who remembered all the excitement of '59 shook her head as she followed the Douglass family up the long hill with the remark: "Folks curi'; dunno it," she said. That was about the only emotion the novelty seemingly awakened.

Dropped Her Anglomania.

[New York Letter.]

But I have just seen one maiden who relapsed from the fashion for a time, and it was positively refreshing. She was one of those hollow-eyed, elegant girls who wear red cheeks as curiosities—merely that there is expression for discomfort to Yankee loom envy. She was walking in the avenue with a regulation gait, regardless of the under for just a trot of hard stone. Although a multitude were about and in no wise in a hurry, these all ran for such fine fashionable human form, and she heeded it no more than a tree. A dog, feeling the fashionable spirit, was walking no motion at the street, thought the American girl was quite jerky in manner. Then she had to feel a little contempt—as strictly "well meaning," she argued. "But I was dreadfully saunter, by-and-by you—come on, my valley."

By-and-by she was stepping into the street, and the change was coming like a cat upon a track. Her little head to the left, and from the corner of the fashionable eye. The driver reined that she might not be inside. He opened the door, and out she shot at the street and started his horse. But the bolts were still outside. The hirak of the stage upset her backward, and she cheered down on the pavement with an air of grace.

"Drat the fool!" she exclaimed, in most excellent American accent; "I'd like to bang the wooden head off him!"

Lightning's Pranks in Rome.

[Paris Anglo-American Reporter.]

Last June Rome had a downright thunderstorm at Rome, such as has not shaken up the nerves of people there for many a day. A cable of the Journal de Rome of the morning of the storm says: Rome this morning, with the accompaniment of thunder and lightning. Two enormous infernals continued for a long time." Several buildings were struck, among them two churches—Santa Maria, in Monticelli and San Carlo a Catinari. In both of these churches the crash was terrific. In the former the chapels which look like cages and how the celebrating priests and the faithful worshipers took to pre-pitious flight. Fortunately the lightning did not strike any one, but it detached a portion of the cornice of Santa Maria, in Monticelli, which falling, maimed and wounded severely a poor man who was passing by.

Of the other places struck the most notable were the Colosseum, N'ty knows that the highest remaining walls of "the bloody circus" are 157 feet above the ancient arena. The Colosseum is the loftiest object east of the Forum, and is thus peculiarly exposed to the freaks of lightning.

Cats and Chinamen Eat Locusts.

[Baltimore Herald.]

"I have noticed," said an observing gentleman, "that my pet cat has been making a daily picnic out of the seventeen-year locusts. I shouldn't wonder if the Chinese in that had dropped upon a window-ledge. She snapped it up and ate it with the greatest possible relish. Several times since then I have caught her eating these. One of my friends, who owns a very fine fox-hound, says the dog has likewise manifested a strange fondness for the locusts. This is a very unusual circumstance, because ordinarily you could not drag either a cat or a dog close to a live bug, and I never knew one to eat a bug or insect whether dead or alive. There must be something particularly luscious about the locust."

Several Chinese laundrymen to the city have taken to eating the locust. They stew them with rice and dish them up in the form of a hash.

Missions in Japan.

[Exchange.]

The first mission of the American board was established in Japan only sixteen years ago, and there are now in that country 126 Protestant churches with 8,000 members. These churches are mainly self-supporting and missionary work is carried on chiefly through native preachers and teachers. The government now favors Protestant Christianity, and encourages theological training schools.

LATEST by WIRE and CABLE

THIS AFTERNOON.

The Fury of the Tornado.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.—The published reports of the effect of the tornado which passed over Philadelphia, Camden and Richmond are not exaggerated. The destruction of property is appalling, and it will be many days before the track of the storm is obliterated. It is thought that four persons were swept from the steamer Major Reybold and drowned off Delaware.

The following graphic description of the storm was given by the Captain of the steamer Twilight:

"We were more fortunate than the Major Reybold, but we barely escaped being caught and if we had been I don't know what the consequences would have been. I was sitting in my office when a vivid flash of lightning drew my attention to the tornado. When I first saw it I thought it was a column of smoke, but I soon saw what it was and that we would have to go ashore as fast as we could if we wanted to escape. By doing so we kept ahead of it all the way until above Kensington, where the tornado passed over to the Delaware shore. Here I noticed a strike something which destroyed the low current of air. The upper one pressing on and forming a whirlwind. It was a grand and curious sight. As it moved across the water it raised little billows about five feet high, which, falling, covered the surface with foam. When the river current was stopped the column for a moment took the shape of an hour glass and the upper portion rose gradually until the two parts separated. The lower seemed to fall first and the upper passed over. When the storm passed there was a calm for the night was grand one, though terrible. I would not have missed seeing it for a good deal. The wind seemed to carry roofs straight up into the air some distance when they parted and were scattered in all directions. The storm lasted about half an hour and when the passed we took up about two miles from the shore."

Lynchings for Six Months.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Since the 1st of January the number of scoundrels lynched in various parts of the country is 99, of whom 95 were males and 2 females, 58 white and 41 colored. The south takes more than three-fourths of the list, having 75, against 24 credited to the north. In detail the states are represented as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 6; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Iowa, 5; Kansas, 5; Kentucky, 8; Maryland, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 6; North Carolina, 2; Nebraska, 2; Ohio, 3; Oregon 2; Tennessee, 13; Texas, 10; Virginia, 2; West Virginia, 2. In the territories: New Mexico, 3; Indian territory, 7; Dakota, 1; Montana, 3; Washington, 1. It may also be of interest to know that of these 99 departed citizens, 44 were lynched for murder, 31 for horse and other stealing, 4 for rape, 6 for incendiarism, 2 for train wrecking, 2 for murderous assault, 2 for unknown reasons, and 1 for burglary.

These returns, it will be observed, are for six months, and their significance will be apparent when it is stated that the number of lynchings last year was 130. There was an increase of nearly 100 over 1884. The number of lynchings thus far in 1885 is considerably increased, month by month, so that at this ratio the total for this year will considerably exceed 200. How long we shall keep assuming like an even pace with lynching, though the volume of crime for the first six months of this year is far in excess of what it was last year at the same period. Last year there were two criminals hanged, but this year thus far there have been but forty-two. At this rate a number of executions will be much smaller than in any year since 1870.

Texas takes the lead in lynchings, as it does in crime, and all around it is an unhealthy year for criminals. The legal hangman may not keep pace with them, owing to the obstacles which stand in his way, but Judge Lynch is doing well in his efforts to keep up something like a true relation between crime and its punishment.

Trying to Improve the Watermelon.

[The Cook.]

Good watermelons are now abundant and cheap enough to be within the reach of almost everybody. To enjoy this delightful fruit properly, select a green, fat one with a yellow spot where it has lapped mother earth. Put it on ice for twenty-four hours, cut a hole in one end of it, and pour a bottle of claret into the hole, plug it up, and put it on ice some more. Cut it in longitudinal slices, bring it on the table surrounded by well flowers and other fancy things, and you have a dish fit for the gods.

Some luxurious palates happily accompanied by means enough to gratify their gastronomic fancy, may prefer the shapely bottle of champagne emptied into the almost ripe melon in place of claret, a decided improvement. But the man who cannot like a good, ripe, watermelon, without wine, is undeserving of much pity.

Making a Fly Drink.

[Baltimore News.]

"Keep your eye on the fly for a minute." It was the bartender who spoke.

The indiv dual referred to was a fly.

The barkeeper poured out a drop of whisky about the size of a bean. The fly passed in his wandering over the counter, sat down, scratched his ear, then made a bee-line for the whisky. He sipped it up vigorously, and turned to walk away. He proceeded several inches when his leg weakened and his tail dropped. He tumbled on his back, kicked lustily, got up, buzzed a few times in the air, shot down in a zig-zag orbit and landed on the counter again. It was a genuine case of dead drunkenness.

"Ah," said the bartender, "will sip whisky every time he gets a chance; so will any in-sect. A cricket will sip brandy, and I've got a rat that will drink beer."

Longest Span of Truss Bridge.

[Exchange.]

A remarkably long railroad bridge has recently been completed over the Ohio river at Hen lerson, Ky., on the Danville route, ten miles below Evansville, Ind.

The bridge is constructed for three and one-half miles of solid, sub-tantial trestle work on the Indiana side. The length of the bridge proper is 3 898 feet; the span over the channel of the river is 525 feet, being the longest span of truss bridge in the world.

The Demand for Field Flowers.

[Chicago News.]

"Field flowers," said the florist. "Folks seem just crazy about 'em as soon as they begin to come in. We can sell every field flower, even to wild artichoke blossoms and thistle flowers. A thistle blossom is a beautiful flower, but a prickly thing to handle. I actually believe we could sell nettle blossoms if they were put on the r arket."

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Derby ribbed wool shirt, blue, all wool, 95c., $1, $1.25, $1.50.

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Smiling Dimples.

I was going to kiss the dimples from out the little cheeks
Where clear rivers and clear dawns never
Where the laughter of sunshine
She said I shouldn't do it, but I held her fast and tight,
And kissed the rosy little face
With all my might.

And then a pair of eyes twinkled very gravely
And a pair of little lips gathered upa doleful pout,
With little drooping corners—no wonder, I can tell you,
To see such tommy, bonny dimples stolen all away.

I thought I should have kept them for just a little while;
But little teeth were soon peeping through a
And then a laugh like sunshine was over all her face,
And every dimple I had stolen was back again in place.

A GRAVITY RAILROAD.

RIDING OVER THE FIRST COMPLETED RAILROAD IN THIS COUNTRY.

The Novel Way in Which the Cars Are Carried Along—The Many Curves and Windings—"Loaded" and "Light" Tracks.

[Cor. Brooklyn Eagle.]

One of the most enjoyable and satisfactory trips that can be taken is that of a ride over one of the few gravity railroads now existing in the country—say that of the Delaware & Hudson canal company, in Pennsylvania, extending from Honesdale to Carbondale, a distance of seventeen miles. No locomotives are used in going either way, consequently there is positive freedom from smoke, cinders, smell of coal gas, etc., which is so annoying to travelers on ordinary railroads. This was practically the first completed railroad in this country. The scheme was originated by William Wurtz and his brother-in-law, Philip Hasbrouck, for the purpose of an outlet to New York city for the coal they discovered in the Lackawanna valley in Pennsylvania. They first built the Delaware & Hudson canal, extending from Honesdale, Pa., to Rondout, this state, which at that time was indeed a gigantic undertaking.

Honesdale was as near to the coal mines as they could extend the canal, hence in the year 1828 this gravity or "up and down hill" railroad, as it has been aptly called, was constructed, climbing over the Moosic range of mountains, 2,000 feet above tide water. This road, and within a few years, was used for the transportation of coal exclusively. In 1877, the company, to satisfy the demands of the public, concluded to experiment, and commenced running passenger cars. They were a success at the start, and travel has from year to year greatly increased. Travelers who suffer these days for the first time are greatly astonished at the novel way in which they are carried along. There is no motive power in sight. If starting from Honesdale the passenger, upon entering the car and looking ahead, sees the track leading directly up a steep hill.

A wire rope, resting on numerous little rims pulleys in the middle of the track, extends from the foot of the plane, as it is called, to the summit, and runs around huge drums. When ready this cable rope, by a signal, is started and a man employed for the purpose has in his hand a short piece of very heavy chain called a "sling," with a large hook at each end, one of which he inserts into a link attached to the car and the other into one of the links contained in the endless rope, and up they go at a speed something like fourteen miles an hour. Once on the summit the sling is detached, and, by the gravity of the loaded cars, the cars run by their own gravity for a few miles, when the foot of another plane is reached. This is accomplished in the same manner as the first, and so on until Carbondale is reached. The cars are drawn up the hills by stationary engines located at the head of the planes. When one has ridden up eight planes he is about ten miles from Honesdale and on the summit of the Moosic mountains, 2,000 feet above sea level, where the landscape view extends miles and miles, the Catskill mountains being plainly seen.

It is impossible to describe or imagine the many windings and curves the road makes. The speed of the cars rushing down and around the mountain is very great, perhaps a mile a minute, and produces some queer feelings of surprise and fear at a first experience. In going down the mountain, when within a mile of Carbondale, which is then 800 feet below and in plain sight, the cars make a sudden turn and go gradually in the opposite direction for a couple of several miles to get down the mountains. At one point a person can look down from the cars and see the track for many feet below, and a few minutes later look up with surprise at the track just passed over, now many feet above. This sudden curve is called the Switchback's Crook. At this point the road runs at a great elevation over the Lackawanna river, being far above the tops of the tallest trees. For the accommodation of tourists, the trains are sometimes stopped a few moments at this curve to enable passengers to enjoy the beauties of the wild, magnificent scenery extending for miles below.

The road has two tracks, called the loaded and light track, the loaded track being the one on which the cars filled with coal from the mines at Carbondale run in going to Honesdale. The light track is the one on which the empty cars are brought back to be reloaded. The loaded cars are brought from Carbondale to Honesdale in the same manner as the empty cars are taken back, the only that there are some planes that descend and the loaded cars are let down these by the aid of the engine, while the empty cars ascend. In coming from Carbondale to Honesdale the train passes eight planes, eight up hill and four down hill; the up hill being following each other as enumerated, consecutively, beginning with the one to eight, No. 8 being the shortest, or 1,895 feet long, No. 1 the longest, being 1,419 feet.

The four down planes are numbered 10, 11 and 12—the shortest being 1,322 and the longest 1,663 feet, the steepest being No. 3, having a descent of 1 foot in 10 in 100 feet. After descending Plane No. 12 Waymart is reached, and from there to Honesdale it is eleven ten miles, called Ten Mile level—the cars run by their own gravity, the track being 43½ per mile. In returning to Carbondale there are eight planes, all up hill, numbered as the down planes, the shortest being No. 16 and the longest 2,030 feet (No. 13), the grade of No. 13 is one foot in 10 65-100 feet, and the other extreme is No. 15, where is one foot in 12 39-100 feet.

Eight miles from Honesdale all the planes join the light track; the one from the summit to Carbondale is six miles, called Six Mile level, the grade being over 100 feet to the mile. The speed of these cars is controlled perfectly by experienced brakemen who are on each train, composed of both open and closed cars.

A JULY FROST,

WHICH WITHERED ONE OF HORACE GREELEY'S FONDEST HOPES.

Failure of the Fourierite Co-Operative Society Forty Years Ago—Theory, Practice, and Fate—Greeley's Financial Loss—An Incident.

[Lackawaxen (Pa.) Cor. New York Sun.]

On the Fourth of July, 1845, a heavy frost fell over the hills skirting the Delaware valley back of this place, and gave the death blow to one of Horace Greeley's most cherished schemes, and left him nearly $15,000 poorer. In 1842 Mahlon Godley owned 7,000 acres of land, five miles inland from the Delaware river, at Lackawaxen. Of this, forty acres were cleared and under cultivation. The remainder was woodland. A branch of the Shohola creek ran through the property. On this creek Godley had a saw-mill and a grist-mill. Near the mills were a frame house and a log house. These improvements comprised the village of Godley. The stream was alive with the finest specimens of trout. The surrounding hills were equally well provided with the liveliest and largest of rattlesnakes. The soil was rough and rocky, but capable of being made fairly productive after much hard labor. There was in those days no wilder spot anywhere in Pike county.

About that time co-operation in its various forms was attracting much attention, and Horace Greeley became one of its most enthusiastic advocates. By lectures and in his newspaper he urged the common ownership of property and equal division of labor. To give practical illustration of their belief and sincerity in the idea, he, with others, organized the Sylvanian society, on the Fourierite theory of co-operation, and in 1842 purchased the wild and isolated Godley property in Pike county, as a fit place to test the experiment. To join the society or colony it was necessary to purchase at least one share of stock, which cost $25. There were many eminent people who took stock in the colony, for the principle of selling in the last of the principle on which it was organized. Edwin Forrest owned a number of shares, and paid several visits to the colony. Among the early and prominent was Edward H. Dixon, since famous as the editor of The Scalpel, was a member. Mrs. George Law was a subscriber, and took an active interest in the society. Edward Courtright, of Albany, and the Rev. J. D. Williamson, both leading men of that day, were members. Mr. Greeley was the largest stockholder, having $15,000 invested.

When the society took possession of Godley ville they improved the mills, and erected the immense frame structure, which contained the living apartments of the members, a common dining hall, a social hall, and work-rooms. A wagon-maker's shop, blacksmith shop, tailor shop, and other manufacturing establishments were set going. In 1843-4 the colony numbered 200, and carried on a flourishing society. No stated religious instruction was allowed, and any preacher could be invited to preach in the hall to all who chose to listen to him. Great attention was paid to social amusements, and dances and parties were of weekly occurrence, and were largely attended by outsiders for miles around. There was a weekly lecture on popular subjects, Mr. Greeley himself visiting the colony frequently and evincing address in a social and intellectual way the singular colony in the wilderness progressed smoothly, but the labor problem disturbed it. The colony was governed by a board of twelve directors, chosen by the members. The board assigned laborers for the different branches of work in what were known as groups. One group was assigned to the ploughing, another to felling trees, another to laying wall, and so on, until all the duties were provided for. To the females were severally divided in the same way to attend to the domestic duties of the society. The principle of equality in labor was followed by changing the labor group in each branch of work to another, day by day. The mechanics, and all who were skilled in labor, had their especial duties.

One source of trouble was the fact that a number of rich and prominent families in New York took advantage of the colony as a sort of home for their wayward sons. They eagerly bought stock in the colony, and shipped to the care of the society material which would do nothing with themselves, merely to get it off their hands. These young men had never done any work, and had a natural antipathy to it. Such an element in a community where labor was the highest duty of all could not help but be a disturbing one. Then there was trouble with the female members. The most of them were women who had never done manual labor, and when such found themselves assigned to a day's duty at the washtub their complaints and opposition to such a system were loud and emphatic.

The dissatisfaction caused by these clashing views of the true principles of labor was something that it was hoped time would remove, but when the first season's crops, upon which reliance was placed for the support of the colony, proved a failure, and no resources were grown and housed, and found to be utterly inadequate, the very foundation of the colony was undermined. A few withdrew from the society. The prevalence of rattlesnakes frightened more away. One member of the colony brought in seventeen large rattlers in one day. One of these serpents was so large that John Dutton, the foreman of the colony's shoe factory, had the skin tanned, and he then made from it a pair of slippers which he presented to Mr. Greeley on his next visit.

After the season became apparent that the affluent sons of the society's members were not equal to providing it with necessary supplies, the members went to work with a will to increase the crops by planting the season of 1845 was nearly double what it had been previously. Good markets had been found for the crops, and wagons that were made by the colony, and although individual credit had been sadly drawn upon, the prospects that the colony would be self-supporting during 1845 were so strong that the members remaining looked hopefully into the future. The crops never looked better, in all respects, than they did in the summer of 1845, but when the colony awoke on the morning of the Fourth of July of that year nothing was to be seen but a whitened field of dead vines, potato tops and orchard. Not a living thing remained on all the tract. The heaviest and most destructive frost that region had destroyed all remaining hope for the colony's existence. Starvation stared the members in the face, and in two days of all that busy community among the Only county hills not a single soul remained. Each one had taken his personal goods and chattels and gone his way. The Greeley colony was deserted.

The interest which Horace Greeley took in this socialistic experiment may be known when it is stated that the New York & Erie railroad was then completed only as far as Middletown, N. Y. From there to Port Jervis, on the Delaware river, a distance of forty miles over the hills of northern New Jersey and Pike county, Pennsylvania, was then very. Yet Mr. Greeley paid frequent visits to the wilderness community. He took the failure of the scheme much to heart.

Among the members of the colony was a certain farmer from Monroe county, Pa., named Kenzie. He was such an enthusiast in the idea of co-operative industry that he sold his farm in Monroe county for $1,800, invested it all in stock of the Sylvanian society, and placed at the colony's disposal his team of horses. After the collapse of the scheme he went to New York, as he afterward said, to give Horace Greeley a Monroe county Democrat's opinion of him. He found Mr. Greeley at work in The Tribune office, and commenced to berate him. Greeley stopped him, and asked him how much he had lost by the failure. Kenzie told him. Mr. Greeley handed the farmer a check for the full amount. Kenzie, in relating the incident afterward, said that, although he had always been a Democrat, that act of Greeley's made him a Greeley Whig, and he remained a Whig until the day of his death. Among the other colonists no bad feeling was manifested against Mr. Greeley. They were grieved at the colony's failure, not angry at its founder.

There was a mortgage of $5,000 on the property at the time of the failure. It was foreclosed, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas House Taylor, of New York, purchased the property. He took up his residence at the place, and spent a great deal of money improving it. He finally sold it to a gentleman in Virginia, but it has been some time and time again since then for arrears of taxes. Not a vestige of mill, shop, or hall remains. The lead pipe that conducted water from mountain spring to the settlement was taken up years ago and run into bullets by Pike county hunters, and used in shooting deer. Some of the old settlers moved to the neighborhood of the overgrown fields, where lie buried some of the fondest hopes that Horace Greeley ever cherished.

A Fife Wanted.
[Detroit Free Press.]

He had a fife under his arm as-you-please gait as he approached a citizen standing in the door of a drug store, and he took off his hat and made an old-fashioned "kerchy" bow. He said:

"Say, be you a lawyer?"

"Well, I know something of law!"

"Say, then you can help me out. I was out last night. Closed, I'm out yet."

"Been on a spree?"

"K'rect. Just sobering off to go home. When I got to my room I've fell off to a tear and she'll jaw and file a dozen affidavits."

"Who! Your wife?"

"Of course. Say, I want to file something. I don't know what you call it, but a lawyer ought to know. Suppose I said you was a thief! What would you do?"

"Punch your head."

"No! no! What would you do in law?"

"File a general denial."

"K'rect, again. That's exactly what I want. She'll roar and take on, and I'll file a general denial and plead privilege on facts. That's what I was after—that's what'll humble her in no time. Say—have sunthin'?"

"No."

"All right—just the same. Let's see. General denial, and the burden of proof is on her. Jury trial—verdict of not guilty, and I come out whiter'n a spring lamb. Awl right—much obleeged—hic-a—long."

Noted Men's Feet.
[New York World.]

"Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the pastor of Plymouth," said Dr. Palmer, "has soft, chubby feet. He always wears a broad-soled, easy-fitting shoe of the finest kid made, and suffers but little from corns or bunions. I brighten up his finger and toe nails about once a week. Mr. Beecher is a most interesting talker. The last time he was here he related many pleasant anecdotes of his home in Peekskill, where he resides with his family during the summer. In speaking of the regiments' encampment at Peekskill, Mr. Beecher remarked that the boys were slightly addicted to the outcome of the shopkeepers of the town, and taken upon the whole they improved its social and moral condition.

"Rev. Dr. Talmage, who recently sailed for Europe to rejoin his family in London, is also one of my customers. His feet are remarkably small and handsome, being long and narrow. I can not say they are free from corns and bunions, like Mr. Beecher's, but nevertheless they are pleasant to look upon. Dr. Talmage's fine nails grow out perfectly straight, and are as pink and white as a woman's."

Lightning in Western Nebraska.
[Chicago Herald "Train Talk."]

A North-western train was running east through a thunder-shower. The lightning played about the cars and along the telegraph wires as if it had right-of-way.

"Say, conductor," said a passenger from the west, "if you want to see lightning that's lightning, just go out into western Nebraska. That, nothing it lightnings for all that's out. But I'll never forget how I was fooled out there one day. A few days after I was out there I was going across the prairie with a friend of mine, when I saw something that caused my hair to stand on end. It was a streak of lightning going across the prairie in leaps, as if it were a fiery animal. My eye could hardly follow it, it was so fast. 'Well,' says I to my friend, 'that beats all the lightning ever I heard tell on.' I've seen chain lightning, and sheet-lightning, and zigzag lightning, but I never saw lightning following the ground like that.'

"'That's where your off,' says my friend; 'that hain't any lightning at all—it's a jack rabbit exercisin' himself.'"

Miles of Pipe Lines.
[Frank Leslie's Illustrated.]

There are 800 miles of pipe lines laid between points in the oil regions and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland and Buffalo. Some portions of the main lines are of double pipe, and the total length is 1,330 miles, not including the immense network of feeders. Pipes ranging from four to six inches in diameter are used on the main lines, which can stand a pressure of 1,500 pounds to the square inch. About 18,000 barrels of crude oil are daily forced through these pipes to the seaboard, which, at a cost of about 5 cents per barrel to the transportation company.

Our Leaded Aristocracy.
[Chicago Herald.]

The leaded aristocracy of the United States is composed of red men. There are about 265,000 Indians, and their land reservations amount to about 175,000 square miles. Each Indian has, therefore, a little more than two-thirds of a square mile of land. The reservations of Dakota, Montana and the Indian territory comprise 130,000 square miles, occupied by about 127,000 Indians, or less than one inhabitant to the square mile.

Not Accustomed to It.
[Exchange.]

Young ostriches are warmed out of their shells by incubators in California, and manifest great astonishment when they discover they are not in an African desert. Many of the young ostriches accustomed to being hatched in this continent

JUST OPENED!
Retail Department
At 2 West Front St., of
CAMPBELL'S
Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
For the Sale of all kinds of
Foot Wear FOR Ladies, Misses and Children; FOR Men, Boys' and Youths.
CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to fill order, either hand or machine made. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dress kid boot can be half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

DON A. GAYLORD
Dealer In
LUMBER!
MASONS' MATERIALS
And
COAL.
Also keep in stock choice qlity of
Cannel Coal.
Madison Avenue,
And
C. R. R.
Telephone Call 89.

CARNEY BROS.
No. 11 Somerset Street.
TINNERS,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters.
All kinds naces, Ranges, etc., properly put up and guaranteed.
Stoves Stored.
All kinds of tinware made to order. Come and see our Oil Stoves. Something new. Gas Fitting as cheap as good work can be done.
Sanitary Plumbing.
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.
Reference our work in Plainfield.

LAING'S HOTEL.
J. B. Miller and Bro., Prop.
Front St., Opposite Madison Ave.,
Plainfield, N. J.
A First-Class Family Resort.
Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates

Photography No. 3 and 5 E. Front St.
Instantaneous Pictures Taken of Adults and Children.
Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
Crayon, Water Color and Oil Work.
Lowest Rates consistent with First-Class Work.
F. C. LANGHORNE, Photographer

23 1-2 W. Front
MORALLER BROS.,
JEWELERS
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
French and American Watches and Clock repaired.

MILLINERY.
[CORRECT STYLES.]
MRS. BROOKE'S,
Formerly with Madame Rideau, of London, England.
60 EAST FRONT STREET.

FRANK DAY,
(Successor to R. & J. Coleman.)
LIVERY STABLE
North Avenue
Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.
Carriages to Rent at all Trains.
Family Riding a Specialty

GO TO Green & Co.
FOR BARGAINS!
A FINE Parlor Suite - $38.50
Seven Pieces.
SOLID Ash Chamber Suite $26
Eight Pieces.
OAK OR WALNUT Extension Table - $6
A GOOD Lounge for - - $7
Headquarters for
VOEHL'S
Bread, Cake, Pies, Pastry, etc
15 West Front Street,
Confectionery of all kinds.
Having bought out the business of A. Warns, I call the attention of my patrons to my stock of all varieties of first class Cake Pies, Bread, etc.
NEW ENGLAND BREAD A SPECIALTY.
The old stand at 68 Somerset street, will be in charge of my son. Thanking for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.
JACOB VOEHL,
Successor to A. Warnock, No. 15 West Front street
Plainfield, New Jersey. 6-19-1y.

Wm. A. Woodruff
Represents the following first-class insurance companies,
Fire Association of Philadelphia, LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, WESTCHESTER, of New York, Norwich Union of England, North British Mercantile, of England, The Manchester, of England, The Queen, of England, The Merchants, of Newark, The Washington Life, of New York, and other equally good companies, and procures at BEST RATES, for
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security, and has bargains in
Real Estate.
OFFICE Berry's Building corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence 41 East Second street.

FOR BARGAINS
IN NEW AND
SECOND-HAND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
AND FOR
First Class Cabinet Work
AND
UPHOLSTERING
CALL AT THE STORE OF
J. S. Powlison
43 West Front Street.

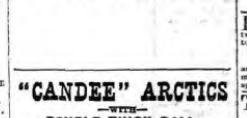
Hotel Netherwood.
Netherwood Heights
One of the most Healthful, Comfortable and Accessible Inland Summer Resorts in the Country.
S. V. Woodruff, Proprietor.

CAREY'S
Furniture Express,
LARGE
JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.
Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand furniture bought and sold.
PARK HOUSE.
Park Avenue Corner of Eighth Street,
Plainfield, N. J.
Having been newly renovated and placed in the best sanitary condition, with fine spring water is now open as a First-Class Summer and Winter resort for Families and Transient.
We, the proprietors of the Park House, take pleasure in recommending it under the present management, as cleanly and healthful, properly kept in all its appointments, and as a first-class family hotel.
Wm. Yates, Henry J. Taylor,
Jas. L. Pinsmer, H. M. Gilligan,
Leon Florimon, Hugh Hastings.
J. A. HOPKINS Prop.

FORD & STILES
Funeral Directors
AND
PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.
Office, warerooms and residence No. 14 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call, 221

A. W. RAND,
24 W. FRONT ST.
Books, Stationary and Music.
Croquet sets. Tennis. Special Just received a small lot of good letter paper which we are selling at the low price of 5 cts. cents per box.

Jersey's! Jersey's!
We have just opened a fine line of Ladies' Black Worsted Jerseys which we sell at 89c.
PARASOLS!
In Black Silk, Black Satin, Colored Satin and Children's Colored Satin, all at greatly reduced prices to close them out. At
Boehm's
7 WEST FRONT ST.

"CANDEE" ARCTICS
WITH
DOUBLE THICK BALL.
Two Years TEST.


"The "Candee" Rubber Co. give a better Rubber than can be obtained elsewhere for the same money, with their great improvement of the DOUBLE THICK BALL. The only perfect rubber. The only rubber right under the trend, gives DOUBLE WEAR.
Ask to see the "CANDEE" Double Thick Ball Rubbers in Boots, Arctics, Overshoes, Alaskas, &c.
A Common Sense Idea.

JAMES HUGGINS AND BRO.
14 Warren Street, N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEALERS.

S. W. Wakefield,
ENGINEER,
PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.
Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by low pressure steam.
Agent for the Dripping and Excelsior Self Feeding Boilers.
Send for illustrated catalogue.
Repairing promptly done. Estimates cheerfully furnished.
OFFICE, 80 SOMERSET STREET.
My Reference is my Work.

CRUSHED STONE
Is Now Furnished by
JOHN WILSON.
A good supply of stone in THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.
Orders can be sent through the post office, or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street, corner Washington Ave

I. S. MELBOURN,
Mason and Builder
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Residence—Force's Hotel. P. O. Box 296
Manufacturer of fine quality of
HARD BRICK,
SOMERSET STREET.
North Plainfield.
A Specialty in Mason Jobbing and Kalsomining. All orders will receive prompt attention. 5-2-3m.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar or a thousand in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his views. Every one who is about to do so by sending to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (10 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

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Real Estate Broker
and
Fire Insurance.
Office 35 and 37. Opp. R. R. Station,
Plainfield, N. J.
REPRESENTING
The North America Insurance Co. of Phila.,
Phoenix Assurance Co., of London.
P. O. Box 15.
RESIDENCE, NO. 25 EAST FIFTH STREET.
Office Hours, 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m

Business Cards.

Laine, the Hair Cutter,
20 West Front street
[up stairs] Shaving, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, etc. A first-class article. Particular attention paid to hair cutting and shampooing for
Ladies & Children.

Mrs. A. Corwin,
Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets,
Feathers, Ruchings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc. Pants shaping and Dressmaking. 14 East Front street.

William Claassen,
Shaving and Hair Cutting
No. 5 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

H. N. Spencer, 65 Somerset street,
Grocer & Seedman,
Fine butter, cheese, teas, coffees, and specialties. Full assortment fresh, choice cherry, cloves and pepper plants.

J. Manning, Residence, Emma street, P. O. Box 296,
Carpenter & Builder,
20 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

Frank Jones,
Borden's Condensed Milk,
P. O. Box, 777, Plainfield, N. J.

Dress Cutting, Rooms at Opera House building, over Swain's and Demarest's. Hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. A select class have their orders taken and a
Perfect Fitting Lining Cut
and basted waist and sleeve, over which they can make their own dresses with entire success. Tailor system. Misses' garments a specialty. Also paper patterns.

TenEyck's Meat Market.
Fruits and Vegetables in season. 27 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Spicer & Hubbard, Madison avenue and Third street,
Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors,
Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds.

Somerset House,
Permanent & Transient Board,
at Fair Rates. First-class stables and sheds attached. Meals at all reasonable hours. Corner of Somerset and Emily streets.

J. L. McVoy, Drives Wells,
Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work easy. After an experience of fifteen years I feel confident that I can give satisfaction to all who favor me with their patronage. Office No. 2 Park avenue near Front street. Shop 24 East Front. 1-26-1y

T. E. Morgans,
Boundeuler, Books, Stationery
and Music, 27 East Front street.

Rudolph Laurent, 7 Somerset St., Practical
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
Repairing of French and American clocks, fine watches and jewelry a specialty.

Mrs. L. Adams, 42 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.
Fashionable Milliner & Dressmaker
Mourning Goods a Specialty. Novelties in Evening Bonnets. Late of Miss. Doane of 949 Broadway, N. Y.

Farmer's Hotel, Somerset street near Front,
Boarding, Permanent or Transient
Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Blum, Prop.

J. W. and H. Coddington,
P. O. box 236 Plainfield, N. J. Families, hotels, restaurants, butchers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates with
Clear Spring Water Ice,
Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain.

Notice.
Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults,
thoroughly cleaned at 25 per cent cheaper than anyone else. New wells and vaults built and contracts for grading and contracting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Barry, 3 Chatham street, next to Arnold's grocery.

James Q. Miles, No. 22 North avenue,
Artist Sign Writer and Slate Roofer for
Adamant Letters & Numerals,
For signs on Glass, Wood, Stone or Metals. Sign Boards, Shields, Transparencies, Banners, etc., in any shape, made on the shop.

R. A. Ross, Steamer Place, North Plainfield,
Informs carpenters and builders that he has taken charge of the North Plainfield Moulding and Planing Mill, and can furnish
Mouldings Sashes Doors,
Blinds and all Kinds of Scroll and Turned Work at Reasonable Prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Closed Saturdays.

E. B Maynard, Force's Hotel, North avenue,
Shaving & Hair Cutting
Four first class artists in attendance. Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting and shampooing a specialty. French—25 Somerset street, North Plainfield.

Six Barrels of
Kindling Wood for One Dollar,
At George Detmen's Kindling Wood Establishment, corner Second and Front.

John Wolf, P. R. C. P. O. Box 296
Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults
dug and cleaned at reasonable prices.

J. A. Blatz, Proprietor,
Blatz's Hotel,
Somerset street, near Greenbrook road, North Plainfield. Under new management. Conservative. Comfortable, convenient and healthful. Good accommodations.

Jules Boutes, (FORMERLY WITH HARRY)
Hair Dresser,
Hair Goods at New York Prices. Wigs, Toupees and Theatrical costumes to hire. 16 W. Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Milk Dairy,
Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily,
Address D. S. Coles, P. O. Box 500, Plainfield.

M. Powers,
Kindling Wood,
as Large Barrels for two dollars. Wood, for open grates a specialty. Leave orders at the post office in the city, or Manning avenue. P. O. Box 290.

Naylor and Smalley,
Carpenters and Builders,
Plainfield, N. J. Estimates Furnished.

Emmons Bros.,
Masons and Builders,
Orchard Place, near Front street, Jobbing promptly executed. P. O Box 249.

P. P. VanArsdale,
Piano and Organ
For Sale or To Let. Pianos and organs Tuned and Repaired. 54 E. Front St.

Smalley Brothers, Manufacturers,
Meat Market,
Orders delivered to all parts of the city.

Isaac Brokaw,
Real Estate and Insurance.
Houses rented and collections made. Agent for the Hanover and Jersey City Fire Insurance Co's. Also for the Bermuda Insurance Co. of N. Y. Mill Door street, North Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 3, No. 67 PLAINFIELD, N. J., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1885. Price Two Cents.

Special Notices.

FOR SALE—For the want of use, at great bargain, "Apley" at the village of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite depot Plainfield, N. J. Lady's complete turnout, consisting of handsome blooded bay mare, 9 years old, warranted sound, kind and true to harness; also strong, lady's personal phaeton, as good as new, in a stylish, sunbrred and easy driver, not afraid of cars; also one light open top delivery wagon. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield station.

TWO NEW HOUSES for sale at a bargain or will exchange. Also one building lot 100x150 feet, corner of Chas. H. Hand, corner Plainfield and Liberty streets. 2-20-3m

BUSINESS FOR SALE. Requires from [illegible] five hundred dollars. Address Box 132, Plainfield, N. J. 6-1-tf

THE [illegible] HALL facility for eight hundred, with ladies' and gents' parlors, and other special parties wishing to hire a hall for [illegible] exhibitions.

SEVEN ROOM HOUSE in complete order. Lot 100x125 feet, with a good barn; excellent location; seven minutes from depot. Price $2,500. Inquire of or address Isaac Brokaw, 10 Duer street. 4-25-tf

THE BEST SAFEGUARD against the infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectants. Prices reasonable. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Sold by druggists and grocers. Agents wanted in clothing, etc. No acid in Thorp's. Factory, cor. Front and New streets. P. O. Box 354. 6-20-3m

FARMS FOR SALE. Cheap. 172 acres. Will exchange. 7 house 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire of 12 East Front street. 5-11-tf

EGGS FOR HATCHING Guaranteed true to name. Thoroughbred Light Brahmas, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Golden Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, and Muscovy Ducks. Williams, Hawkins, Knapp, Stevens & Co., Eggs, $2 per 26. Address P. O. Box 187, Plainfield Office.

Semi-a-week Corner

TOILET SOAP FOR SALE—House and butcher shop No. 97 West Third street. Will sell cheap. Chas. S. Gridley. 5-4

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—Within ten minutes walk of depot for seven months. Rent not to exceed $20 per month. Address F. L., P. O. Box 1500, New York. 3-7

A SUPERIOR FAMILY COW, Fresh July 24, owns to quarry. No fault. Also a cheap young cow. Apply on Watchung Avenue.

YOUNG MAN of experience wants situation as coachman or gardener, is handy with tools. Good reference. Address, Faithful, care of Evening News. 3-4

SUMMER BOARD—Home beautifully situated 20 minutes from depot. Shade, well water and good living, boating and fishing. Terms reasonable. Plainfield references given. Address Ashley B. Pearce, West Point Pleasant, New Jersey. 6-6

A BAY HORSE—for sale cheap. Apply to Berry & Thorn, cor. Front street and Park place. 1-6

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to Berry & Thorn are requested to call and settle forthwith to save costs. 1-6

CHOICE CORNER LOT—150 feet on Madison avenue by about 250 feet on Ninth street, between two streets. Bargain. Apply to Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite station Plainfield, N. J. 7-27-tf

LOST—In the post office near the stamp window, July 31, 1885, a sum of money. A suitable reward will be given on returning it to 105 Crescent avenue. 29-8

WILL THE YOUNG MAN who picked up the white handkerchief on Grant street Sunday evening please return the same to Mrs. Eugene Gross. Will be rewarded.

WANTED—Custom paint hands. J. R. French, 20 Front street. 22-tf

TO LET FURNISHED—By the year or longer time, the Lithgow Cottage, corner of Crescent avenue and Grant street. Apply to Edward C. Mulford, real estate broker, 35 and 37 opposite depot Plainfield, N. J. 5-30-tf

PASTURE for horses and cattle, shade and water on 18 East Front street. 6-6

A NO. 1, current grand piano for sale at A. Carey's, 45 West Front street. Will be sold very low. 1-26-tf

Professional Cards.

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN, Homeopathist and Electrician, corner Second and Washington street. Office hours—9 a. m. to 10 a. m. and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery. Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor-at-Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Conveyancer, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN, Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block, Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J. George P. Suydam, W. Stillman.

DR. E. W. HEDGES, Physician and Surgeon, 77 West Front street, corner Central avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, 9 a. m., 1 to 2 and 6 to 8 p. m. 5-30-1y

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 13 East Front street, over Gribbin's Hardware Store (formerly at 104 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5. 11-11-1y

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST, at West Front street. Crown and bridge work a local anesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

J. J. BROOKE, Accountant and bookkeeper. Trade accounts made up and books kept by the day or job. Balance sheets and statements of account prepared. Circulars addressed, and collection notices made or relieved. Address 62 East Front street.

C. C. CARPENTER, Expert Shorthand Reporter. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical instruction in Shorthand and Typewriting. Typewriting done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph Typewriter. Office, corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, Coward's Building, Park avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Having had many years experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 9-23-1y

DR. T. S. DAVIS, Homeopathic Physician, Office 21 Broadway, corner 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—9 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m. Telephone Call 41.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES, Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the maps, notes, etc., of the late surveyor, J. E. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the most extensive plans and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in this line with business accuracy and despatch. 24 West Second St., Stillman Music Hall Block, Plainfield, N. J. 9-13-1y

CRAYON PORTRAITS Can be had of Miss Emma Corson Artist. Specimens of work can be seen at Mrs. Ward's, 76 West Front, where orders will be received. 2-26-6

WILLIAM B. MAXSON, Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate, mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searcher. Promises if desired without extra charge.

DR. W. ANDERSON, Dentist, 13 East Front street, corner Front st., Office hours 9 to 5 p. m. 6-20-4 and 7-29-3 p. m. 2-2-1y

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Shelton's drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	63	6 a. m.	74
9 a. m.	75	9 a. m.	74
12 m	81	12 m.	77
3 p. m.	80	3 p. m.	75

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885.	1884.
Sunrise.....4.53 a.m.	Sunrise.....4.53 a.m.
Sun Sets.....7.19 p.m.	Sun Sets.....7.19 p.m.
Moon Rises 8. 3 a.m.	Moon Rises.. p.m.

Signal Office Prediction.

Still warmer weather is promised for to-morrow.

JOTTINGS.

—Plainfield Engine Co., No. 2, proposes that their annual excursion this year will surpass all their previous efforts, and are taking special pains to that end.

—The corn was very much blown down by the wind and rain. It is said the sun will bring it up, but a number of philosophers went to work to-day and put it in position by the hand and foot process.

—Lehigh Valley R. R trains were running over the Reading road past this city to-day because of damage to the former road by the storm of Monday, whereby several miles of road at a loss estimated at $100,000 damage occurred.

—Physicians say that, during the hot dog days, the most healthful and refreshing drink is fresh buttermilk. Many saloons and hotels in other localities now make a practice of keeping it on hand, as the demand has constantly increased.

—Henry Voehl, of North Plainfield, a few days ago at the fishing banks caught a fluke weighing over eight pounds, which his friends consider the largest of the season. Private Watchman Parkinson, who was with him, caught a four pound bass.

—The Mayor of New Brunswick has issued a proclamation in accordance with that issued by the Governor of the State, calling for a general observance of next Saturday as a tribute of respect to Gen. Grant. The day will be generally observed in this city, as was the case in the death of Garfield.

—Internal Revenue Collector Vanderveer, of Somerville, has appointed Stephen C. Larison deputy collector for Warren County in place of William P. Carmer. He has also made William H. Price stamp deputy at New Brunswick in place of Charles T. Warner. Price is a son-in-law of Miles Ross.

—There is reported an old man in Dunellen so excessively mean that he lies in bed late mornings to save one meal a day, and compels his family likewise to do on two meals a day, although he is a large owner of valuable real estate, in this city, tenants of his here relating many instances confirming apparently the report.

—Artist Julian Scott has just completed a banner, having a life sized bust portrait of Gen. Grant, for Post 93, of Elizabeth, the *Elizabeth Journal* of which city says: Scott is a modest young man to exhibition in one of the show windows of the store of H. S. Barnes, 17 and 19 East Front street. The portrait is a credit to the artist.

—A passenger rate war broke out last Saturday at Norristown, Pa., between the Pennsylvania and Reading roads. They had agreed not to cut excursion rates below sixty-five cents to Philadelphia and return. The *Reading* company contracted to take a lodge to visit a sister a lodge in Philadelphia that night for fifty cents per passenger. The Pennsylvania then offered a twenty-five cent rate on two of their evening trains and the Reading followed with a reduction of twenty-five cents, tickets good on all afternoon and evening trains.

—Plainfield from all accounts will be well represented at Elizabeth to-morrow afternoon's contest in three shooting matches between three Elizabeth and three Plainfield men. The first match for fifty dollars a side at live pigeons, is between Harry Campbell, of this city, and William Parker, of Elizabeth, at fifteen birds. The second match at fifteen glass balls, for twenty five dollars, is between James Force, of this city, and H. Astfalk, of Elizabeth, and the third match at fifteen clay pigeons, for twenty-five dollars a side, between L. Ayres, of Oak Tree, and an unknown from Elizabeth,

—A new scheme has just been put into practice by the enterprising swindler. It was first heard of in Elizabeth. A well-dressed, gentleman-looking young man, walking briskly up the front stoop of Mr. Sisco's residence on Elizabeth avenue, rang the door bell. He first asked for Mr. Sisco and being told that the gentleman was in New York, called for his wife. To Mrs. Sisco he said that he represented the fire insurance company in which Mr. Sisco's furniture was insured. The policy had expired two days before, he said, and Mr. Sisco had neglected to renew it. At the same time the young man produced an ordinary receipt filled out in a flowing hand for ten dollars, and signed "S. Smith, Attorney." The lady became alarmed at the prospect of her furniture not being insured, and gave the glib tongued young man $10 and kept the receipt. The scheme has already been tried on several people in this city, but so far without success. Look out for him.

A question of veracity has arisen between Principal Campbell, of the High School, and Janitor Saulpaw, of the Elizabeth Superintending Principal Rue had charged Principal Campbell with failing to make certain reports which the rules of the Board of Education required him to make. Mr. Campbell said that he had prepared the reports and given them to the janitor to deliver to the superintendent. The janitor positively denied that Mr. Campbell gave him any reports and the Board of Education appointed an investigation.

Local Lawyers.

We find in a newly published legal directory, that *Plainfield has eighteen lawyers of all ages*, from beardless beauties of six months' experience, to grave old counsellors somewhat younger than the century. The following is the list, the first date being the time of admission to the bar, and the second the date at which the party became a counselor:

R. L. Edwards, Henry Altonbrand, Wm. Schwartzwalder, of Brooklyn, N. Y., B. E. Culver, of N. Y., D. E. Cleary, Edward Hoh, of Jersey City, Judge J. Frank Fort, of Newark, Hon. George Richards, of Dover, N. J.

Some of the prominent stockholders of the Company besides the foregoing gentlemen are J. R. Halsey, Hon. Lewis W. Towt, N. Caffney, A. Schultz, D. T. Trundy, A. Altenbrand, A. Pelps, Thos. L. Quinn, of Brooklyn, A. H. Haynes, N. E. Pourz, J. H. Gibson, George Stratford of Jersey City, Hon. Rudolph T. Mats, of Hoboken, Hobt. L. Livingston, of Plainfield, and others.

The Company has purchased nearly 250 acres of land fronting on Lake Hopatcong, Morris County, N. J., where extensive improvements are to be made, with a view of preparing the land for cottages, hotel, casino, etc. This beautiful lake is situated amongst the Schooley Mountains 1027 feet above tide water. The ground rises 300 feet higher. That portion of them adjoining the lake, amounting to about 60 acres, has been set off and has been incorporated under the name of "Arlington Park," restrictions have been agreed upon, against all objectionable structures. Railroad communication by next Spring, will be made directly to the company's property at the Lake. This region compares favorably with the Adirondacks as to the temperature and it has no troublesome insects.

The Lake is most romantic and picturesque and the scenery surrounding it is equal in beauty to any sheet of water in the world, its elevation being 648 feet higher than that of Lake George and 410 feet higher than Green wood Lake and Lake Mahopac. This place will be reached in one hour and forty-five minutes from New York, and three hours from Philadelphia and Easton.

Next season it is proposed to have excursions from New York and other places to the Lake, with a tour of the lake in a steamer, and a coaching ride of twenty miles to Stockholm Station, on the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, and return to New York over that line all in one day. This tour will give five miles in the coaches along the easterly edge of the celebrated Wallkill Valley and a height of 600 feet, the same distance along the West rim of the Berkshire Valley, affording one of the most beautiful views of this Switzerland of New Jersey.

This almost unknown and hitherto unapproachable and unappreciated region, is destined to fill a want long felt by the toiling denizens of our crowded cities during the Summer heats. Those who live at Lake Hopatcong may be sure of a night's rest, in a cool and pure atmosphere, entirely free from mosquitoes. The lake is 9 miles in length and from one to three miles wide, and the average depth of water is from 50 to 70 feet.

Peddlars' Licenses.

The North Plainfield borough propose to pass an ordinance to secure revenues from licenses to peddlars, but under the following heads, peddlers for six months ago they have ample power already:

An act respecting cities, boroughs and incorporated towns.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey.

That in any city, borough or incorporated town of this State, it shall be lawful for the License Inspector by whatever name designated, or any p lice officer thereof, to summarily arrest any person having peddling, selling or buying anything whatsoever in such city, borough or incorporated town without a license, where it is required to obtain a license therefor by any ordinance of such city, borough or incorporated town.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful *to carry such person so arrested before* any magistrate of said city, borough or incorporated town, before whom violations of ordinances are triable; whereupon such magistrate shall determine whether the person so arrested has been guilty of the violation complained of.

3. And be it enacted, That on conviction of such violation, it shall be lawful for the magistrate to impose a fine on such person of not less than one dollar nor more than twenty-five dollars; or to commit such person so convicted to the county jail for a period not exceed ten days.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 17, 1885.

LEON ABBETT, Governor.

Patents to Jerseymen.

During the week ending with Saturday last twenty-three patents were issued to residents of New Jersey. The list is as follows: Label, C. A. Emly, Wrightstown; bevel and miter, S. S. Colt, Orange; electric switch (second patent) L. Daft, Plainfield; wire cloth fabric, W. Hewitt, Trenton; wire winding reel (second patent) J. Withington, Trenton; grate, W. Ernest, Camden; reduction mill, H. C. Ingraham, Woodbridge; splint fabric for chairs, etc., T. M. Moore, Plainfield; curtain pole and, W. K. Pine, Newark; fire escape, L. Warner, Newark; pressure gauge, F. Wilmer, Newark; preserve jar fastener, R. B. Bard, Williamstown; cornice and ceiling decoration, A. Carlewitz, Newark; furnace grate, R. S. T. Cissel, Elizabeth; manufacturing of electric lamps, W. Hojzer, Harrison; gripping for printing machine, D. Lindemayer, Jr., Jersey City; hat felting and sizing machine, J. Longshaw, Witcsening; process of extracting gold from its ores, J. Simpson, Newark; hot water or steam radiator, S. D. Tompkins, Jersey City; fire escape, L. A. Arrowsmith, Hoboken; life raft, W. M. V. Wagoner, Newark.

Card of Thanks.

[From Our Affected.]

EDITOR EVENING NEWS. — Permit me through your columns to sincerely thank my fellow employees at the Scott Free Press Works for the generous gift which they contributed to help defray the funeral expenses in the burial of our baby.

The completed tables of the Assessors of Bridgeton County show a total valuation of $16,600,000. The school tax is $254,740.94, and the County tax, $516,455.

Leo Wise has been appointed Postmaster at Newfoundland, Morris County, N. J.

Organization of a New Land Company in New Jersey.

The Lake Hopatcong Land and Improvement Company was organized yesterday by the election of the following name gentlemen as Directors:

R. L. Edwards, Henry Altonbrand, Wm. Schwartzwalder, of Brooklyn, N. Y., B. E. Culver, of N. Y., D. E. Cleary, Edward Hoh, of Jersey City, Judge J. Frank Fort, of Newark, Hon. George Richards, of Dover, N. J.

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Common Council's Demand.

It is quite evident that the Plainfield Common Council do not propose to take any nonsense from the Telephone Company nor permit it to repudiate its agreement with the city. Council has acted with much forbearance in the matter respecting the Telephone Company's removal from the engine houses of telephones which the company placed there, as per agreement, in consideration of the city enfranchising it to erect poles in our streets, which all will agree are decidedly detrimental to the appearance of these thoroughfares.

Common Council have manifested a firm but respectful attitude from the outset, and we believe the courts would sustain it in annulling the charter to the Telephone Company entirely in view of the latter's action.

The telephones in the engine houses assist in the protection of property from destruction by fire, and this benefit to the public is of more importance than anything the Council in influencing its action in granting the franchise. The Council are acting under the advice of Corporation Counsel Marsh, and mean to have this and every other monopoly in its obligation to the city understand that the rights of the city must be respected.

Councilman Goddard is the chairman of the committee who have charge of the matter, and has acted throughout with becoming firmness.

The Telephone Company offers to take the matter into consideration, (how considerate) if requested to do so, which we consider a piece of consummate cheek, in view of the Company's action. Imagine the Plainfield Common Council getting down on their narrow bones and supplicating their subject to rectify a wrong to the city! When representative men of Plainfield do such a thing, the Telephone Company will be likely to be able to climb a greased pole without spikes.

PERSONAL.

Judge Hodges, of Westfield, is at Asbury Park, with his family.

Rev. Dr. D. J. Yerkes is stopping at the *Minot House, Asbury Park.*

Miss Belle Sheppard, of this city, is at the Trenton House, Asbury Park.

James B. Jackson, of Crescent avenue, is at the National, Ocean Grove.

Councilman Cutler is a native of Rahway, and is as popular in that city as in this.

Mr. M. Plummer is lying seriously ill at Hotel Netherwood, from cholera morbus and asthma.

Judge George M. Laing, of Windom, Minn., is the guest of Col. Dietrich for a couple of weeks.

James McCallan, of the New York Post Office staff, is spending his vacation with friends in this city.

Edwin G. Bachman, of West Front street has gone to Ocean Beach for his health, by advice of his physician.

Councilman Goddard has had a handsome new sign made by J. Q. Miles, placed in front of his office on East Front street.

Treasurer Harry G. Runkle and family, who have been sojourning about on various high places of the earth during the past several weeks, are expected home among their friends this evening.

First Assistant Postmaster General A. E. Stephenson, and Col. Dietrich, of this city, were boys together in Bloomington, Ill. Mr. Stephenson has been and is a popular idol in his section, and has lost none of the whole-souled warm-heartedness which have won him friends and distinction from his youth up.

John Wilson, of Johnston's farm, who seemed to have been a victim of many misfortunes during the past year, including the loss of much of his property by fire last Summer, shortly after his insurances policies had expired, and he through inadvertence, had failed to renew the same, is regaining by the aid of many good friends, some of the good will of many good friends, a portion of his losses, and generally is beginning to prosper, at which, all who know the brawny Scot, will rejoice.

John A. Goodwin, of North Plainfield carries about with him a piece of the shell by which he was wounded in the left hip, at a skirmish in front of Petersburg in 1864, and disabled, so that he is to this day unable to continue steadily at his vocation. Another portion of the shell he carries imbedded in the thigh. He is receiving a pension from the government on account of his disabilities. Capt. Hand of this city, and Andrew Webster, formerly of this city, helped him off the battlefield. Mr. Webster is a brother of Daniel Webster, who is employed by Thos. Worth, of Somerset street.

Last Wednesday at Ocean Grove Rev. Dr. Vincent of this city addressed the Chautauqua graduating class, and in the course of his remarks said: "The Chautauqua idea is a protest against the theory that we want just enough education to keep from starving, and no more. We protest, too, against the idea that higher education is confined to the wealthy and professional people. We claim also that age has nothing to do with learning. Our Society has shown that a liberal education may be received after one is 70 years old. Our principle is—wherever there is power let that power be developed whether the possessor is the cook in the kitchen or the jeweled lady who is her employer."

May we in this earthly strife,
Lead a good and steadfast life;
Learn to do what God doth will,
All He gives us to fulfill;
So that when we leave this home,
We may see Him on His throne.

VIOLET adiP.

Caution.

We would caution the public to be aware of dealers offering Kemp's Balsam at less than the regular price, 50c. and 1.00, as often times inferior and worthless articles are sold as the genuine, in order to enable them to sell cheaply. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

G. F. WOODWARD, Manager.
Le Roy, N. Y.

A Proclamation by Governor Abbett.

Governor Abbett, has issued the following proclamation:

General Ulysses S. Grant died on the morning of the 23d of July. A Nation mourns the loss of an illustrious soldier whose history is written in the hearts of the people. Gratitude and affection will rear a monument whose grandeur will be a fitting tribute to the hero who sleeps beneath, but his eternal monument will be the Union of States preserved through his genius and the bravery of his comrades. The most glorious tribute paid to his memory will be the love and sorrow of fifty millions of freemen. When the dust of ages shall have settled, and the romances the names and histories of his brave comrades-in-arms will still stand in the march of the centuries clear and bright, the name and form of Ulysses S. Grant, the victorious leader of the Union armies. On behalf of the people of this State, I deemed it proper immediately upon his decease to drape the public buildings in mourning, order our flags at half mast and telegraph his family the profound sorrow and sympathy of our people. I have waited until the time and place of his funeral were determined and the arrangements therefor so far perfected as to enable me to take further action. All the regiments and battalions of the National Guard of the State have expressed their desire to participate in the funeral services in the Grand Army of the Republic in this State, under its department commander, will form part of his escort. All the mourners that will follow the hero to his grave. The Governor and staff, the State officers, and a delegation from each branch of the general Assembly will accompany the remains to their final resting-place. I deem it proper to set apart a day for the funeral services in honor of the deceased. In taking this action I give expression to the wishes of all the citizens of the State.

Therefore, I, Leon Abbett, Governor of the State of New Jersey, do hereby direct that on Saturday, the 8th day of August, all public buildings shall be closed and draped in mourning, and I earnestly request all our citizens to desist from wordly employment and devote the day to appropriate religious services or other demonstrations of sorrow and respect as are fitting to the occasion and the memory of the illustrious dead.

LEON ABBETT.

Collector Klotz has appointed John D. Guerin of Morristown as Deputy for Morris County, to succeed Theodore W. Phenix, of Mendham.

Charles S sarawes has 60 acres of land in Greenwich, Warren County, planted with young peach trees. He reports that all the trees on 40 acres have been killed by locusts.

Deaths.

ANTHONY—On Wednesday, Aug. 5, Josie M. youngest child of Edward E. and Carrie C. Anthony, age 12 months.

Funeral on Friday afternoon at Trinity Reformed Church.

Educational.

ELOCUTION. Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1099.

PIANO LESSONS. Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instructions at the residence of the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood, and to others. P. O. Box. 1585.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO, Room 29 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

DON'T FORGET THE ELKS'

GRAND

Benefit Picnic,

To be held at

WOODEN'S GROVE, NORTH PLAINFIELD

To-morrow Afternoon and Evening,

AUG. 6, '85

MUSIC BY PRAZEE.

TICKETS 25 CENTS.

CELERY! CELERY!

Henderson's Half Dwarf.

10,000 PLANTS FOR SALE.

They have been Transplanted from Seed Bed and are splendidly rooted.

PLANT NOW.

H. KIMBALL,

COR. SECOND AND CHURCH STS.

Plainfield Fire Department.

TAXES FOR 1885.

Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885, will be received from 1 p. m. to 9 p. m. on each day (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. S. Cutter, at his office, 25 West Front street.

The taxes remaining unpaid Sept. 1st, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and collected by them, as required by law, with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-residents owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for the payment of the taxes assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct any payments from the rents which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and the non-residents owners of the building for new assessment shall remain as a lien against it, and the fire tax assessed upon said building, and all subsequent assessment upon said building.—Section 10 of Incorporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.

Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

FIFTH GRAND

EXCURSION

Of Plainfield Engine Co., No. 2, to

Cold Spring Harbor

Long Island Sound,

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1885.

Leaving the depot at 7.45 a. m. sharp, and returning will reach this city about 6.45 p. m.

The train will consist of new, elegant cars.

Tickets $1.25. Small Tickets (children under 12 years) 75 cts.

This will be one of the Grandest Excursions out of Plainfield, and will include a fine Shore Dinner at the bay, passing through the Narrows, giving a full view of the famous Bartholdi Statue of Liberty and the new pedestal, and will be the grandest excursion of the season from Plainfield. Everybody will be fine bathing and fishing facilities and other sports.

Chas. Keller, chairman, H. M. Sherwin, Treasurer and F. E. Martin, Secretary.

RAMONETTI'S

CELEBRATED

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

Ice Cream

and Water Ices,

of all Choice Fruit Flavors.

FANCY PUDDING a Specialty.

A Large Variety of

Individual Ice Cream Imitations.

ICE CREAM

For Wedding Parties, Church Fairs, Picnics, Festivals, etc., at a great reduction in prices. Also first-class Restaurant at

RAMONETTI'S

24 North Ave.,

Telephone, No. 30. 6-29-12

CITY MILLS,

Somerset Street,

Near Front, Plainfield, N. J.

FRENCH BROS

Merchant Millers,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

All kinds of

New Process Pastry and Family

FLOUR

EVER-READY PREPARED

Flour and Indian Meal,

Hominy, Oat-meal,

Wheat and Rye Bran.

All kinds of Feed for Horses, Cattle and Poultry.

BALED HAY AND STRAW

Corn, Oats, Wheat, Buckwheat, Barley, Wheat and Rye Bran, Cora Meal, Screenings, Cracked Corn, Bone Meal, Oil Cake Meal Ground Oyster Shell Cracked Bone,

GOODS ETC. DELIVERED

Grant's Memoirs.

The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1885.

This is to certify that H. A. Forster, of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's book, in the townships of Scotch Plains, Fanwood, Westfield and Plainfield, in Union county, without any restrictions and that orders taken by anybody else in the above named townships, for General Grant's book, will not be considered by us or the undersigned, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filled.

CHAS. L. WEBSTER and CO.

F. J. HALL, Manager.

Immense Reduction

IN PRICES OF

HATS and TRUNKS

AT

U. B. CRANE

PRACTICAL HATTER,

12 PARK AVENUE.

And dealer in Trunks, Bags, Umbrellas etc. also Trunks and Umbrellas repaired.

CHARGES LOW.

10 Per Cent. REDUCTION

ON EVERY ARTICLE OF

Summer Wear

FOR THE NEXT

Thirty Days

AT

SCHWED Bros.,

Leading Plainfield Clothiers.

No. 7 E. Front St.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

NOTICE CONCERNING DOGS.

All dogs unmuzzled and at large in the city of Plainfield, after the passage of this act, shall be killed by the Chief of Police, or by any police officer of said city, and the owners of such dogs are hereby fined $5 each for every dog so killed. And any dog or dogs found in the streets of said city, without a collar with the name of the owner engraved thereon, shall be killed by the Chief of Police or any police officer of said city, and the owners of such dogs are hereby fined $5 each for every dog so killed.

By order of the Board of Health.

CHARLES F. FELLOWS, Mayor.

Attest:

The Evening News.
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.
The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.
T. W. MORRISON, Publisher,
Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

All Along the Route From Saratoga to Albany the Populace Pay Homage to the Illustrious Dead—The Scene in Albany.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The journey from Mt. McGregor here was without incident of interest. At points along the line of the railroad there had gathered crowds of men, women and children, who came to witness the passage of the funeral train. Many of these displayed mourning badges, and while the train was passing the locomotive bell of their hats and stood bareheaded until it passed slowly out of sight.

As the train moved off from the depot at Mt. McGregor the fourth artillery from Fort Warren, Capt. Story commanding, began firing minute guns announcing that the train was underway. For some distance along the line of the railroad from the Mt. McGregor station long cordons of men from the Grand Army posts that had been detailed to keep the people from coming on the track performed the duty assigned them with the greatest difficulty and often had to resort to force to keep back the more venturesome. At the

A JOCKEY'S LIFE.

HOW THE RIDERS OF THOROUGH BREDS TRAIN THEMSELVES.

Taking Off Flesh by Walking and Going to Bed Hungry Half the Time—A Hard Day's Work—Resting in Winter.

[Chicago Tribune Interview.]

"Yes, I earn a good deal of money every season," said Isaac Murphy, the noted colored jockey, in reply to a reporter's question, "but I have to work hard for it, and I think I am deserving of all I get. A jockey, in order to be successful, must constantly subject himself to a rigorous course of training, and, although people who are not posted on such matters would hardly think it, the best riders in the country—men who earn $10,000 or $20,000 every summer—frequently go to bed hungry every night for weeks."

"Why is that?"

"Well, it is this way: The scale of weight in this country is very light as compared with that in England, and so it is always the case that by the time a jockey becomes a man in years he has grown to such a size that his natural body weight is far above that which *the racing rules prescribe* shall be carried in all the important events for 3 and 3-year old runners. Of course this scale of weights must be adhered to, and it is for this reason that every jockey is weighed before each race begins in order that none of them may be either over or under the weight which the rules fix for that particular event. In winter, for instance, my weight is about 125 pounds, *yet during* the racing season I must be prepared to ride at a moment's notice any race where but 110 pounds is allowed to be carried. This means that I have got to take off by artificial means about fifteen pounds of surplus flesh; and you can have no idea of how hard it is to do that, and then to keep my weight down to the proper figures."

"How is this accomplished?"

"By sweating. In spite of all the care that can be taken as to what is eaten a jockey finds that he is constantly getting four or five pounds heavier than he should be, and this means that each morning of the day he is to ride a race he must get up early, put on a number of sweaters, and over these place heavy clothes. Then comes a stiff walk of *four or five miles, the pace being fast enough* so that per-spiration will be freely induced; and by dint of plenty of hard walking and eating little or nothing during the latter part of the day he finds the by afternoon he is down to the proper weight and can ride. Of course the sort of life weakens a man; I fit were only for a week or so it would not make so much difference, but where one has *to keep constantly reducing his flesh* by artificial means from the 1st of May until the 1st of October it is a tremendous strain on the mental and nervous system as well as the physical. There is a constant feeling of weakness and sickness, which never leaves one except during sleep."

"What does a jockey eat during the racing season?"

"Well, I don't know how *other men* manage, but I find that fruit is about the only thing I can eat without causing my weight to run up beyond proper limits. Of course, there is not much strength in that sort of diet, and I have to supplement it with meat once in a while, but even then I can only have a small piece of very rare steak, and this with a little toast is quite a feast for a *jockey who is in active training.*"

"So you are hungry a good deal of the time?"

"Yes," said Murphy, with a curious smile, as he looked up into the face of his questioner, the high cheek bones with the skin drawn tight over them telling their own story of self-imposed starvation. "We don't know what it is to fee that we have eaten enough *from the day the racing season be*gins until it is over, and then the work is hard and of a kind which makes a man want nourishing food. You eat on the back of a big, active four-legged race horse that is full of life and ambition, and sometimes is vicious besides, and you are expected to *train him and ride him* in such a manner that the best speed will be obtained, for a *long distance, and all the time* you are actually weak for want of food."

"A day's racing wears me out completely, and every night I am in bed by 9 o'clock, if quantly going to sleep before it is dark. I am tired out, weak, and half sick after riding three or four horses on an afternoon, and my only ambition is to get to bed as soon as possible and stay there *until morning.*"

As to his personal habits, Murphy said that he smoked once in a while, but never drank liquor in the racing season; but it is necessary at times to drink a glass of champagne as that seems to set well to his empty stomach, and to brace him up long enough to ride a race. During the winter months he stays at his home, which is in Lexington, Ky., doing *no work of any description. He* said that he found the rest of several months absolutely necessary in order to enable him to store away strength for the coming racing season.

Initiation into African Brotherhood.

[Stanley's New Book.]

Generally the first day of acquaintance with the Congo *river tribes is devoted to* shaking, rounding one another's principles, and getting at one another's ideas. The chief entertains his guest with gifts of food, goats, beer, etc., then on the next day commences business and reciprocal exchange of gifts. So it was at Ibwa. Simambo gave four hairy thin-tailed sheep, ten glorious bunches of bananas, two great pots of *beer, and the usual accom*paniments of small stores.

The next day we made blood brotherhood. The fetish man, pricked the ends of our right arms, pressed the blood out, then with a pinch of scrapings from my gum-stock, a little salt, a few dusty scrapings from a bong pod, dropped over the wounds, we rubbed the black and white arms were mutually rubbed together. The fetish-man took the long pod in his hand, and slightly touched our necks, our heads, our arms and our legs, muttering rapidly his litany of incantations. What the full of the medicine Mangombo and I carefully licked off the human beef, and we bore it reverently between us to a banana tree near by, and buried the dust out of sight. Mangombo, now my brother, by solemn interchange of names, proceeded to my service as I was devoted in the sacred blood bond to his service, revealed his trouble and implored my aid.

Great Men's Smart Sons.

[Chicago Herald.]

The popular impression that great men's sons are seldom clever does not seem to be borne out by the facts. Senator Ingalls has a son who is, it is thought, will be clever when his father is dead. Dr. Mormly's son has the fair to make his mark as a lawyer, and a son of Stephen A. Douglas is beginning to attract attention. John R. Wise is the clever son of a clever father, and young Bainbridge promises to keep alive the poetry of his gifted father.

Sol Lafagan: Don't expect to get through this life without some insults from others. If you do, you will have to travel by night, the observer streets at time.

IMPROVING THE RACE.

POSSIBILITIES SUGGESTED BY A RECENT SURGICAL TRIUMPH.

New Eyes in Exchange for Old—Sailors and Policemen Made More Efficient —Beautiful Orbs for Girls— Other Improvements.

[New York Times.]

Of all modern surgical operations, that recently performed by Dr. Chabret, of Paris, is perhaps the most remarkable. He removed a diseased eye from a young girl and replaced it with the eye of a rabbit. The transplanted eye has accepted the situation, and promises to be an efficient sub titute for the lost one. Of course, it may differ in focal length from the girl's original eye, but that is a defect that can be remedied by spectacles.

This operation is apparently destined to put an end to blindness among men. Hitherto the loss of an eye has been irreparable, but if our missing eyes can be made good by the eyes of the lower animal no one need be without a pair of good, substantial eyes. The supply of eyes that can be used for this purpose is inexhaustible, and as the cost of production is practically nothing, the cost of supplying one's self with new eyes will be very small.

Not only can blindness be thus rendered unnecessary, but persons who have lost their original eyes can now have supplied their loss. In fact, we can all greatly improve our powers of vision by providing ourselves with choice and desirable eyes. The efficiency of the police force would obviously be greatly increased were every policeman to be supplied with a pair of cat's eyes. He would then be enabled to see a cashier or other criminal on the darkest night without the aid of a lantern, while his eyes would be at least as valuable in the daytime as are ordinary police eyes. The eyes of hawks and other far-seeing birds *would be of immense* advantage to sailors and other persons whose occupations makes unusually good eyesight necessary, and it is probable that within the next few years no sailor will be able to receive an officer's certificate unless he can prove that he is supplied with the standard marine eye—whether that may be the eye of a hawk, an eagle, or a crow.

For purposes of personal adornment the new plan of supplying girls with beautiful eyes is sure to be popular. What man could resist the pleading gaze of a girl wearing a pair of seller's eyes or the eyes of a deer? What could be more attractive than a girl with the eyes of a pink rabbit? The eyes of a Skye terrier would be just the thing for girls who wear their hair banged, and the *eyes of an owl would be very appropriate* for girls who are fond of moonlight excursions. Of course, the feminine fashion in eyes will change from time to time, and setters' eyes, which may be fashionable next year, may be decided to be vulgar a year later when peacocks' eyes come into fashion. Indeed, it will probably be necessary for a fashionable lady to change her eyes *with her dress*, and we *shall hear dis*paraging remarks made of this or that girl to the effect that she is wearing the same old eyes that she wore at Mrs. Smith's party last winter.

Long ago it was discovered that teeth hair, and skin could be transplanted. Now that we have learned that we can wear the eyes of animals, there is reason to believe that we can supply ourselves from the same sources with other organs. What an un peskable benefit it would be to the frequenter of boarding-houses could he provide him self with the stomach of a genuine ostrich. He could then eat boarding-house steak or spring chicken as easily and comfortably as he could eat escalopes of carpet-tacks or a fillet of brick. Imagine the improvement which could be made in any army were its rank and file to be fitted with mules' legs instead of the weak and harmless legs supplied to men by nature. Dr. Chabret's operation opens to us illimited possibilities of improving the human race and of forming what would really be a new type of man, made up of judicious selections from the best limbs and organs in use among the lower animals. It is earnestly to be hoped that Dr. Chabret is not a myth, and that his patient with the genuine rabbit's eye is not an invention of some imaginative and unscrupulous Parisian journalist.

"Cully, Git Onto Dat Shine!"

[New York Herald.]

A small *boothblack, with a peculiarly ag*gressive air, stood on the sidewalk at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street. A companion lounged at his side. A block away on either side were several bootblacks busy with their customers and their little boxes, brushes in hand and ready for business. As every well-bred man passed the two boys on the corner the first boy would remark to the second boy, in loud and sneering accent:

"Cully, jest git onto that feller's homemade shine!"

Most persons concerning whom this remark was made passed on stiffly, apparently taking no notice of the gamins. Before they had proceeded far, however, their would take a sly peep at their boots. Suddenly a respectful "Shine your boots, sir?" fell upon the ear from one of the boys kneeling in the gutter, his attitude like that of a beggar. Forty per cent. of the persons took the hint, immediately walked over, and planted a foot upon the box.

To the close observer it became patent that the boys on the corner were simply acting as touters of a peculiar kind for the boys who performed the cleaning. The scheme, embracing the division of the profits, was probably conducted on the co-operative plan.

Strange Customs in Switzerland.

[Foreign Letter.]

The making of love is a very important occupation in Switzerland, where the riches of a man *are estimated according to the* number of cattle he possesses. A strange custom in the Valois is to make a chest when a child is born, which is left untouched during his lifetime, and is often cut into for the first time at his funeral feast. A rich man stores up wine as well as cheese for his own funeral, and when that event takes place a goblet of this "dead wine," as it is called, is placed in the coffin, the mourners approach, take the goblet in their hands, touch the coffin with it, and drink the contents to a future meeting with their departed friend.

Counterfeit Old Clocks.

[Philadelphia Record.]

The manufacture of counterfeit old clocks is now said to be confined to Baltimore, where a thriving trade is still carried on in that line. The imitation article is being turned out with undiminished industry in New York and Boston, but the clocks, as a rule, are sold as imitations. Mahogany, rosewood, walnut and cherry cases are made after the old patterns and provided with modern works. Decoratively considered, they are quite as good as if made a century ago, and as timepieces they possess a utility which the genuine "grandfather's clock," with its worn-out wooden works, completely lacks.

LATEST by WIRE and CABLE

THIS AFTERNOON.

MONDAY'S TERRIBLE STORM.

Seven Persons Killed and Over One Hundred Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.—As intimated in yesterday's dispatches a review of the field over which Monday's tornado passed discloses that the loss of life, the number of persons injured and the damage done to property was greater than first reported. The deaths number seven, two additional in Camden and one in this city. Those in Camden are Thomas Wilson, living on Bedford street, about Front, in this city, a runner *for a sailors' boarding house, who was caught* by the tornado while in a skiff off Kaighn's Point and drowned, and Charles Smith of South Camden, who died yesterday morning of injuries received from falling timbers in the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel house, South Camden. Smith was a switch-tender in the employ of the company and had *been in the round house but a short time* when he received the injuries which caused his death. Wilson's body was recovered yesterday near the point where he was lost. Both men were married and leave families.

The additional death in this city was that of Michael Walsh, living at 159 Hazel Street. He was employed at the Pennsylvania Salt Works at Greenwich Point, and was the first person injured, his scalp being torn off by the flying debris. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he died.

The number of injured exceeds one hundred, about evenly divided between this city and Camden, the majority of those in the city being residents of the lower portion of Richmond. The cases at first reported as fatal have improved, and it is now thought there will be no more deaths.

The damage to property cannot yet be approximated. The loss in Camden greatly exceeds that in this city, the lowest estimate being several hundred thousand dollars. In Richmond it is thought $100,000 will cover the damage to property in this section. The tornado, which apparently dissolved at Harrowgate Lane and Emerald streets, it appears travelled into Bucks County, Bensalem and Bartus at Churchville, sixteen miles northwest of the city, having been destroyed.

Workmen are already busy at the scenes of destruction clearing away the debris and repairing the damage.

SHOES

MADE TO ORDER.

People who have trouble in buying ready-made shoes that they can wear with comfort, should have their shoes made to order. I have opened a custom department and will devote my personal attention to all ordered work, use the best materials, employ the best workmen and turn out only first-class goods.

HORACE M. SHERWIN

23 West Front Street

In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash!

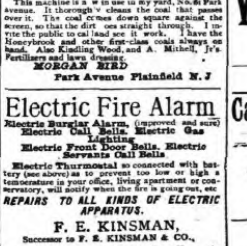
JOHN H. FRENCH,
29 West Front St

THE OLD RELIABLE
Dry Goods
HOUSE
CORNER
Front and Somerset Streets.
Dry Goods, Notions and Hosiery.
POPE BROS.

White Orient Cashmere
FLANNEL TEXTURE
FOR
Ladies' Archery and Tennis Suits
A
White Archery Flannel 30 inches wide, only 25c, just the article for sea side and mountain wear.
EDSALL.

A. M. GRIFFEN
13 E. Front St.
Builders' Hardware
AND
HOUSE FURNISHINGS.
Iron and Steel,
STOVES,
RANGES AND FURNACES.
Steam Fitting and Sanitary Plumbing.
Telephone Call 6.

ALL KINDS
OF
Fruit Jars,
AND
JELLY CANS
Jar Rubbers.
GAVETT'S
15 E. FRONT ST.

BIRD'S PATENT COAL ELEVATOR.

This machine is a w in use in my yard, No. 6 Park Avenue. It thoroughly cleans the coal that passes over it. The coal comes down square against the screen, so that the dirt can straight through. I invite the public to call and see it work. I have the Stonychrook and other first-class coals always on hand. Also Kindling Wood and A. Mitchell, Jr's Fertilizers and lawn dressing.
MORGAN BIRD
Park Avenue Plainfield N. J

Electric Fire Alarm
Electric Burglar Alarm, (improved and sure) Electric Call Bells, Electric Gas Lighting.
Electric Front Door Bells, Electric Servants Call Bells
Electric Thermostat so connected with battery (see above) as to prevent too low or high a temperature in your office, living apartment or conservatory, will notify when the fire is going out, etc.
REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.
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Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.,
145 Broadway, cor. Liberty Street (P. O. Box, also P. O. Box 2308, Plainfield, N. J.

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No. 9 East Front Street,
First National Bank Building, Plainfield, N. J
MANUFACTURER
of all kinds of
PICTURE FRAMES.
Gold Frames for Paintings
a Specialty.
OLD FRAMES REGILDED
to equal New.
First-class Work. Low Prices.

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On and after July 4th,
BUTLER'S
[Drug store will be closed]
EVERY Sunday
Between the hours from
10 a. m.
To
4 p. m.

L. M. FRENCH
Carriage Manufacturer,
No. 18 Somerset St.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
FINE
CARRIAGES
ALL STYLES.
CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH.
REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT SHORT NOTICE.

DIXON'S
ICE CREAM,
All Flavors.
Delivered to all Parts of the city Free of Charge.
Families, Hotels and Boarding Houses supplied by the quart or gallon.
Also First-Class Restaurant and Chop House.
35 WEST FRONT STREET.

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Desirable **GOODS**
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3 Park Avenue.
The prices are down to hard pan
Established 16 Years.
Telephone Call, 122.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE
Optical Goods.
Repairing equal to New York houses, at Reduced Rates.
An old established store. Long practical experience.

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FINE
Cabinet Photographs
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OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
Family Cabs a Specialty

Sold on Small Weekly or Monthly Payments.
Its tone cannot be excelled by the best reed organ. This instrument can either be used in the parlor, church, school or academy, and can be played by a child as well as grown persons without any knowledge of music being required.
F. W. DODGE, General Agent.
20 Main Street, Opp. Long Distance.

The Bee Hive,
(2 doors below Music Hall)
38 West Front St.
Mens Furnishing Department
FRENCH BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS,
We have a few of these goods which we are offering at 50 cts. This grade never has been sold less than 75c.
FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Lined Shirts (all colors) at 69c.
" " better quality (grey) 85.
Better qualities at equally low prices. Colors—Blue, Brown, Garnet, Old Gold, Olive, Grey, White, etc.
Extra—A White Flannel Shirt with set of colored laces made of fine lamb's wool, regular price $2.25, but are now sold at the Bee Hive for $1.38. This shirt will suit the most fastidious.
Double breasted shirt, blue, all wool, 95c., $1, $1.25, $1.50.
Boys' bicycle, all wool, colors, 85c and $1.00.
" " " league
" " buttons $1.00
" " waist, blue, 75c and $100.
We are still selling our celebrated "Pride" *Dress Shirt for 69c* unfoundried. Also a good shirt for 48c.
Gents' Umbrellas 19c, Japanese Parasols 9c, Palm Leaf Fan 1c.
THE "BEE HIVE,"
98 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.
LOUIS CALLMAN.

Compton's
PURE Philadelphia Ice Cream.
Parties, Weddings and Receptions served with individual Harlequin Brick Ice Cream, Frozen Custard, Water Ices and Frozen Fruits delivered promptly, well packed in Ice.
COMPTON'S
CONFECTIONERY & BAKERY,
26 West Front St.

INEST QUALITY WASHINGTON VALLEY
PURE SPRING WATER
ICE
SIMPSON & CO..
WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIALTY.
Families will see the propriety of using only Pure Spring Water Ice.
Orders received at John Walker's Bakery, also at 108 West Front Street or P.O. Box 842, will receive *prompt attention.*
SIMPSON & CO.,
have a large lot of Arbor Vitæ, Norway Sprucs, and Maple trees for sale.
They are also prepared to supply Masons or others with Second Mountain Quarry Stone, at the lowest prices
Grading and Contracting
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
Cards, Bill heads, Hand Bills, Programmes, Posters, and

Reasonable Prices,
at the
EVENING NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT

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FOR CABINETS.
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PHOTOGRAPHERS,
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Night Soil Removed. Cesspools Cleaned.
25 per cent Cheaper than by any other Co.
By the use of
Harris' Cleaning Apparatus.
The only one of the kind in the city
Which is so constructed that it is used in day time and so small is perceptible during the operation.
Orders left at my residence, No. 17 Somerset St., or addressed to P. O. Box 918, Plainfield, N. J., will receive prompt attention. Terms Cash.
JOHN BROWN

G. F. & C. E. Brown,
Wall Paper
WINDOW SHADES
of all grades.
INTERIOR DECORATIONS.
321 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK.
GEO. F. BROWN.
P. O. Box 1004, Plainfield, N. J.

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17 and 19 Front Street, East,
WALL PAPERS,
Philadelphia and New York Designs.
ATLAS MIXED PAINTS.
$1.75 Per Gallon, Warranted Satisfactory
BRAGDON'S LUSTRA PAINTS.
POOR MAN'S DYES.
Neat and Handy.
Artist's Materials, etc.
5 Per Cent Discount for Cash.

F. A. Pope's,
(Successor to M. VERMEULE.)
For Spring Hats,
CAPS, GLOVES
TRUNKS and VALISES,
Call and Examine the Elegant Stock at
NO 5 WEST FRONT ST

OPPOSITION.
JONES & CO.,
Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co

For cleaning and disinfecting cesspools, and privy vaults. Through and satisfactory work guaranteed. Dead and injured animals removed in ambulances. Leave orders with D. W. Lisk, C. Seybert, Addis and Haskard, practical plumbers or address Jones and Co., P. O. Box 1402, Plainfield.

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Fire Insurance.
LOANS NEGOTIATED.
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FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The Largest and Best Selected Stock of
FINE SEGARS,
Tobaccos, Pipes and Smokers' Articles
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ICE CREAM,
At Saloon Parlors of
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WOOLSTON & BUCKLE,
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Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators.
Raised Flock, Brocade Velvets, Leather Papers, Linenette Wallens,
And all the New Novelties in Decorations.
PICTURES, MOULDINGS, HOOKS, ETC.,
Also a large and complete stock of Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, and Painter's Supplies.
WHITE LEAD AT WHOLESALE.
L. F. WOOLSTON. J. F. BUCKLE.
P. O. Box 74.

THE GIRLS.

[Alice N. Bradford.]

We're often told in words by
Of poor ill-used children's mothers;
The fathers, too, have had their day,
And ditto all the brothers.
But somehow in this calendar
A few imp traits features
Hardly been omitted. Well, in short,
Where are the girls? dear creatures.
The giddy, dizzy girls,
The flirty, flary girls,
With all their giggles, beaux and curls,
We rather like the girls.

We hear of the maternal drudge,
Write daughter at croquet,
Of shallow-pated misses,
Whiling valory hours away;
How they revel in elopements,
And they dawdle out their days.
Oh, bless us how refreshing
Now would be one word of praise
For the silly, flighty girls.

Will some good mother rise and tell,
In righteous indignation,
That every daughter is not—well,
The bane of all creation;
Tell how at dear one gently slips
Behind your easy chair,
And rest oozes when soft finger tips
Smooth out your silvery hair.
Oh, the dear, housewifely girls!

Now, father, brother, pause awhile;
What if the flying feet,
The dainty figure, sunny smile,
The voice so low and sweet,
Were gone forever from the home,
And mute the lips you kiss,
How desolate the old hearthstone!
Ah, then, perhaps, you'd miss
The fair, fairy girls.

They seem to be a fixture here,
And now they frankly say,
Though rudely welcomed, never fear,
They're here to stay.
They'll whick the cob-web from your brain,
And laugh when you are blue,
In hours of sunshine, days of pain,
We'll try to worry through
With merry, teasing girls.
And—lately, Pressing girls,
They're sometimes sweet, and sometimes—well,
They're changeable, these girls.

ADVANCE IN PHOTO PORTRAITURE.

Lifting a Mechanical Business into the Realm of True Art—Experiments.

[Chicago News.]

Wonderful as has been the progress in photography since the day of Priestley's first experiment in "sun-writing" with the bottle of chloride of silver, it has never been fully admitted to be an art. Artists decline to receive the photographer into their circle. They deem him little more than a mechanic. They say his only claim to be an artist lies in his ability to pose his subject well and to arrange his curtains and shades so that the proper light may fall on the subject. The rest is all mechanical. Moreover, they tell us the result of his work is not artistic. The absence of that "indescribable something" variously called "life," "naturalness," etc., makes the photograph flat, mechanical and "feelingless."

The recent experiments, however of a gentleman who combines with his knowledge of photography the instincts of an artist, encourage him to prophesy that photography may be lifted into the realm of true art. He says that an oil portrait is better than a photograph only because the painter studies his subject under different phases of expression (the human face, like a kaleidoscope, is constantly changing expression) and is thus enabled to get parts of several expressions into his picture, while the photograph is merely a reproduction of one expression caught in the fifteenth part of a second.

This gentleman claims to be able, by means of his newly invented system, to make a number of negatives and reproducing as many different expressions of the subject, and boil them all down, so to speak, into one, obtaining what might be called the subject's mean expression—or to speak perhaps more accurately, the mingling of many of the subject's expressions.

That this is true of the photograph seem a more "natural" likeness can hardly be doubted, but that the camera can ever be made to take the place of the living eye as reasonably doubted as the automatic orchestrion can ever be made to perform the functions of an orchestra. It may be accurate, but it will always lack the "indescribable something."

The Apple Tree of Appomattox.

[Ex-Confederate Cor. New York Sun.]

The two following days were occupied in going through the necessary forms of parole, and our command remained in advance, and on Wednesday morning, loosing our muskets stacked in the field, we disbanded. Those going in the south directed, formed groups, the officers retaining side arms and accoutrements, and after a general handshaking and good-bye, each group took its own road homeward. As I passed the farmyard of the surrender, we stopped to take a farewell look. Groups of men were there, with ax and saw and spade. The apple tree was down by the roots, and men were cutting and digging and scrambling for a ram tastic souvenir. This was the apple tree of Appomattox, and is no myth. It is true that Gen. Lee never met Gen. Grant under any apple tree. They met in a private house some distance away, but the surrender was made from under that tree in writing.

Jim Fisk's Discrimination.

[Boston Courier.]

A short time before his death Col. Jim Fisk made a comparison between New York and Boston. I was passing his Boston residence in Chester square, when Fisk came down the steps. He greeted me in a familiar, jocular manner, and after a few general remarks, I said: "We don't see you very often in Boston nowadays, Mr. Fisk." "No," was the reply; "I don't feel quite at home here. There's too much difference between New York and Boston, you know." "In what respect?" I inquired. "Well, a good many. To tell a long story in a few words, you can't get a decent girl to go up into your room for love or money in New York here," tapping his forehead. "We New Yorkers carry ours here," jingling some coins in his pocket, to suit the action of the words.

Johnny's Idea.

[Pittsburg Chronicle.]

"Pa," said Johnny Caution, "do lawyers wear armor?" "No; of course not. What put such an idea into your head?" "Why, I see it in the papers every day that lawyers file their suits, and [illegible]."

The reader will appreciate the delicacy which impels us to change the conversation and not go out into the woodshed with the rest of the party.

The Nickel in the Golden State.

[Chicago Herald.]

The nickel, which was until quite recently looked upon with supreme contempt in San Francisco, has already revolutionized the prices of certain things and services in that city, and it is believed that copper cents will soon be as current as the nickel.

Luxuries in Denmark.

In Denmark a drunken man is taken home in a hack by the police, and the saloon keeper who sold him the last drink has to pay for the hack.

LIFE AT A FRENCH CURE

WHAT VISITORS DO WITH THEMSELVES AT AIX LES BAINS.

Carried to the Bath in Sedan Chairs. Exchanging Opinions About Aches and Pains—Young and Old Lovers.

[Special Correspondence.]

AIX LES BAINS, June 30.—If the early bird catches the worm, worms must have a short life of it in Aix les Bains, for the birds are very early, indeed. I hear them singing in the garden under my window when the morning is only two or three hours old and by 4:30 o'clock all Aix les Bains is astir, as well as the birds. The bath establishment opens at 4:30, and if you go into the streets at that hour, you find them well filled with porters bearing invalids to their douches in sedan chairs. These chairs are like the old-fashioned, square-bottomed chairs of a country farm-house. They are fastened to long poles, and each is borne by two men. These occupants are curtained from the intrusive gaze with a sort of coarse linen, striped in pink and gray. Their bearers jog on with them at a steady pace, which soon brings any one in this small town to the establishment of baths.

If the town is small the establishment is large. It comprises douches, swimming baths, halls for inhalation, vapor baths, local baths, and I know not what else besides. The oldest part of the building was built as long ago as 1778. Between 1856 and 1861 it was repaired and greatly enlarged, and very large additions were again made between 1870 and 1880, so that at present it is perhaps the most completely equipped bathing establishment in Europe.

The diseases for which Aix has been found most efficacious are all those of a neuralgic, rheumatic or gouty nature, and also troubles of the throat and skin. For congestion of the liver and kindred maladies one must go to Homburg, Carlsbad or Baden Baden, while if Dame Fortune places in short day's journey from Aix, and is also in Savoie; but if you have neuralgia or rheumatism of whatever kind or degree, you will do well to make haste to Aix.

The doctors here are as numerous as leaves in Vallambrosa. Among the best known are Dr. Blanc, inspector of the baths, and Dr. Brachet, physician of the Thermal hospital; but they have numerous and skillful *confrères*. The douchers and douche-masseuses of Aix are so celebrated that since I have been here a couple of physicians have arrived from Bath, England, to try to secure some of them by the offer of higher wages, in order to introduce at Bath the same admirable system of manage. But, do what they will, they cannot give to suitry, relaxing Bath the divine air which blesses this lovely little town among the Savoie hills.

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I hear of wonderful and speedy cures at Aix; but for a serious, and especially for a chronic malady, it is usually necessary to return here for several successive seasons. If the case is pressing, it is sometimes recommended to take the cure in June, and again in September, but I am told that the autumn here is delightful.

This little town, with its wonderful waters of healing, is situated in one of the most picturesque valleys of the Alps, bordering upon the lake of Bourget and not far from that of Amecy. It is three hours distant by train from Geneva and twelve hours from Paris. Its climate is deliciously mild, and the air is so pure and the water so good that nothing like an epidemic has been known here within the memory of man.

It is a lovely view which one has, looking off from the terrace of the Hotel Splendide, over the little village and the blue lake to the beautiful mountain range of the Dent du Chat. I have seen this view when the mountains were clothed in storm clouds on the left, and the rays of the setting sun kindled the fire on the right to a golden glory which, contrasting with the grim darkness of the confronting storm, seemed almost too bright for the eye to endure.

If you want to be in Aix when the English and American are here, and the streets are crowded with them, you must choose May, June or September for your visit. In July and August the place is pretty well given up to the French. By the 1st of July Monaco and the Riviera have sent hither their fashionable invalids, and the streets swarm with the world of the Paris boulevards.

For these gay corners the Casino—called "The Cercle"—provides unfailing amusement, as indeed it does for the more sober guests of the earlier season. This Casino is the center of the social life of Aix. It has an admirable theatre, a large and perfectly appointed ball-room, a music-room, coffee-room, billiard-room, an extremely well supplied reading-room, several small sitting-rooms, besides the grand central hall; and, in a quiet corner, a room for baccarat, where the devotees of high play can lose their tempers and their fortunes as comfortably as at Monte Carlo or Monaco.

The grounds of The Cercle are beautifully laid out, and on warm nights, when the whole place is illuminated by colored lights, and the band plays in the little kiosque in the garden, it is as pleasant a spot to while away an evening as I can think of anywhere. Through June a very good French company has been playing three nights each week in the dainty little theatre, after which there will be the Opera Comique. When there is no theatrical performance there is always a concert in the music-room—often a dance in the ball-room; something every night to make the evening gay.

For all the pleasures and privileges of this casino you pay forty francs ($8) for each person for the whole season. A ticket for a husband and wife together is sixty-five francs, and season tickets for families are from eighty to a hundred francs, according to the size of the family. There is a second and less imposing casino, called "The Villa des Fleurs," but I hardly know what they do there, as the chief interest seems to center in The Cercle.

Life at Aix les Bains is very simple. You take your douches; you read old books (there never seem to be any new ones) from the lending library; you saunter about the little place, hardly larger than your parlor, or if you are inclined for excursions you go out on the beautiful lake, or you drive to some of the lovely points of view easily within reach.

There are plenty of systematized ways of doing so, to which you are invited by all

JUST OPENED!

Retail *Departmen*

At 8 West Front St., of

CAMPBELL'S

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

For the Sale of all kinds of

Foot Wear For Ladies, Misses and Children. For Men, Boys' and Youths.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

DON A. GAYLORD

Dealer in

LUMBER!

MASONS' MATERIALS

And

COAL.

Also keep in stock choice qlity of

Cannel Coal.

Madison Avenue,

And

C. R. R.

Tele hone Call 89.

CARNEY BROS.

No. 11 Somerset Street.

TINNERS,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters.

All kinds naces, Ranges, etc., properly put up and guaranteed.

Stoves Stored.

All kinds of tinware made to order. Come and see our Oil Stoves. Something new. Gas Fitting as cheap as good work can be done.

Sanitary Plumbing.

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.

Reference our work in Plainfield.

LAING'S HOTEL.

J. B. Miller and Bro., Prop.

Front St., Opposite Madison Ave.,

Plainfield, N. J.

A First-Class Family Resort.

Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates

Photography No. 3 and 5 E. Front St.

Instantaneous Pictures Taken of Adults and Children.

Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged,

Crayon, Water Color and Oil Work.

Lowest Rates consistent with First-Class Work.

F. C. LANGHORNE, Photographer

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JEWELERS

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

French and American Watches and Clock repaired.

MILLINERY.

THE CORRECT STYLES.

MRS. BROOKE'S,

Formerly with Madame Rateau, of London, England.

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FRANK DAY,

(Successors to E. & J. Coleman.

LIVERY STABLE

North Avenue

Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Carriages to Rent at All Trains.

Family Riding a Specialty

GO TO Green & Co.

FOR BARGAINS!

A FINE Parlor Suite - $38.50

Seven Pieces.

SOLID Ash Chamber Suite $28

Eight Pieces.

OAK OR WALNUT Extension Table - $6

A GOOD Lounge for - - $7

Headquarters for

VOEHL'S

Bread, Cake, Pies, Pastry, etc

15 West Front Street,

Confectionery of all Kinds.

Having bought out the business of A. Warnock, call the attention of my patrons to my stock of all varieties of first class Cake, Pies, Bread, etc.

NEW ENGLAND BREAD A SPECIALTY.

The old stand at 68 Somerset street, will be in charge of my son. Thanking for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.

JACOB VOEHL,

Successor to A. Warnock, No. 15 West Front street Plainfield, New Jersey. 6-12-1y.

Wm. A. Woodruff

Represents the following first-class insurance companies:—

Fire Association of Philadelphia, *LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE* of England, WESTCHESTER, of New York, Norwich Union of England, North British Mercantile, of England, The Northern, of England, The Queen, of England, The Merchants, of Newark, The Washington Life, of New York and other equally good companies, and procures insurance at BEST RATES, has

MONEY TO LOAN

on approved security, and has bargains in

Real Estate.

OFFICE Berry's Building corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence 41 East Second street.

FOR BARGAINS

IN NEW AND

SECOND-HAND

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

AND FOR

First Class Cabinet Work

AND

UPHOLSTERING

CALL AT THE STORE OF

J. S. Powlison

48 West Front Street.

Hotel Netherwood.

Netherwood Heights

One of the most

Healthful, Comfortable and Accessible Inland Summer Resorts in the Country.

S. V. Woodruff, Proprietor.

CAREY'S

Furniture Express,

LARGE

JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.

Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.

Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

PARK HOUSE.

Park Avenue Corner of Eighth Street.

Plainfield, N. J.

Having been newly renovated and placed in the best sanitary condition, with fine spring water is now open as a first-class Summer and Winter resort for Families and Transient.

We, the patrons and guests of the Park House, take pleasure in recommending it under the present management, as cleanly and healthful, properly kept in all its appointments, and as a first-class family hotel.

Jno. L. Plummer, Henry J. Taylor,
H. M. Gilligan,
Leon Florentin, Hugh Hastings.

J. A. HOPKINS Prop.

FORD & STILES

Funeral Directors

and

PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.

Office, warerooms and residence No. 14 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call, 22

A. W. RAND,

24 W. FRONT ST.

Books, Stationary and Music.

Croquet and Tennis. Special—Just received a small lot of good letter paper which we are selling at the low price of ten cents per box.

Jersey's! Jersey's!

We have just opened a fine line of Ladies' Black Worsted Jerseys which we sell at 89c.

PARASOLS!

In Black Silk, Black Satin, Colored Satin and Children's Colored Satin, all at greatly reduced prices to close them out. At

Boehm's

7 WEST FRONT ST.

"CANDEE" ARCTICS

WITH

DOUBLE THICK BALL.

The "CANDEE" RUBBER CO. give a better Rubber than can be obtained elsewhere for the same money, with their great improvement of the DOUBLE THICK BALL. The sole thickness of the rubber right under the tread, giving DOUBLE WEAR.

Ask to see the "CANDEE" Double Thick Ball Rubbers in Boots, Arctics, Overshoes, Alaskas, &c.

JAMES HUGGINS AND BRO.

14 Warren Street, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEALERS.

S. W. Wakefield,

ENGINEER,

PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.

Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by low pressure steam.

Agent for the Dunning and Excelsior Self Feeding Boiler.

Send for illustrated catalogues.

Repairing promptly done. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

OFFICE, 89 SOMERSET STREET.

My Reference is my Work.

CRUSHED STONE

Is Now Furnished by

JOHN WILSON.

A good supply of stone in THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.

Orders can be sent through the post office, or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street, corner Washington Ave

I. S. MELBOURN,

Mason and Builder

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Residence—Force's Hotel. P. O. Box 296

Manufacturer of fine quality of

HARD BRICK,

SOMERSET STREET,

North Plainfield.

A Specialty in Mason Jobbing and Kalsomining. All orders will receive prompt attention. p-321.

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Real Estate Broker and Fire Insurance.

Office 35 and 37. Opp. R. R. Station,

Plainfield, N. J.

REFERENCING

The North America Insurance Co. of Phila., Phoenix Assurance Co., of London.

P. O. Box 25.

RESIDENCE, NO. 60 EAST FIFTH STREET,

Office Hours, 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m

Business Cards.

Laine, the Hair Cutter, 29 West Front street, (up stairs) Shaving, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, etc., in first-class style. Particular attention paid to hair cutting and shampooing for

Ladies & Children.

Mrs. A. Corwin, Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets, Feathers, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc. Plain Sewing and Dressmaking. 18 East Front street.

William Claassen, Shaving and Hair Cutting No. 5 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

H. N. Spencer, 60 Somerset street, Grocer & Seedman, Fine butter, cheese, teas, coffees, and specialties. Full assortment seeds, choice celery, cabbage and pepper plants.

J. Manning, Residence, Evona, P. O. Box 1. Carpenter & Builder, 20 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

Frank Jones, Borden's Condensed Milk, P. O. Box, 777, Plain field, N.J.

Dress Cutting, Room 16 Opera House (between Swain's and Demarest's), Entrance between 2 to 5 p.m. Ladies can have their measures taken and a Perfect Fitting Lining Cut and basted waist and sleeve, over which they can make their own dresses with ease and comfort by my system. Material furnished. Also paper patterns.

TenEyck's Meat Market, Fruit and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Spicer & Hubbard, Madison Avenue and Third street, Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors, Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds.

Somerset House, Permanent & Transient Board, at Fair Rates. First-class stables and sheds attached. Meals at all reasonable hours. Corner of Somerset and Emily streets.

L. McVoy, Driven Wells, Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work easy. After an experience of fifteen years I feel confident of executing all work entrusted to my care with satisfaction. Shop 24 Park avenue, near Front street. Shop 24 East Front. 1-26 tf

T. E. Morgans, Housedealer, Books, Stationery and Music, 27 and 29 West Front street.

Rudolph Laurent, 7 Somerset St., Practical Watchmaker & Jeweler, Repairing of French and American clocks, fine watches and jewelry a specialty.

Mrs. L. Adams, 42 West Front street Plainfield, N. J. Fashionable Milliner & Dressmaker Mourning Goods a Specialty. Novelties in Sewing Machines. Late of Mlle. Doane of 587 Broad way, N. Y.

Farmer's Hotel, Somerset street, near Front. Boarding, Permanent or Transient Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Blimm, Prop.

J. W. and H. Coddington, P. O. box 226 Plainfield, N. J. Families, hotels, restaurants, saloons, butchers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates with Clear Spring Water Ice, Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain.

Notice. Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults, thoroughly cleaned as per cent cheaper than anyone else. New ones built and old ones repaired. Bedding, grading and carting to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders by mail to box 1485 promptly attended to. John Barry, 3 Chatham street, next to Arnold's grocery.

James Q. Miles, No. 21 North avenue, Artist Sign Writer and State Agent for Adamant Letters & Numerals, For Signs in Glass, Wood, Stone or Metals. Sign Boards, Shields, Transparencies, Banners, etc., in any shape, made in the shop

R. A. Ross, Steamer Place, North Plainfield, Carpenter and builder, that has taken charge of the North Plainfield Moulding and Planing Mill, and can furnish Mouldings Sashes Doors, Blinds and all kinds of Scroll and Turned Work at Reasonable Prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Closed Saturdays.

E. B. Maynard, Force's Hotel, North avenue, Shaving & Hair Cutting Four first-class artists in attendance. Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting and shampooing a specialty. Branch—74 Somerset street, North Plainfield.

Six Barrels of Kindling Wood for One Dollar, At George Demeta's Kindling Wood Establishment, Somerset street.

John Wolf, P. R. C. P. O. Box 296 Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults dug and cleaned at reasonable prices.

J. A. Blatz, Proprietor, Blatz's Hotel, Somerset street, near Greenbrook Road, North Plainfield. Under the personal supervision of the proprietor. Comfortable, convenient and healthful. Good accommodations

Jules Boutes, (FROM PARIS) Ladies' Hair Dresser, Hair Goods at New York Prices. Manufacturer and Theatrical Costumer to the trade. 26 W. Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Milk Dairy, Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily, Address D. S. Coles, P. O. Box 310, Plainfield.

M. Powers, Kindling Wood, 12 Large Barrels for two dollars. Wood for open grates a specialty. Guaranteed the best wood in the city. 25 Madison avenue, P. O. Box 1295.

Naylor and Smalley, Carpenters and Builders, Plainfield, N. J. Estimates Furnished.

Emmons Bros., Masons and Builders, Orchard Place, near Front street. Jobbing promptly executed. P. O. Box 1295.

P. P. VanArsdale, Pianos and Organs For Sale or To Let. Pianos and organs Tuned and Repaired. 54 E. Front St.

Smalley Brothers, North avenue, Meat Market, Orders delivered in all parts of the city.

Isaac Brokaw, Real Estate and Insurance.

Houses rented and collections made. Agent for the Hanover and Jersey City Fire Insurance Companies. Office in Lounsbery's block, cor. of N. Y. and Due streets, North Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 3, No 88 · PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1885 · Price Two Cents.

Special Notices.

FOR SALE
For the want of use, at great bargains. "Apply at the office of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite depot Plainfield. N. J. Clarke's complete turnout, consisting of handsome blended bay mare, 9 years old, warranted sound, kind and true; has been driven by lady; perfect setter for past four years, is a stylish, spirited and free driver, not afraid of cars has no vices and is in every way thoroughly reliable, safe leather top phaeton, nearly new, with dashboard and storm apron; also set of new harness, all complete; also one Coupe Rockaway with all trimmings from the best top phaeton made; also one village cart $100; beautiful single buggy, saddle and bridle $100; coupe harness for sale $25. 7-27-1f

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front 300 feet deep on Netherwood av., La Grande Ave., west of Park av. Apply to residence on premises, corner side of E. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield depot. 8 21-tf

TWO NEW HOUSES for sale or to bargain or will exchange. Also one building lot fronting 50 feet on Avenue C. Chas. H. Hand, corner Fifth and Dudley street. 7-30-3p

BUSINESS FOR SALE.
Or exchange for five hundred dollars. Address Box 190, Plainfield. 6-10-1

THE REFORM CLUB HALL
Is now open for the season. Eight hundred, with commodious quarters and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures, exhibitions, etc. 5-30-tf

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE
In complete order. Lot 50x150 feet, with a stable; excellent location. Apply to premises from 12 noon. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Isaac Brokaw, 12 Front street. 5-30tf

BEST SAFEGUARD
Against Coolness and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorn's Household Ammonia constantly on hand. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Manufactory of concentrated lye which eat holes in clothing, etc. No acid in Thorp's. Factory, corner Somerset and Spring streets. Plainfield, N. J. 6-30 3m

FARM FOR SALE
Cheap, 110 acres. Will exchange. House at Watchung Station, on Plainfield and Somerville Roads. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 6-11-tf

EGGS FOR HATCHING
Of Gamebred fowls, by name, Thoroughbred Black Brahmas, White leghorns, Buff Cochins, Brandottes, Plymouth Rocks, and Mayflower Ducks. Address Joseph Sangster, Scotch Plains, N. J. $2 per 15; $4 for 26. Address J. S., Box 187, Post Office, Plainfield, N. J. 6-30-1m

Cent-a-word Corner

TOILET OR FOR SALE—House and butcher shop No. 89 West Third street. Will sell cheap. Chas. G. Gruelander. 5-9-tf

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—Within ten minutes walk of depot for seven months. Rent not exceed $25 per month. Address P. L. P. O. Box 2305, New York. 5 2

A SUPERIOR FAMILY COW, Fresh July 24, 4 miles in quarter. No fault. Also 4 sheep young ones. Walworth Ward, Dunellen. 5-2

YOUNG MAN of experience wants situation as salesman in grocery or handy with tools. Good reference. Address, Faith-ful, care of EVENING NEWS. 5-4

SUMMER BOARD—Home beautifully situated on Manemedan Inlet. Fishing, boating, surf bathing, boating and fishing. Terms reasonable. Plainfield Station, Pennsylvania Railroad. Address R. F. Perry, West Point Pleasant, New Jersey. 5-6

HAY HORSE—for sale cheap. Apply to Berry & Thorn, 18 East Front street and Passaic. 7-16

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to Berry & Thorn are requested to call and settle forthwith to save cost. 7-16

CHOICE CORNER LOT—150 feet on Madison avenue by about 175 feet on Cedar street. Apply to Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield, N. J. 7 30 tf

TO LET UNFURNISHED—By the year or longer time, the Lathrop Cottage, corner of Crescent avenue and Third Place. Apply to E. C. Mulford, real estate broker, 35 and 37 opposite Depot Plainfield, N. J. 6-27-tf

FOR SALE—Six horses and cattle, sheds and water. 18 East Front street. 7-16tf

FOR SALE—A square grand piano for sale at Dorety's, 41 West Front street. Will be sold very low. 6-20-tf

Professional Cards.

R. J. F. GRIFFEN,
Homeopathist and Electrician, corner Second and Washington streets, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, 9 to 10 a. m.; 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty. 5-1-1y

DR. SANDS & CONGDON,
Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices over the Second avenue and Second street. 5-1-1y

CRAIG A. MARSH,
Counsellor-at-Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

LYDAM & STILLMAN,
Counsellors at Law, Stallman's Block, Rooms 1 to 6, Plainfield, N. J.
W. H. LYDAM. W. Stillman.

DR. E. W. HEDGES,
Physician and Surgeon, 22 West Front street, corner Central avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, till 9 a. m., 2 to 4 and 6 to 8 p.m. 5-2-1y

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST.
32 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware Store. Will be found at office every day except Wednesday. Office hours from 9 till 5. 11-11-1y

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST,
22 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anæsthetic. Residence, 15 Somerset street.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER,
Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal proceedings a specialty. Postoffice Box 1,000. Also in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Typewriting done with accuracy and dispatch. Agent for the Remington type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second street, Plainfield, N. J.

A. DUNHAM,
City, Park avenue, Coward's Building.
Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had many years experience as Surveyor in Plainfield, is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 5-2-1y

DR. V. S. DAVIS,
Homeopathic Physician.
Office in Stelle's Block, corner Second and Park avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—10 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m. & 6 to 8 p.m.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES
Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased the maps of A. A. Titsworth, successor to J. R. and F. A. Dunham, are prepared to do all kinds of surveying with nearly every instance of property in Plainfield, and vicinity. Office in Plainfield, with accurate accuracy and dispatch. 24 East Front St., Cor. Park Avenue Music Hall. 5-2-1y

CRAYON PORTRAITS
From Locket, Tin Type, Photo, Ambrotype or Daguerreotype. Specimen's may be seen at No. 5 Louise Mont, Crayon Artist

The Evening News.
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.
T. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.
No. 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Entered at Local Events in and adjoining Plainfield, Dunellen, Netherwood, New Brooklyn, New Market, Scotch Plains, Metuchen, Bonhamtown, Edgewood, Middlesex, Bound Brook, Somerville, Bridgewater, Martinsville, Warrenville, Stirlingville, Bonhamtown, Westfield, Cranford, and other neighboring points, furnished for publication, will be published, free of charge, if received by mail, provided they are of general interest. All communications must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a matter of good faith. We are not responsible for sentiments of correspondents. Anonymous communications will not be permitted.

Address all communications to
THE EVENING NEWS,
Box 1. Plainfield, N. J.

Job Printing of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION.
Stations in Plainfield, foot of Liberty Street.

OFFICIAL TIMETABLE OF JUNE 21, 1885

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
3 37 a. m.	7 30 a. m.	4 00 a. m.	7 55 a. m.
6 42	9 45	6 00	9 54
8 52	11 40	8 00	11 40
9 58	12 40 p. m.	9 00	12 40 p. m.
12 38 p. m.	3 30	12 00	3 30
3 37	6 30	2 00 p. m.	5 30
4 52	7 45	3 00	6 30
5 52	8 45	4 00	7 30
6 53	9 40	5 00	8 30
8 53	11 40	6 00	9 30
9 58	12 40 a. m.	7 00	10 30
12 38 a. m.	3 30	8 00	11 40
3 37	6 30	9 35	12 40 a. m.
6 42	9 45	11 00	3 30
8 52	11 40	12 00 a. m.	6 30

Sundays—7 a. m. Plainfield, 7 32, Somerville, 8 10, Bridgewater, 8 17, Bound Brook, 8 25, Dunellen, 8 30, Arrive New York 9 30 a. m.
Leave New York 4 00, 5 00, 6 00, 8 00, 9 00, 10 00 a. m., 12 00 noon, 1 00, 2 00, 3 00, 4 00, 5 00, 6 00, 7 00, 8 00, 9 00, 10 00, 11 00 p. m.
All trains from Plainfield connect at Newark with trains to and from Broad Street.
Sundays 5 00, 6 00, 8 00, 9 00, 10 00 p. m.
Leave Plainfield for Somerville, 6 45, 8 45, 9 45, 10 45, 11 45 a. m., 1 45, 2 45, 3 45, 4 45, 5 45, 6 45, 7 45, 8 45, 9 45, 10 45, 11 45 p. m.
Sundays 9 45, 10 45 a. m., 1 45, 2 45, 3 45, 4 45, 5 45, 6 45, 7 45, 8 45, 9 45, 10 45, 11 45 p. m.
Leave Somerville for Plainfield, 7 00, 8 00, 9 00, 10 00, 11 00 a. m., 12 00 noon, 1 00, 2 00, 3 00, 4 00, 5 00, 6 00, 7 00, 8 00, 9 00, 10 00 p. m.
Sundays 9 00, 10 00 a. m., 12 00 noon, 1 00, 2 00, 3 00, 4 00, 5 00, 6 00, 7 00, 8 00, 9 00, 10 00 p. m.
Connections at Bound Brook for Flemington, Lambertville, and Trenton.
G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1885.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS.

Beginning this month the people of Great Britain send telegrams of twelve words for twelve cents. Names and addresses are counted as a part of each message. The British Government does not deal with telegraphs which continue through the territory of the United States, but charges for messages only as far as the Atlantic cable runs, which is almost every case. Consequently a cheap telegram may be sent from any city in New York, but the general tariff is usually four times as dear as it would be under Government control. At Cumberland, Md., a traveler who had had a berth in a sleeping car of the Baltimore & Ohio was compelled to pay that company forty cents for the purpose of telegraphing the fact to Baltimore and paying for through passage from Baltimore to Washington. He was also advised to be at the trains departure from Baltimore, and was in several ways an outrage on the public. The traveler neither wanted a car from Baltimore to Cumberland nor desired to send any message to Baltimore. What is the use of the office at Cumberland for? Why could not the company practice the same methods on unsold-decision passengers with the same show of success? If the sleeping cars be full at Baltimore another car should be put on at Washington. Why should the passenger at Cumberland, who evidently wants the passenger at Cumberland, and were the traveler at Baltimore or any other hot competing point, an agent would be at each hand to secure his patronage without own pennies. It would seem that the telegraphic service of the United States were as yet crude and informed. Where the patronage is sufficient, as in great daily press-paper offices, the transmission is cheap, quick, and accurate. The "ticking" system has been banished, the sudden gentleman at the instruments, whose peculiarities of the commercial department have likes-se been respected. But otherwise the American people have cause for bitter complaint regarding all the companies—Western Union most, simply because it is the largest concern.

The referee's judgment of $2,250,306 damages, $10,277 costs, and $5,000 costs, pronounced against the Western Union in favor of John H. Goodsell, one of the best known of American journalists may be talked about many years before Mr. Goodsell shall get his $242,000. The damages are awarded because of a breach of contract with the National Press Association. Mr Goodsell could write a history of Wall street (dating from the time the Graphic balloon collapsed) which would be read from shore to shore.

The best law in favor of Sunday observance would be one that made railroad construction or demolition on the Sabbath a felony. More villainy has been perpetrated in this way than any other. The legal injunction is a sacred privilege and yet through the desecration of a sacred day that privilege is often swept completely away.

A tax on a commercial traveler, who carries samples to a retail dealer, is unwise and barbaric. The commercial traveler makes business he aids distribution he prevents over production so called. To lay a tax on men who should save their fellows from drowning would be a piece of the same legislation.

A NATION IN MOURNING

ARRIVAL OF GEN. GRANT'S REMAINS IN NEW YORK.

Particulars of the Trip from Albany—A Touching Incident—Eager Crowds Waiting in the Metropolis—Long Lines Viewing the Body.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The run of how was made without special stop. At 11:30 several engines of the Hudson River line were coupled near it, each with roads lined, their bells arm sleeves, forming the long train. Engine 7 in front, gliding swiftly on approached Catskill, where a salute of seven guns were fired and 500 people were assembled on the platform. Barrytown, Tivoli, Rhinebeck and Hyde Park were rapidly passed and only known to be inhabited as from by the groups of people standing in front of them. At Poughkeepsie the train went very slowly and was greeted with a loud salute and by fully a thousand people. Several bands played dirge-like strains and a line of people were formed three deep. The motion of the train rapidly increasing. How Hamburgh, Fishkill and Cold Spring were each passed. The endless sky which had hitherto been reflected in the variegated waters of the Hudson began to change. Clouds quickly obscured the sun and vivid flashes of lightning cleft the sky as Newburg was seen on the west shore. The historical spirit to the train. Washington's headquarters, was marked by a flag-staff 100 feet high, on which the national colors could be seen.

Meanwhile the train was journey to the tom' had soon be accomplished. Stormy Point was now approached, an artificial lake, a large cemetery and a church. Then with shutters, was the first of the marine guard that guided the occupants of the train. The most palpable moment of the journey was now at hand. In the pale way, a cloud of fleet than the track, a deep-toned bell train was knelled—the slowing of its wheels served as a signal for the people on the road—assumed a reverent expression of deepest sorrow on our sprinkled men, formed a picture touching beyond words.

Here the funeral train which twice briefly trowned over Gold Point. Amid flashes of lightning, the bullets booming of the general's soldier's life began to be in active use. The bells of the Brick church at Thirty-ninth street, the Dutch Reformed church at Twenty-ninth street, and other churches in the city rang out a dirge-like time. Sound upon sound. Hour after Prayers. They presented a vast, long procession of wealth of approval was called by the bells, responding to the dirge-like notes. Never had known toward the closing of every window of the railway carriages and glass doors in front of the Hudson. The farther but of the Hudson. It lasted but ten minutes, however, and in the next street Grover Piercon, Gen. Sherman and other distinguished men, were seen being helped out of carriages almost through the mass of people.

At Spuyten Duyvil a great crowd of people since the departure from Albany was assembled, a local military corps of one hundred soldier to guard the people from the crowd. Several companies of police were also present. Here the funeral train was joined by the Seventh regiment, which had been in readiness for the funeral train at the Grand Central depot, and which had just come from Albany. Gen. Hancock and staff, Gen. Sherman and staff, Gen. Sheridan and staff, Gen. Slocum and staff, Gen. Howe and staff, Gen. Ruger and staff, Gen. Porter and staff, Gen. Fitz-John Porter and staff, Gen. Wright and staff, Gen. Horace Porter and staff, Gen. Fairchild and staff, Gen. Sharpe and staff, Gen. Rogers and staff, Gen. Ingalls and staff, Gen. Drum and staff, Gen. Merritt and staff, Gen. Wheaton and staff, Gen. Ruggles and staff, Gen. Howard and staff, Gen. Wilcox and staff, Gen. Hawley and staff, Gen.

GOLD JEWELRY.

TRICKS OF THE TRADE BY WHICH BUYERS ARE DECEIVED.

Articles Produced for Pawnbrokers"—The "Filled" Method Brought to Bear on Heavier Goods—Other Deceptions.

[Chicago Tribune.]

"The methods of imposition in the manufacture of gold jewelry," said the old jobber to a reporter, "are endless and vary according to the style in vogue. Usually it may be said that there is more chance for fraud and imposition in heavy-weight goods than in light. There is a certain class of manufacturers at work all the time producing goods for working the pawnbrokers. In New York, Philadelphia and other large northern and eastern cities the circulation of these goods is much greater than in Chicago, as the pawnbroking business here is of a much less shifting description. Sometimes pawnbrokers buy quantities of these goods in bulk, but as a rule they are picked up in single pieces at busy hours. The pawnbroker, whether he discovers the imposition or not, does not eventually lose. If the stuff is good enough to impose upon him, no layman can distinguish it from the honestly made article, and he disposes of it out of his window or at auction at the full rate.

"No article, large or small, escapes the attention of these bogus manufacturers, but chains, lockets, pendants, and rings are the great specialties. The whole production may be roughly divided into three classes—the 'filled,' 'edged,' and 'mixed.' The 'filled' method is generally brought to bear on the heavier goods. From 1870 to 1882, when heavy chains of cable and bar pattern were worn by both sexes, about 25 per cent of all those made were more or less bogus. Taxo chains were made by the usual filled process—that is, a thin plate of gold was welded to the base substratum before the chains were fashioned. In one link—the general one—the bar and swivel were almost always made solid. After finishing they were thickly electroyped and burnished to make them of a uniform color. They were then 'sweated,' two or three dozen being shaken up for an hour or two in a large chamois leather bag. This rounded off the sharp angles, and gave them the appearance of having been worn for years. There was no loss of gold in the operation, as the leather bags were afterward burnt in a furnace and every particle recovered by the mercury amalgam process.

"In locket and pendant imposition is very common, as it is much more difficult to discover in these goods. Not only pawnbrokers are overrun with them, but the most respectable storekeepers often sell them to the genuine article without any quality knowledge. As the interior of these goods is either colored fast or hidden by the glass and framework it is unusual to examine the back. Even if the backs are examined, as in wholesale goods they have a tolerably thick gold plate. From their shape they can not be filled and it is very difficult to lay open the fraud. Of course, when a jobber is buying a large quantity and any suspicion he resorts to boring the sample, but it is very unusual, as it utterly ruins the piece acted upon. It is certain that 50 per cent of all the locket and pendant goods sold as solid gold are of this description, and among them some of the finest and most massive-looking designs. Nothing equal to this is also much in use in the manufacture of so-called gold pencil-cases and penholders.

"There are two or three firms which manufacture large quantities of sleeve and collar buttons and ladies' sleeve-linkings this principle. The slide system is brought into requisition for a different class of articles. In all light-weight goods such as fancy stone rings, plain and band rings from three and one-half to ten pennyweights in weight, earrings, brooches, collars, garter and suspender buckles, scarf-rings, small watch-chain charms, eyeglass-chain pendants, and in all articles of a light description this principle is worked to advantage. It is much more prevalent than the 'filled' system at present. The greatest portion of these goods are made for country jobbing houses and generally sold to country storekeepers and auctioneers.

"The last main element in these goods is the 'mixed.' The system of imposition is less sweeping and profitable than the two others. All classes of goods to be heavy are lightened in this same way. The whole thing consists in using different portions of the same article of lower varying qualities of gold and selling the whole piece at the trade price of the highest part. In chains for instance, two colors in the links are usually tested are marked 14 or 18 carat. The other links are composed of gold from 9 to 8 carat. The latter chain is then sold for 14 or 18 carat, and as the inferior gold is silver alloyed, another is better mixed with lower metal. The same system wears uniforms and of one color for years.

"These three main lines shall cover the whole ground, though there are many combinations of the different systems and new lodges are continually coming forward."

When Gen. Butler Went Tobogganing.

[St. Nicholas.]

When I first went to Washington, the weather's approach to the capitol, before the pending "improvements" were commenced, was through a fine old park, the heavy foliage of which in spring concealed much of the capitol from view. The park was then laid up two steep parallel terraces, which extended the whole length of the building. The paths, in winter time, took advantage of these terraces for coasting. Instead of sleds, however, they used certain large pasteboard envelope boxes, which they obtained from the folding rooms.

One day the terraces and park grounds were covered with a thick, hard coat of sleet, so the envelope boxes were brought out, and the coasting began. Soon, in the midst of the sport, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, accompanied by a few other representatives, came along, and stopped on the parapet to look at the fun. As he seemed to enjoy the sight, one of the pages asked him if he would take a ride. After a brief debate, in which the general remarked: "Well, I think I will."

In a moment a box was placed at his disposal near the edge of the parapet, or upper terrace. In this, with considerable difficulty, the portly representative ensconced himself, and soon he stated that he was "ready." At the word the page gave a vigorous shove, and down he went with lightning swiftness, to the great delight of the assembled spectators. As with increased momentum he struck the second terrace, the box parted, and, with terrific speed he finished the trip "all by himself." And he was still going when lost in the distance of the park.

Above the Schedule Rates.

[New York Times.]

Magistrate—Is this your first offense?

Darkey—Yes, yo' honah; dis am de fust time I'se ebber 'rested, dead 'tis.

Magistrate—Ten dollars fine. I'll let you off light.

Darkey (earnestly)—Dat's too much, yo' honah, dead 'tis. I swars I nebber paid mo'n $5 befo'.

SUMMER RESORTS FOR PETS.

A Vexed Question in Domestic Economy —Dog Doctoring.

[New York Tribune.]

"Ah, that's just the place that I've been looking for," exclaimed a perspiring citizen as his eye fell on the sign "Birds boarded" while he was working his way down-town a day or two ago. "Now I won't have to cart that confounded canary of Maria's round to half a dozen summer resorts this year," and he heaved a sigh of relief as he disappeared around the corner.

The question of the proper care of pets during the summer is one of the most vexed of all in the domestic economy. The average summer re-sort host will not allow them on the premises, they can't be left behind shut up in the town house, and some costly middle course has to be adopted. Nearly all the retail bird-dealers will take birds for the season at 25 cents a week at the owner's risk. Business is dull with them during the summer, and they have plenty of vacant space. In the dusty rooms which these dealers seem to prefer, the canaries, parrots, and mocking birds whistle and chatter the hot days away.

With dogs and cats the problem becomes a still more difficult one. Some dealer will take a few dogs for the summer, but the catalogue has to confirm closely to certain requirements as to size and condition. The charge is $5 a week. In the words of one of the dealers: "We take our pick. If the dog is small and sound, we'll take it if we ain't full already. But we don't want any watch-dogs or high-bred setters on our hands. We take many because they create a nuisance, the neighbors complain of us, and we have to shut up or get out."

This find no welcome anywhere, and the only way is to get some ancient dame to take them to her heart and home at so much per week, and the charge is rarely a small one. In view of the demand for accommodations of this kind, it would be a good investment for some enterprising fancier to hire a spacious place in the suburbs, fit it up for a canine summer resort, and go into the business wholesale. A little advertising would probably bring a large trade, and the introduction of a proper system ought to leave a good margin for profit.

The amount of money that people are willing to spend on their dogs is shown in the doctors' bills which many of them run up. Fashionable physicians charging $5 a visit are often employed to cure ugly little pugs of their attack of bronchitis or malaria, and there is a man in upper Broadway who makes a business of dog doctoring. He is a graduate of Hamilton college, and values his services at $10 a visit and surgeon to all dogdom at $25 a visit. His office is crammed with bottles of patent medicine of his own discovery, warranted to cure all the ills to which dog flesh is heir, and he claims to number the leading members of canine society among his patients, including such high-toned dogdoms as those of the Astors, Lorillards and Vanderbilts. His professional income often reaches $100 a week.

Destruction of the Redwoods.

[For San Francisco Chronicle.]

The redwood, unlike all other conifers, propagates itself principally by suckers from the parent stem. When a patriarch dies, a thousand young trees, so to speak, spring from his loins, the most vigorous surviving. Nearly every cluster of trees is found to be of the same age, and being sometimes as much as forty feet, indicating the former existence of much larger trees than the present. Nothing equal to the groves of the Sierra Nevada. It will probably be conceded that this form of propagation is vastly slower than in the case of the pine, but the Sierra Nevada, where millions of young pines succeeded the destroying trees destroyed by the misery, often numbering hundreds to the square rod.

If any care was exercised in the preservation of the redwoods in large enough tracts to make lumbering profitable, the growing timber might be maintained, but the lumberman makes it a point to cover that case out. Cutting the timber almost in one cut, he leaves no seed trees, and no young to the stumps raise. Fire is called upon to do the destruction, as the brush and small timber are in the way of the loggers, and the ground is left bare, with only the blasted and blackened stumps to indicate the former vivian growth.

The evil of this destruction is one many, among which are the want of timber by the future generations; the exposure of the unprotected soil to the wash of winter rains, producing slides and a gradual removal of the productive soil to the valleys below; mutilation of the naked soil to retain the slides; and the check to the growth of trees and the supply for perennial springs, and the consequent destruction to farms on the plains below by the sudden rise of streams, followed by a corresponding decrease to the summer flow, leaving a dry bed where once flowed a perennial brook, and, finally, the occasional terrible and destructive phenomenon, a "cloud-burst," unknown in a well-wooded country.

Summer Drinks.

[Philadelphia Record.]

Of making summer drinks there is no end. To the long list of syrup drinks the most notable addition is "pear phosphates," made of acid phosphates, the flavor of which suggests the pear, and pear syrup. "Egg pho-phate" is a combination of egg with pear phosphates, and much resembles an egg-nogg without liquor. Coca and calisaya and kola cordial are in demand with those fatigued, especially by brain work, or needing the tonic action of quinine. Acid phosphate and vichy, or pear pho-phate with lemon syrup, should be included in the list. Limeade is in brisk demand, being more acid and bracing than lemonade.

Vichy and cream has come into vogue, though an expert will prefer, especially at the soda fountain, to use vichy and milk or milk. Hock and soda retains its peculiarity, but it one must cross the dividing line between temperance and alcoholic beverages a sparkling claret and cider is said to be despised, and there is no better drink than that which the cricketers have taken under their peculiar patronage—a shandygaff of ale and ginger beer iced to polar frigidity in a covered tin pail.

Got Too Proud.

[Chicago Ledger.]

"No, mam; she don' come to our house no mo'."

"Shaw! chile; you don' tell me! How does dat come?"

"Well, jes' bekase she's got too proud an' stack-up to mix wid common folks now days any mo'."

"Proud! Oh, good Lawd! What dat sleepy hussy got to be proud wid, I like to know?"

"Why, bless yo' sweet soul, honey, she's ma'd a sleepin' ca' po'tah, an' I reckon she has m'lasses on de table ebry day now."

Wooden Watches in Russia.

[New York Sun.]

In several villages of the Vlatki province, the peasants manufacture wooden watches, which work steadily, though they do not keep very accurate time. All the parts of the watch are of wood, except the axles, which are of horn.

A PRINCESS' WEDDING.

How It Looks from the Unterrified Distant Yankee View.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, July 30.—At 1:30 o'clock Thursday, July 23, Queen Victoria's eighth and only remaining single child, Beatrice Mary Victoria, was married to a very small German princeling of the name of Henry Maurice, of Battenberg. The wedding took place at St. Mildred's church, Whippingham, near Osborne, Isle of Wight.

It was an out-of-the-way place to be married in, especially for a princess of the blood royal of England. It had a very nice blood, or ever healthy, but still it is awfully stiff. Queen Victoria's daughters, though they are by no means dazzling, are the most stuck-up young women in Europe. They and their mother think hardly anybody in Europe is good enough to marry them. But there were so many of them that there were not royal Protestant husbands enough to go around, and toward the last the poor things had to take what they could get in the mail's. Princess Beatrice was 28. She has lived alone with her mother for years, the favorite, the staff and support of that somewhat shaky oppressive old crone. It is whispered, to be sure, that once between whiffs of her cigarette, Princess Louise remarked confidentially:

"Poor Bee! It's an awful shame, so it is! She has no end of a time with ma."

(Queen Victoria's children call her "ma," in a plebeian way that it is quite frightful.)

ST. MILDRED'S CHUCH, WHIPPINGHAM, ISLE OF WIGHT.

Both brothers and sisters and high-toned relatives didn't want her to marry. It is no use marrying off Princesses if they can't get married enough. But Queen Victoria would have it so, because of the nearness of the Prince to the throne of Victoria herself, and he was clever and always been respectable people. Queen Victoria's ancestors have got a thing about royal blood, and being of royal blood, Louise can't go in and sit with the rest of the family at tea parties and funerals. Prince Henry of Battenberg was not royal, but his family was, and he was descended from a nana whose mother was not married to her grandfather, except in the left hand, and that left hand was royal. Royal hand is considered more or less better than no royal hand at all in the connubies of some people.

Prince Henry was born in Bucharmshill in Nov. Hessia (what regnored province of Germany from which the Battenbergs take their name). He is a tall, handsome young man, and parts his hair in the middle. He has an independent income of his own right of $2,000 a year. He is a lieutenant in the German army. That, however, will hardly pay for the gems to keep his mustaches waxed, and as the English people were asked to make up the difference and vote him a slary of $60,000 for marrying the queen's daughter. Some of the grumpy old fogies in the House of Commons thought it wasn't worth that much money. It was the eighth time he had been called on to do that kind of thing. But they voted it. Three grumbled, but voted it. The English enjoy grumbling more than any other nation in the world.

The German Prince and Princess of Germany didn't like the match, and wouldn't come to the marriage. They would not even let their daughters be bridesmaids. But the wedding went on without them.

Princess Beatrice is a tall, plain, not very sweet or gracious young woman. A gentle girl—but not her. She has written some poetry also, but PRINCESS BEATRICE. written about the approaching ceremony. It is not at all like it. She thought that she never received anything of that kind. Princess have lost their heads before now for less than a line of verse.

The wedding ceremonies were very splendid. A long procession went in semi-state from Osborne palace to the church. The Bishop of Winchester read the service. A subscription and bought a diamond bangle bracelet for B. No American was invited to the wedding.

The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of a field marshal. The Ninety-third Highlanders were drawn up in front of the church. Queen Victoria spent the morning with the princess before time for the wedding. The silver and the gold is full of yachts, royal and otherwise. The church is St. Mildred's, named after the Princess's aunt, the bride's niece. There were ten of them, and they wore white gossamer. The ceremony was performed by the archbishop of Canterbury and the dean of Windsor.

The Princess Beatrice's wedding dress was of ivory white satin, over which her mother's Honiton point wedding veil and Honiton lace skirt.

Queen Victoria gave the bride away, because the Prince of Wales wouldn't. And the poor policemen and soldiers who guarded the streets can get nothing to eat for twenty-four hours. ELIZA ARCHARD

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" " " " linen or " button $1.20
" " waist, blue, 75c and $1.00.
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Which is so constructed that it is used in day time and does not disturb anything in the premises.
Orders left at Carney Bros., No. 21 Somerset St., or addressed to P. O. Box 728, Plainfield, N. J., will receive prompt attention. Telephone Call, No. 96.
JOHN BROWN.

A BUILDER'S LESSON.

[John Boyle O'Reilley in Wake-Snake.]

"How shall I a habit break?"
As you did that habit make.
As you gathered, you must loose
As you yielded, now refuse.
Tiered by thread the strands we twist,
Till tiny linked we wonder list
Thread by thread the patient head
Must sentience, ere free we stand.
As we builded, let us tear by strand,
We must toil, unbeiped, alone,
Till the wall is overthrown.

But remember, as we try,
Legster every hour goes by;
Wasting, the stream grows deep
Toward the center's downward sweep;
Backward turn, each step unbind;
Shallower is than that before.

Ah, the precious years we waste
Leveling what we rai se in haste;
Doing what must be undone,
Even content or love be won!
First, zero the gulf we cast;
Kire upon thread. If all flaw are passed,
And habit builds the bridge at last!

A WORK OF EIGHTY VOLUMES.

The Full Official Records of the Confederate and Union Armies.

[Washington Letter.]

The publication of the official records of the war of the rebellion is steadily going on and the nineteenth volume has just been issued. When completed it is expected that the number of volumes will have reached eighty, and these will comprise the full official reports of the Confederate and Union armies during the late war. It is not easy to comprehend the immensity of the work which the publication of these records entails. An average of thirty men are kept busy copying manuscript, reading proof and indexing from one year's end to the other, and at the present rate it is expected that they will publish five or six volumes a year. The work is done in a fine old mansion west of the White House, which has been used by the government for years, and which is now wholly devoted to this work.

The files of papers are brought here from the war department in wheel-barrows and carefully searched, and the matter needed copied by pen. It takes about a peck of manuscript to make one volume of the official record. Each volume contains on an average 1,000 pages of printed matter or about 2,000 pages of closely written foolscap. Another volume will contain the record eats up about 200 words, so that a volume would contain 600,000 words. And the whole publication will contain the immense amount of 48,000,000 words. Estimating each foolscap page as covering one and one-half square feet of space—not a large estimate, I think—the manuscript used to complete this history will cover 360,000 square feet of space if it were laid out with the edges of its sheets touching one another in close patch-work. And as an acre is less than 44,000 square feet, it would cover more than eight acres of ground, and leave paper to spare.

The work on the record in regard to accuracy is wonderfully complete. Every name, whether that of private soldier or major-general, must be spelled right and its proper initials given. A single name often consumes days of research, and is found at the end to be very different from the one it was originally supposed to be. The indexing is very complete and full of labor. The card system is used in the work, and the thirty volumes will contain 43 lacks, 13,676 index cards. The work of printing the record is done by the government printing office, and the men in charge of preparing the manuscript tell me there is another volume which should have been out before this.

This record of the rebellion embraces both the official papers of the north and of the south, of the Union and the Confederate armies. It will, when it is completed, disclose many unknown facts of history, and will form the most valuable historical reference-book that has ever been published either any or any other period.

The Unpitied Dry Goods Clerk.

[New York Letter.]

"Let me give you an illustration," recently said a New York dry goods clerk, speaking of the difficulties in the way of inaugurating the Saturday half-holiday movement. "The other evening I was behind the counter selling some goods to a lady who is the wife of a wealthy resident. This lady takes a leading part in church and charitable work of various kinds, and I have been particularly praised by her for a spit for her efforts to relieve human suffering and want. Well, I told this lady how anxious the clerks were to get a few hours for themselves on four evenings of each week, and suggested that if she and other wealthy customers would but co-operate with us and bring their influence to bear upon employers, our movement would surely be successful.

"What did she say? Well, she smiled and said it was a funny idea, but that it would not be agreeable to her, as she might happen to want to buy something on one of those nights, and besides it would make the streets too dull to have all the stores closed early. When I ventured to say a word more to her in behalf of the overworked clerks, she went off highly offended, and next day I was reprimanded by one of my employers for forcing an unpleasant conversation upon a good customer. You see she complained of me."

St. Louis vs. Chicago.

[Merchant Traveler.]

A St. Louis woman was in a street car with a friend, and the car was full, when a Chicago woman crowded in and stood up in the aisle. After a few minutes she lunged over and put her foot square down on the St. Louis woman's toe, and repeated the performance several times. Finally St. Louis asked her to be a little more careful.

"Why, did I step on your foot?" said Chicago, in great surprise.

"Yes."

"Well, I'm real sorry if my feet have disturbed you in any way, and I'll try and excuse me," she said in a sarcastical tone.

"Oh, certainly," repeated St. Louis, forgivingly. "I never think of any ill-feeling against a person suffering from physical deformity, even if it does annoy me to some extent."

Chicago got off the car at the next corner.

The Isle of Juan Fernandez.

[Chicago Herald.]

If Robinson Crusoe were to drop in on a visit to his island now he would be astonished at the business done there. There are on the island 30,000 head of cattle and many sheep, the inhabitants largely supplying the Valparaiso market. The sheep are said to be very prolific, and if Crusoe had stood around so much, moralizing and looking for tracks in the sand, he would probably have me to a big thing out of his goat farm.

The Best He Could Do.

[Boston Budget.]

Old Party-goer—Ah, I see your wife's diamonds are particularly fine to-night.

Owner of the New Rich—Yes, they are the best I could hire from Tinkins' store, and I had to leave a large deposit, I can tell you.

Fortune brings in some boats that are not steered.

GRANT'S DEATH-BED.

PORTRAIT FROM THE LAST PHOTO GRAPH OF HIM EVER TAKEN

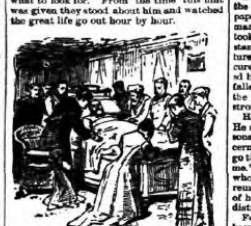
"I Can Safely Go the Road that Millions Have Gone before Me"—Peaceful End after a Year's suffering.

[Special Correspondence.]

SARATOGA, July 25.—It could only be with a feeling of relief and thankfulness that the country heard at 8:08 this day, Grant was no more. His was the weariest, most painfulest illness and death mortal man is often called to suffer.

Your readers have had the main facts of his closing days by telegraphic dispatches. But there are points of interest and scenes which mere outline of fact could not disclose. At this moment everything connected with Gen. Grant is of interest. In the history of the country he is the fourth death to attract universal national attention. The first was that of Washington. Then came the tragedy of Lincoln and that of Garfield. Now Gen. Grant, the greatest soldier our country has produced in the last half century, has gone to join the rest. He was honored among nations abroad as no other living American was; dead, he is mourned at home along with Washington and Lincoln.

The last five weeks of the general's life were spent at Mt. McGregor, near Saratoga. When he went there, June 16, there was an unexpressed fear in all hearts that he would never leave the present cottage till he was carried out in his coffin. He rallied at first, but grew weak again during the intense heat of the last two weeks. Only 24 hours were clear to the physicians that death was near. They told members of his family what to look for. From the time this hint was given they stood about him and watched the great life go out hour by hour.



AT LAST.

At 7 o'clock p. m., July 22, the general beckoned his son, Col. Fred Grant, and nodded towards the bed at one side of the parlor. In that room and on the veranda he had spent most of the last five weeks. He had sat in a chair because the gathering mucus in his throat would have strangled him in a reclining posture. But now when Col. Fred said:

"Do you wish to lie down, father?" he nodded "yes."

He attempted to rise, but fell back, and his head sank upon his breast. Col. Fred and the nurse helped him to the couch, and laid him at full length. It was the first time in four months that he had thus lain upon a bed. They knew then that he must be very weak. All night they watched him. Mrs. Grant sat beside him, fanning him, holding his hand. Immediately behind her mother, looking over her shoulder, stood Mrs. Sartoris, the general's only beloved daughter Nellie. Col. Fred stood at the head of the bed, at intervals smoothing his dying father's brow. No daughter could have been tenderer or more thoughtful than Col. Fred has been all these dreary nine months. He has tended the suffering general with perfect filial devotion. Opposite Mrs. Grant, on the other side of the bed, stood Jesse Grant and U. S. Grant, Jr. At the foot stood the general's three daughters-in-law.

INTERIOR OF COTTAGE.

During the night life was sustained by hypodermic injections of brandy. At 6 o'clock in the morning, July 23, Dr. Douglas said:

"His brain, his heart and lungs are alive, and that is all I can say of either or of all."

A few minutes after 8 Dr. Shrady sent the last bulletin of Gen. Grant's illness to The Medical Record under the headline "At Last." It closed the story.

Mrs. Grant and Fred had not moved from their positions during the night except at intervals of a few minutes. Twice during the night the dying man had whispered feebly: "Water." The grave soon was to swallow it. Then Mrs. Grant dipped handkerchiefs in ice water and wetted his lips from time to time.

So they watched and waited. At length the supreme moment came.

"Papa," said Mrs. Sartoris, "don't you know me? Don't you know Nellie?"

He opened his eyes and fixed them on this beloved daughter with a faint look of recognition. An eloquent and touching story of this final moment is taken from The New York Sun:

"Her's was the last face he saw. In a moment more the pallid and weary look went out of his face, his eyes closed, and with one faint breath his life left him.

* * * * * * *

"It was 8:08 by the clock. Not a leaf stirred on the trees in the warm morning air without, and there was not a cloud in the sky. A splash of red on the eastern horizon came in through the open window, and had been falling full upon a portrait of kindly-faced Lincoln which hung on the wall just over the head of the bed and beside a portrait of the dying man himself, and it was just as the last of this light crept off the frame of the picture to the wall that the general ceased to breathe." Rev. Dr. Newman, the well-known belligerent doctor of divinity, formerly Mrs. Grant's pastor, had been lingering about the cottage for some

THE LAST PHOTOGRAPH.

Six days before the end came he sat on the veranda in the morning, reading a newspaper. Unknown to him, Mr. John Gilman, the photographer at Mt. McGregor, took an excellent picture of him by the instantaneous process. It is a striking picture, and one that we are fortunate to secure. The general's wasted hands, whitened beard and straggling locks of hair and fallen cheeks, tell more than words can of the sleepless agony that had broken this strong man.

He had at no time dreaded death itself. He said once that Dr. Newman was his personal friend, not his spiritual adviser. On the morning death, he remarked: "I can safely go the road that millions have gone before me." It is a remarkable saying on the whole. But many of Grant's sayings were remarkable. The last voluntary utterance of his life was this: "I do not want anybody distressed on my account."

For about six weeks before he died he had been unable to speak above a whisper, some times not at all. To prevent fatigue a pencil and pad were provided, and he expressed his wishes by that means. One of the first, saddest things done after his life went out forever was the putting away of those mournful writing materials. He could never want them again.

He did dread lest his death should be attended by physical suffering. That, let us thank God, he was spared. He went out as peacefully as the light fades off a sunset sky.

He would have died months ago, only that he was kept alive by the iron determination to finish his book, his history of the war. That done, his mind was at rest. A week before his death he seemed easier and better than he had been in some time. Dr. Douglas congratulated him. For answer Grant wrote:

"I feel sorry at the prospect of living through the summer and fall in the condition I am in. I do not think I can, but I may. Except I do not gather strength, I feel quite as well from day to day as I have done heretofore. But I am losing strength. I feel it more the inability to move around than in any other way, or rather in the lack of desire to try to move."

Dr. Douglas endeavored to cheer him by telling him of the more comfortable condition of his throat and his increased strength. But for answer the dying man only wrote:

"After all that, however, the disease is still there, and must be fatal in the end. My life is precious, of course, to my family, and would be to me if I could recover entirely. There can never be one hundredth part as much to go than I. I know most people have first one and then another little thing to fix up, and never get quite through. This was partially my case. I first wished so many days to work on my book, so the authorship would be clearly mine. It was graciously granted to me, and being apparently much lower than since, and with a capacity to do more work than I ever did in the same time. My work had been done so hastily that much was left out, and I all over from the time crossing of the James river in 1864 to Appomattox in 1865. Since that I have added as much as fifty pages to the book. I should think. There is nothing more to do, and, therefore, I am not likely to be more ready to go than at this moment."

The general's body is still at Mt. McGregor. A detail of his own beloved old soldiers from Wheeler post, G. A. R., guard the cottage from stupid and vulgar intruders.

G. A. R. TENT ON THE MOUNTAIN.

They pitched their tent upon the needles beneath his window.

Grant was terribly emaciated. He weighed at his death much less than 100 pounds.

During his military career he had taken part in more than thirty battles and innumerable smaller skirmishes. He was president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. During his illness he signed 500 certificates for newly elected members of that organization. All wished to have the old commander's name in their possession.

Gen. Grant left no wish concerning his burial place, except that it be in some spot where his wife might rest with him. Until her time came to go. Immediately on his death offers of places of sepulture were telegraphed from Springfield, Ill.; from the National Soldiers' Cemetery at Washington and elsewhere. The mayor of New York city offered Central park. The board of aldermen concurred, and the only obstacle in consideration, the proposition was accepted.

On further consideration Central Park has been abandoned and Riverside Park selected.

A vault has been established. The votive have been injected, and it presents a more life-like appearance than Grant wore for many months. The body will lie in state at Albany, also at city hall, New York. The final interment will be in the tomb of Gen. Grant family vessels at Mt. McGregor till Grenfell.

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GOODS ETC. DELIVERED

Grant's Memoirs.

The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.

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Notice.
Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults,
thoroughly cleaned as per cent cheaper than anyone else. New wells dug and old ones cleaned. Excavating and contracting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders by mail made to 148 promptly attended to. John Barry, 3 Chatham street, next to Arnold's grocery.

James O. Miles, No. 21 North avenue,
Artist Sign Writer and Stage Painter.
Adamant Letters & Numerals,
For signs on Glass, Wood, Stone or Metals. Sign Boards, Shields, Transparencies, Banners, etc., in any style made to order in the shop.

R. A. Ross, Steamer Place, North Plainfield,
Informs carpenters and builders that he has taken charge of the North Plainfield Moulding and Planing Mill, and is now furnishing
Mouldings Sashes Doors,
Blinds and all Kinds of Scroll and Turned Work at Reasonable Prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Closed Saturdays.

E. B. Maynard, Force's Hotel, North avenue.
Shaving & Hair Cutting
Four first-class chairs. Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting and shampooing a specialty. Branch—24 Somerset street, North Plainfield.

Six Barrels of
Kindling Wood for One Dollar,
At George Demuth's Kindling Wood Establishment, Somerset street.

John Wolf, P. R. C. P. O. Box 300
Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults
dug and cleaned at reasonable prices.

J. A. Blatz, Proprietor,
Blatz's Hotel,
Somerset street, near Grandview Road, North Plainfield. Under his personal supervision. Comfortable, convenient and healthful. Good accommodations.

Jules Boutes, (FROM PARIS)
Ladies' Hair Dresser,
Hair Goods in New York Prices. Manicuring and Theatrical combings to hire. 16 W. Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Milk Dairy,
Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily,
Address D. S. Coles, P. O. Box 720, Plainfield.

M. Powers,
Kindling Wood,
12 Large Barrels for two dollars. Wood for open grates a specialty. Guaranteed the best wood in the city. 30 Madison avenue. P. O. Box 1292.

Naylor and Smalley,
Carpenters and Builders,
Plainfield, N. J. Estimates Furnished.

Emmons Bros.,
Masons and Builders,
Orchard Place, near Front street. Jobbing promptly executed. P. O. Box 1292.

P. P. VanArsdale,
Piano and Organ
For Sale or To Let. Pianos and organs Tuned and Repaired. 54 E. Front St.

Smalley Brothers, North avenue,
Meat Market,
Orders delivered in all parts of the city.

Isaac Brokaw,
Real Estate and Insurance.
Houses rented and collections made. Agent for the Hanover and Jersey City Fire Insurance Co's. Office with Brokaw & Bro., corner of E. Third and Park streets, North Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 8, No. 39 PLAINFIELD, N. J., FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1885 Price Two Cents.

Special Notices.

FOR SALE
For the want of use, at great bargains, "Apollo" at the office of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, and opposite depot Plainfield, N. J. Lady's complete turnout, consisting of handsome blooded bay mare, 4 years old, warranted sound kind and true; has been driven by lady, present owner for past four years, is a stylish spirited and fine driver, not afraid of cars has no vices and is in every way thoroughly reliable; set leather top phaeton, cost one hundred dollars, only used one month or will sell separately. Also one Coupe Rockaway with shifting glass front, for one or two persons; one village cart $50; beautiful sleigh $60; saddle and bridle $10; coupe harness for $20. 2-7-2wf

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front by 250 feet deep on Netherwood on La Grande Ave., west of Woodland Ave., opposite residence of Mrs. Cooper side of it. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 45 and 47 opposite Plainfield station. 21-tf

TWO NEW HOUSES for sale at a bargain or will exchange. Also one building lot forty feet front. Enquire of Chas. H. Hand, corner Fifth and Liberty street s. 7-2-2w

BUSINESS FOR SALE.
20 Roomers for rent with five hundred dollars. Address Box 1391, Plainfield. 5-tuf

THE REFORM CLUB HALL
Is now seating a capacity for eight hundred, with accoustic qualities and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to give a ball for lectures or exhibitions.

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE
in complete order. Lot 50x165 feet, with a good barn; excellent location; seven minutes from depot. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Inquire Brokaw, 31 Liberty street. 7-3wf

THE BEST SAFEGUARD
against Cholera and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's Disinfectant. Thoroughly tested. Inexpensive. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which eat holes in clothing, etc. Sold only by Thorp's Factory, corner Front and New streets. P. O. Box 1391. 6-30 3m

FARM FOR SALE.
Cheap. 70 acres. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders, shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 2-tf

Cent-a-word Corner

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—Within fifteen minutes of station, for seven months or year. Address J. T. Vail, Real Estate Agent, Plainfield.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Inquire on Monday at Honeyman & Co's., store, next to post office.

A GOOD COLLECTOR OR CANVASSER with first-class reference wants a situation Wages no object. Address, A. B. Objection to go out of town Address M. C. Clark, Dunellen.

YOUNG MAN of experience wants situation as coachman or gardener, is handy with tools. Good references. Address, Faithful, care of Evening News. 5-4

SUMMER BOARD—House beautifully situated on Manamuskin Island. Still water and safe boating, boating and fishing. Terms reasonable. Plainfield references given. Address Asbury B. Fretz, West Point Pleasant, New Jersey. 3-6

A BAY HORSE—for sale cheap. Apply to Berry & Ayres, Front and Somerset streets. 7-3

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to Berry & Thors are requested to call and settle forthwith to save costs. 1-6

CHOICE CORNER LOT—150 feet on Madison Avenue by about 250 feet on North street, between fence lines. Bargain. Apply to Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite station Plainfield, N. J. 7-30-tf

LOST—In the post office near the stamp window, July 28, 1885, a pocket book containing money. Suitable reward will be given on returning it to 15 Crescent avenue. 29-3

TO LET FURNISHED—By the year or longer time, the Lithgow Cottage, corner of Crescent avenue and Third Place. Apply to E. C. Mulford, real estate broker, 35 and 37 opposite depot Plainfield, N. J. 5-31f

PASTURE for horses and cattle, stable and water. 28 East Front street. 11-tf

AN 8 No. 1, concert grand piano for sale at Carey's, 45 West Front street. Will be sold very low. 4-26-tf

Professional Cards.

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN,
Homœopathist and Electrician. Corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m.; 1 to 2 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & COPPINGTON,
Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters in Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH,
Counsellor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

QUIMBY & STILES,
Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block, Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J.
George L. Quimby. W. Stillman.

DR. E. W. HEDGES,
Physician and Surgeon, 77 West Front street, corner Central avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, till 9 a. m., 1 to 2, and 6 to 8 p. m. 8-30-1y

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST.
Has removed to 104 Somerset street, Dr. Hall's store, (formerly at 104 Front street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 12. 11-11-1y

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST,
Has removed to 104 Somerset street. Gas and as a local anesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER,
Expert Stenographer, Reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons given in shorthand with nearly forty years of writing done in a superior manner. Agent for the Calegraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM,
No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building.
Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 5-23-1y

DR. T. S. DAVIS,
Homœopathic Physician,
Office 35 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J.
Office hours—7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m. & 6 to 8 p. m.
Telephone Call 4-tf

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES
Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased the records of the late firm of Messrs. Earl, J. & and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connected with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in the line with promptness and dispatch. Office, West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1391. 2-13-3m

CRAYON PORTRAITS
By Miss Louise Moss, Crayon Artist. Specimen's on hand at 24 West Front, where orders may be received. 2-6-6

WILLIAM B. MAXSON,
Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Office and records procured if desired without extra charge.

H. A. W. ANDERSON,
No. 104 Somerset street, corner Front. Office hours 9 to 12 m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 8-30-6m

Educational.

MRS. SYMES
11 Craig Place, cor. Duer street, a teacher of nearly twenty-five years experience, announces that she will receive a school for the higher branches of learning, Music and boys in the English branches, French and Music. Also the educational backward will receive united attention. Satisfactory references. Terms moderate. 6-6

ELOCUTION.
Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. Terms, address Miss. Alberti, P. O. Box 1389.

PIANO LESSONS.
Miss Hettie Matthews is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her residence, 15 Somerset street. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood, and to others. P. O. Box, 1389.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO,
Room 29 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for the week ending July 31st, corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	58	6 a. m.	67
9 a. m.	64	9 a. m.	68
12 m	68	12 m.	72
3 p m.	71	3 p. m.	75

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

	1885		1884
Sunrise	5.53 a. m.	Sunrise	5.53 a. m.
Sun Sets	7.19 p. m.	Sun Sets	7.19 p.m.
Moon Rises	8. 3 p. m.	Moon Rises	p.m.

Signal Office Prediction.

Fair weather, warmer, and possibly light rain is promised for to-morrow.

JOTTINGS.

—Regular borough meeting to-night.

—The picnic at Wooden's Grove last evening attracted a large crowd and passed off without a hitch.

—The new badges for the chief engineer of the Fire Department and assistants are expected Monday night. They are said to be very handsome.

—Ladies will please remember that all the dry good stores in the city will be closed for the entire day to-morrow, wherefore all necessary buying will have to be done to-day.

—The stores and all places of business will be closed to-morrow as a tribute to General Grant, No paper will be issued from this office, but a supplement will be issued Monday.

—Schwed Brothers keep open until ten o'clock this evening for the accommodation of customers, their store to be closed to-morrow out of respect to the memory of General Grant.

—The fire-bell will toll, by order of Chief Jennings, from 1.30 m. to 1.45 p. m., for General Grant, and not at any other time, as has been erroneously stated in another paper.

—Rev. Mr. Honeyman is to preach to-morrow morning and afternoon, in the Crescent Avenue Church. His subject in the morning will be lessons from the life of Gen'l Grant.

—Pedestrians have the right of way in crossing a street. If a party insists on driving over the crossing which a pedestrian is using, and the latter objects the driver is liable to arrest and fine.

—Among the two most beautiful trimmed windows in the city, in mourning for the death of the great hero, are those of Green & Co., the furniture dealers, and Edsall's. They draw forth expression of admiration from all beholders.

—An observing landlord says that he has learned to tell the business between travelling men working on salary or commission. If the drummer is going the rounds among merchants carrying his own sample cases he works on commission, but if he hires the porter of the house to do it, he is salaried.

—Since the declination in roller skating, many rink managers have converted their resorts into boating rinks, which are said to be growing in popularity daily in the New York. The boats run on wheels and are rowed in like manner as an ordinary rowboat. The exercise derived from this pleasant sport is said to be very healthful.

—All the church bells with the fire bell, will toll to-morrow from 12m. to 2.30 p. m., and, during the same period, five minute salutes sixty-three times, one for each year of the dead hero's lifetime, will be given on the open ground, at the South side of the depot, the cannon to be under the care of Winfield Scott Post, Comrade McDonald to have charge of the firing.

—Judge Harper presided at the Temperance meeting last evening at Reform Hall, at which there was a good attendance. Stirring addresses were delivered by members of the Dunham Choristers, under the lead of Mr. Dunham, was exceptionally fine. A cornet, flute and violin formed a part of the accompaniment. Two persons responded to Judge Harper's invitation and signed the pledge.

—The editor of the New Brunswick Home News is not of a poetic turn of mind, as the following cruel comparison shows: "It is said there are so many red headed girls at Asbury Park that the beach at bathing time looks like a wash-tub full of ripe tomatoes." Now, we have been there, and our impression was that they resembled a pearly street of paradise clothed with celestial graces, all crowned with coronets of fretted, burnished gold.—Elizabeth Herald.

—A person should never be waked except in cases of urgent necessity. When a man falls asleep he is in a shape for repairs. All the intricate machinery of his body is being overhauled and put in order for the next day's work. Nature knows what the tired body needs. She lays it on a bed, surrounds it with the refreshing air of night, covers it with darkness, and lets the man rest. Tired nature's sweet repose, balmy sleep," visits him, and as the hours pass by his energies are renewed, his strength comes back, and when the daylight steals through the window, he open his eyes and feels like a new man. If he is early to bed, he is awken correspondingly early. Now, who will go to that man's side an hour before he opens his eyes, and say to nature: "Stand aside and let him get up; he has had enough rest?" Nature will say: "You can take him, if you will, but I will charge you with an hour's loss of sleep, and I'll collect it out of his bones and nerves, and hair and eye-sight. You can't cheat me, I'll find property to levy on." Nature is the best book-keeper in the world. You may overdraw, but you must pay back, even to the "pound of flesh."

James McCann, aged seven years, was drowned in the Morris Canal, at Jersey City yesterday while bathing. The body was recovered and sent to the home of his parents at 128 Dudley street.

The Chautauqua Assembly.

The formal opening of the twelfth annual Chautauqua Assembly occurred last Tuesday and was well attended, with a large number of persons from this city among the audience. The weather was delightful.

Dr. Neley, of Pottsville, Pa., gave his sixth and closing lecture on "Parliamentary Practice" at nine o'clock in the morning.

The fourth Women's Missionary Conference was held at nine o'clock also, and the importance of missionary training of the young and the relation of missionary literature to successful missionary work were topics discussed by the women engaged in foreign or home work in various parts of the country and world.

At eleven o'clock, in the Amphitheatre, H. K. Carroll, LL.D., of this city, editor of the Independent, New York, as per program, delivered a lecture to a large audience on "A Lost Doctrine." Dr. Carroll showed that, notwithstanding the many influences favoring Christianity in this country, less than one-fourth of the people were members of evangelical churches. He believed that the chief cause of the failure of Christian effort to convert the people was that the idea of a universal priesthood had become a lost doctrine. He contended, therefore, and with great force, that every believer is under personal obligation to preach the gospel.

At two p. m. Rev. Dr. George Sexton, of London, England, showed in an interesting and amusing way that science had failed in its attempts to account for and describe the origin of man.

At four o'clock the fourth general missionary conference was held, Rev. Dr. William Butler, of India, speaking of Active Service and Rev. C. C. Creegan of Systematic Giving.

At seven o'clock in the evening an inaugural concert was given on the chime of ten bells just received and put in place. This was followed at half-past seven by a most impressive Chautauqua vesper service, and at eight o'clock commenced the eleventh formal re-union service of the twelfth Chautauqua Assembly in the presence of an immense audience. The exercises consisted of songs by the Fiske Jubilee singers, vocal solo by Miss Dora Hemminger of Cleveland, and current solos by Mr. Hutchins of Chicago and an interesting address by Chancellor John H. Vincent, D. D., of this city. The exercises closed with a display of fireworks.

Miss Kimball of North Plainfield, and Miss Ida Angleman of Second street, were among the Plainfield auditors. It is hoped that Dr. Carroll can be induced to deliver his address before a Plainfield audience.

PERSONAL.

All the grocers have agreed to close to-morrow.

Dr. Fritts and wife are home from their trip through the Western lakes.

Forman Keller of Engine No. 2, is going for a week's cruise off Barnegat, to start Monday.

Mr. J. F. McDonald and wife, of East Second street, have returned from their Summer outing.

Miss Julia Philpit of East Third street, started yesterday for Long Island to improve her health.

Mrs. W. H. Van Slyck and family of East Front street, who have been sojourning at Mohonk Lake, returned yesterday.

Miss Nettie Mallison started for Litchfield, Conn., to-day, for a much needed rest. She is to remain away until Sept. 1.

Ex-Chief Carney returned last evening from his wedding trip, and was the recipient of many congratulations from his friends.

The Misses Lily and Mamie Fritts, who have been for several weeks in the country, returned a few days ago, and started to-day for a week at Asbury Park.

Rev. A. V. V. Raymond, a brother of I. M. and A. S. Raymond of this city, who has been here visiting his brothers for the past few weeks started for his home yesterday, at Plainfield, N. J. He will stop in Iowa on his way home, where a brother living there. Mr. Raymond will be pleasantly remembered by those who have had the pleasure of meeting and becoming acquainted with him. —Lincoln (Neb.) State Journal.

A Collision and Upset.

A party of Brooklynites stopping at Hotel Netherwood, including Rev. Brockholst Morgan and three ladies, hired a team and three-seat wagon, at Frank Day's Livery stable yesterday afternoon to go over Johnson's drive, from the Somerset street end of the mountain. When the party were opposite the Lewis slaughter house, one of the Smalley brothers was driving out of the Lewis lane, when a bolt in the whiffletree of his wagon snapped off. His horse became uncontrollable and run into the three-seat overturning it, spilling the parties promiscuously, and making a general wreck of the conveyance. The party escaped with but a few slight bruises. Young Mr. Smalley jumped from his wagon at the outset to save himself from the consequences of what threatened to be a serious runaway. But for the fact that the Day team, notwithstanding the collision were so tractable, and stood still at the driver's command, the accident would have terminated very seriously. As it was the party were so well pleased with the behavior of the animals that they re-engaged them for the same drive to-morrow.

Advertised Letters.

List of advertised letters in the Plainfield post-office, August 8, 1885:

Ancun, L. a	Brooks, Minnie
Bonnell, David S.	Cohen, L. G.
Frost, Jno. S.	Dalton, Mary
H. P.	Gority, Thos.
Johnson Elizabeth	Jackson, Jas.
Lyon, Mr.	Lee, Sarah C.
Meeker, Sarah	McNair, Mrs. J.
Scott, Kittie	Myers, J. D;
Steinhauser, Marie	Shaw, Jno.
Messer, Olga	Stilley, Wm.
Williams, E.	

When called for, please say advertised.

E. R. Pope P. M.

Plainfielders Again Victorious.

A large number of sportsmen from Plainfield took the 1:25 train to Elizabeth yesterday afternoon to participate in and witness the matches between three of Plainfield's shooters and two of Elizabeth's crack shots. There were four matches on the program, which drew a large number of Elizabeth spectators to the vacant lot by the old Elizabeth Athletic Grounds, where the shooting took place. The Elizabeth men felt very shaky, as bets were freely offered by the Plainfielders, with but few takers.

The first match called was between James Force of this city, and H. Astfalk of Elizabeth, at fifteen glass balls for $25 a side. Force made some fine shots which greatly discouraged the Elizabeth man. Force won the match easily, breaking twelve out of fourteen to Mr. Astfak's nine out of thirteen.

The third match was between Lebeus Ayres of Oak Tree, near this city, and H. Astfalk of Elizabeth, at fifteen American clay pigeons, for $25 a side. Ayres won the match by breaking eight to his opponent's seven, which was a very poor score for either of the shooters.

The last match was between Harry Campbell of this city, and William Parker of Elizabeth, at fifteen pigeons for fifty dollars a side. In this match the Elizabeth men thought they had a walk-over, and offered bets which were quickly taken by the Plainfielders. Parker killed the first bird and Campbell missed which made the home men smile. They tied on third bird and from that to the twelfth, Campell had an easy victory, shooting his opponent out by killing nine out of twelve to Parker's five.

The following is the exact score:

GLASS BALLS.

Parker	11111, 11110, 11111—14
Force	11111, 01111 10011—12

GLASS BALLS.

Force	11111, 01111, 1101 —12
Astfalk	11111, 00111, 100 — 9

AMERICAN CLAY PIGEONS.

Ayres	01101, 00011, 11001— 8
Astfalk	01110, 11100, 00100— 7

LIVE PIGEONS.

Campbell	01101, 11011, 11 — 9
Parker	10100, 10101, 00 — 5

The return matches between the same parties will take place next Wednesday afternoon at Campbell Club House at two o'clock.

The Dead Dog Still Lives in Spirit.

Respecting the Babbitt dog case, feeling runs high in the borough, and different views continue to be held according to the political affiliations of the friends of the interested parties.

The cause of the nuisance is attributed to alleged neglect by the road overseer to remove the carcass before it became offensive; the liability of the owner for the expense of removal being deemed quite a different question. The original cause of the nuisance, it is claimed, was the alleged wrongful act (misdemeanor) of Allen in killing the "purp," and it is further alleged that when property is tortiously converted and disposed of by a wrong-doer so as to cause a nuisance, the owner of the property liable criminally for failing to abate it unless the nuisance is on his own premises, and even then "he is not liable because he owned the subject of the nuisance," said Lawyer Marsh, who was counsel for Babbit, (the deemed-to-be-persecuted colored man) in his speech, but became it lies on his premises. The case is different when an animal dies from natural causes, or by the act or consent of the owner. The Borough authorities having had notice that the dog lay in the street, could not lawfully wait until it became a nuisance, dangerous to the lives of the community, and then hold the owner for the consequences jointly of the wrongful act of Allen, and their own and the adjoining property owners' neglect".

If the owner was liable, Babbitt could not hold, for he was merely the bailee of the owner.

Runaway Accident at Bound Brook.

Mr. F. V. Welling, who resides at Somerville, yesterday afternoon hired a horse and carriage to take his wife and little boy out riding. As they were driving down the canal road to Bound Brook the horse took fright at a rock alongside the road and started to run, throwing Mr. Welling out and running down the bank towards the canal. Mrs. Welling saw her danger, and with great presence of mind lifted the boy on the seat and dropped him out of the carriage. His head was badly hurt, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. Mrs. Welling then tried to get out herself, but her foot became entangled and she was dragged with the carriage into the canal. Her husband hurried to her rescue as soon as he could in his wounded state and released her and brought her out. She was very badly injured, sustaining a compound fracture of the leg, the bone protruding. She was removed to Gadds' hotel where every kindness was shown her. This morning she was taken to her home.

Mayor Hockfellow's Proclamation.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Plainfield, Aug. 6, 1885.

To the Citizens of Plainfield:

Pursuant to the proclamation respecting the public tribute to the memory of General Grant, issued July 27 ult., and in accordance with the general desire of the people of Plainfield, I hereby order that on Saturday the eighth day of August instant, all public municipal business be suspended, and all public buildings closed, and I earnestly request that all places of business be closed, and the day devoted to religious and other observances appropriate to the occasion.

Permission is hereby granted the Winfield Scott Post G. A. R. to discharge five minute guns, and those in charge of the bells of the city, to toll the same during such portions of the day as may be deemed appropriate.

GEO. W. HOCKFELLOW, Mayor.

An Interesting Comparison.

Some idea of the amount of reading matter given in THE NEWS in a single issue may be judged by the following comparison, from each of the three local papers all issued yesterday, although the Constitutionalist is dated to-day.

The amount of matter, as measured by printers measurement scale, was:

	EMS.
THE NEWS	70,785
The Constitutionalist	63,900
The Times	54,100

THE NEWS contained 126 items of news, The Times, 116, and The Constitutionalist (which had both THE NEWS and The Times to copy from) 122 items. THE NEWS gives fully 700 items per week or about three times the number given by both its contemporaries combined per week.

In live local advertisements THE NEWS had 131, The Constitutionalist 139, and The Times 54. We do not count, in either weekly, patent medicine advertisements, as about all of them do not pay, and are inserted usually to fill up. Neither do we count New York agency advertisements, which the other dailies may do always found in papers of poor circulation, and unpopular as local advertising mediums, and which also do not pay and are usually used to fill up. These are refused by us almost daily, as we decline to insert them without cash with the order at our rates, or the security of reputable local citizens.

Take the amount of matter given by each paper in a single week and THE NEWS is beyond all comparison, with its 424,710, against 63,900 by the Constitutionalist, and 54,600 ems for the Times, nearly seven times more in THE NEWS than in the Constitutionalist and over eight times more than is contained in the Times, to say nothing of the quality, and the advertisements was in the same proportion. Of course any one will be surprised with this showing that THE NEWS has a much larger circulation than both weeklies combined, and is read hereabouts by everybody. It shows that it pays to be enterprising.

Of Interest to Postmasters.

A recent decision from the Post Office Department will be of interest to postmasters. According to this decision a postmaster who uses or converts to his own use the postal funds in the hands, although not required to deposit them until the end of the current term or quarter, is guilty of embezzlement. Many postmasters have been under the impression that there was no embezzlement until they had willfully neglected to make their deposits as required by the regulations. The opinion holds that under the provisions of the postal laws postmasters are prohibited to loan, use or deposit in unauthorized banks, or exchange for other funds, any public money collected by them. The act or February 3d, 1870, provides that any officer of the United States or his assistant, who shall embezzle or convert public funds to his own use, shall be punished by a fine and imprisonment. Under this act any postmaster who uses postal funds, intending to make good when the time for depositing arrives, is liable to prosecution and punishment.

News from Abroad of Home.

The president of the Central Times Publishing Association of Plainfield is prominently mentioned in temperance circles as a fit Prohibition candidate for the next legislature. Mr. J. C. Runyon has the courage of his convictions and is willing to make of a sacrifice of principle to expediency and will have absolute prohibition or nothing.—Elizabeth Herald.

State Notes.

August Feistel, aged forty-two, left his home at 101 Jefferson street, Hoboken, on Tuesday, taking with him his six-year-old boy. Since then neither he nor the boy have been seen.

A man known as George Austen and Geo. Foster, residing at 330 Seventh street, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday after assaulting young girls in Hamilton Park. Justice Stuising sent him to jail. He is forty-five years old and married.

William Winfield, aged 18, of No. 11 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, visited Jersey City on Wednesday. At Marion he accompted to jump on a moving canal boat, but slipped and fell between the forward "hallelujah" and "glory" could murmur "I will" as coolly as any unregenerate maiden. The necessary arrangements had all been made and a banquet spread on long tables attested the hospitality—always at ten cents a head—of the warriors. The marriage was present, radiant with anticipated happiness and new clothes. But the bride was not there to meet him. Time passed and Lieutenant Hallelujah did not appear. Finally, when the time for the ceremony had arrived, the announcement was made that Lieut. Nellie had exercised the privilege which a woman reserves even to the last moment, changed her mind, and changed her mind. After his comrades and the invited guests had exhausted the functions of sympathy and the banquet tables bridegroom-elect, and the company had shaken their heads for a while and gazed sorrowfully into one another's faces, somebody ventured to remark "Hallelujah," and to suggest that if the bride was not there the wedding could proceed. The wedding supper even without the wedding was not to be forgone by hungry guests, especially as ten cents a head, so the supper was eaten of and the company was as cheerful as could be expected under the circumstances. Warrior Butler worth said yesterday that he attributed the Lieutenant's singular conduct to the machinations of the Evil One, who had taken this method of revenging himself upon the Army for its spirited assaults upon his works. Mr. Jefferson Davis, he prayed fervently all day Monday, but he could not get any Divine response to his prayers; and Miss Marshall, he has learned had tried to pray but found herself unable to do so; that was where the work of the "Old Devil" came in.

Frank Patterson, the Asbury Park opera manager, who has been twice convicted of forgery of indorsements on notes, was sentenced yesterday to ten years at hard labor in the State prison.

Edward Rose, a Hoboken lawyer, placed five twenty-dollar notes and a check for $56 between the leaves of his bank book yesterday and sent his office boy to the bank to deposit them. When the boy reached the bank the bills and check were gone. Where they went is a mystery, but no suspicion attaches to the boy. Mr. Rose thinks they slipped out of the book, or were cleverly abstracted if by some thief as the boy was entering the bank.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Kemp's Balsam at less than the regular price, 50c. and 1.00, as oftentimes trade mine inferior articles are sold as the genuine, in order to enable them to sell cheaply. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

O. P. WOODWARD, Manager.
Le Roy, N. Y.

Marriages.

CARNEY—FITZGERALD—In New York city, on Wednesday, July 24, 1885, by Rev. J. Dougherty, Andrew L. Carney, of North Plainfield, to Mary Fitzgerald, of New York.

Hotel Netherwood.

The Citizens of Plainfield are respectfully invited to attend the private Theatricals at Hotel Netherwood on Wednesday and Friday evenings, Aug. 12 and 14, at eight o'clock, on which occasion the two act Comedy Farce of

NAVAL Engagements

will be presented with the following cast, from the guests of the hotel.

CAST.

Mrs. Pontifax.....Miss Edith M. Kent
Miss Mortimer.....Mr. Harry M. Woodruff
Admiral Kingston.....Mr. Geo. W. Curtiss
Lieutenant Kingston.....Mr. Jas. R. Plum, jr
Dennis.....Mr. Frank Cokefair
Short.....Mr. Walter Naumberg

Tickets 50 cents each, and the net proceeds of same will be given to the Muhlenberg Hospital of this city.

Tickets on sale at Reynolds' and Shaw's Drug Stores and at the Hotel Netherwood.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
DEALER IN
BEST
QUALITY Coal

Yard and Office, South avenue next to the Railroad.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

CELERY! CELERY!
Henderson's Half Dwarf.
10,000 PLANTS FOR SALE.
They have been Transplanted from Seed Bed and are splendidly rooted.
PLANT NOW.
H. KIMBALL,
COR. SECOND AND CHURCH STS.

Plainfield Fire Department.
TAXES FOR 1885.

Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885, has been received from 3 a. m., to 1 p. m. on any day (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. S. Cutter, at his office, 29 West Front street.

Taxes remaining unsaid Sept. 14, 1885, will be returned to the justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at 1 per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for the payment of taxes required to be paid, the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and the owners of non-occupied property building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the fire companies shall be liable for the arrearages on assessment upon said building.—Section 10 of Incorporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.
Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

FIFTH GRAND
EXCURSION
Of Plainfield Engine Co., No. 2, to
Cold Spring Harbor
Long Island Sound,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1885.
Leaving the depot at 7.45 a. m. sharp, and returning at 7.45 p. m. Fare for the round trip $1.25.
The train will stop at Fanwood, both ways.
Tickets $1.25; Half Tickets (children under 12 years of age) 75 cts.
This will be one of the Grandest Excursions out of Plainfield, and will include a three hours' sail on the bay, fine music by Prof. Arnold, and a visit to a full view of the famous Bartholdi Statue of Liberty the gift of France to America. All the above there will be fine bathing and fishing facilities and other sports.
Thos. Keller, chairman, H. M. Sherwin, Treasurer and J. B. Martin, Secretary.

NOTICE CONCERNING DOGS.
All dogs unmuzzled and at large in the city of Plainfield, during the month of July and August and September of 1885, will be held by the Board of Health to be nuisances. All persons who may own or harbor dogs are hereby notified and required to securely muzzle, or to confine, or otherwise prevent such dogs from running at large during the aforesaid months, under penalty of prosecution for every neglect thereof.
By order of the Board of Health,
GEORGE W. HOCKFELLOW, Mayor.
7-30-3w

EXTRA!
Zephyr and Cashmere Shawls
We have just received some new goods in this line. Among them are
Shetland Long Shawls (very desirable) at $2, $2.50 and $2.85.
Shoulder Capes Black and White at $2.75.
Split Zephyr hand-made Shawl, Black, White and Red $4.75.
Cashmere, with crocheted border, Black, White and Red at $3.75, and other styles not mentioned here.
Also, A New Black Jersey at $2.75.
EDSALL.

A. M. Griffen,
Hardware AND Iron Merchant.

Sole Agent for this vicinity for
Columbia Bicycle and Tricycles
13 EAST FRONT ST.
Telephone Call 6.

L. M. FRENCH
Carriage Manufacturer,
No. 18 Somerset St.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
FINE CARRIAGES
ALL STYLES.
CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH.
REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT SHORT NOTICE.

This machine is a winner as any yard, No. 6 Park avenue. It thoroughly cleans the coal that passes over it. The coal dust is carried off in the chimney across, so that the dirt can not straight through. I invite the public to call and see it in operation. I have the Honeybrook and other first-class coals always on hand. Also Lime, Cement, Sand and A., Mitchell, Jr's Fertilizers and lasting Shingles.
MORGAN BIRD,
Park Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF
Desirable Goods
in the
Jewelry Line,
you will find at
COLLIER'S
3 Park Avenue.
The prices are down to hard pan
Telephone Call, 22. Established 16 Years.

The Evening News
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.
T. W. MORRISON, Publisher.
Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

NOTES of Local Events in and about Plainfield, South Plainfield, Dunellen, Netherwood, New Brooklyn, New Market, Scotch Plains, Metuchen, Bound Brook, Dunellen, Middlesex, Bonhamtown, Martinsville, Warrenville, Stelton, Mt. Bethel, Fanwood, Westfield, Grantwood, and other contiguous points, furnished for publication, will be published, provided they are of general interest. All communications must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication—as a matter of good faith. We are not responsible for sentiments of correspondents, and nothing of an offensive nature will be permitted. Address all communications to

THE EVENING NEWS,
Lock Box 7, Plainfield, N. J.

Mail Printing of all kinds as reasonably rates

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE 21, 1885.

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
3 07 A. M.	6 45 A. M.	6 00 A. M.	8 45 A. M.
6 34 "	9 35 "	8 00 "	11 30 "
7 51 "	10 40 "	9 00 "	12 30 P. M.
9 32 "	12 30 P. M.	10 00 "	1 30 "
11 02 "	2 45 "	11 00 "	4 30 "
12 40 P. M.	5 35 "	12 00 P. M.	6 30 "
3 32 "	6 45 "	1 30 "	8 45 "
4 50 "	8 45 "	3 30 "	10 30 "
6 40 "	11 30 "	4 30 "	12 30 A. M.
9 58 "	1 30 A. M.	5 30 "	3 45 "
11 30 "	4 30 "	7 00 "	6 30 "
1 01 A. M.	7 30 "	8 00 "	9 45 "
3 57 "	10 45 "	9 00 "	11 30 "
5 57 "	1 45 P. M.	10 00 "	1 30 P. M.
7 53 "	5 35 "	11 00 "	4 30 "
9 53 "	8 45 "	12 00 P. M.	6 30 "
11 45 "	11 30 "	1 30 "	8 45 "
1 46 P. M.	4 30 P. M.	3 30 "	10 30 "
4 46 "	7 30 "	4 30 "	12 45 "
6 46 "	10 30 "	5 30 "	3 45 "
9 46 "	12 30 A. M.	7 00 "	6 30 "
		8 00 "	9 45 "
		9 00 "	11 30 "
		10 00 "	1 30 A. M.
		11 00 "	4 30 "
		12 00 Midnight	6 45 "

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 3 27, 8 00 A. M., 12 35 P. M., 3 27, 5 30, 7 30, 9 07, 7 30, 9 07, 11 27, 12 30 A. M. Leave New York 9 00, 1 30 P. M., 4 30, 7 30, 12 00 Midnight. Leave Newark 8 30 A. M., 12 00 P. M.

All trains from Plainfield connect with Newark Express at 6 a. m. and 12 32 p. m.

Sunday—7 00 a. m., 5 30 p. m.

Local Tickets for Plainfield, 7 00, 9 07, 11 27, 12 30, 10 45, 12 10, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 35, 4 00 A. M., 12 35, 3 27, 5 30, 7 30, 9 07, 11 27, 12 30 A. M.

Local Tickets for Plainfield, 7 00, 9 07, 11 27, 12 30, 10 45, 12 10, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 35, 4 00 A. M., 12 35, 3 27, 5 30, 7 30, 9 07, 11 27, 12 30 A. M.

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Plainfield, 3 27, 5 30, 10 10 A. M., 12 35, 3 27, 5 30, 7 30, 9 07, 11 27, 12 30 A. M.

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green 2, 5, 8 30 A. M., 12 00 M., 3 30, 4 30, 5 30, 7 00, 8 00, 9 00, 10 00, 11 00, 12 00 Midnight.

Trains marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook.

G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt.
ALDEN,
Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1885.

Testimony is accumulating that the remarkable personage known as the False Prophet of the Soudan is dead. Among the more convincing of the reports which confirm this view is the suddenly renewed determination of the British Cabinet to conquer the Nubian region and Kardofan. With the departure from this earth of the Mahdi goes the greatest African since those of whom we read in Roman history. In the Nineteenth Century Carthage was pushed southward to the fork of the Nile, and was reflected in the deserts further than by Hannibal. Jugurtha and Viriathus But there has been, in the success of the holy warrior, something fully as wonderful as is afforded by the history of anyone who ever sprang from the people, if we make half a dozen exceptions. We first heard of Mohammed Achmet about the time of the Eclipse of the Dual Control at Cairo, in 1881. The False Prophet was then slain about once a month—in the despatches. A week later news would come that another town to the southward of El Obeid had fallen. After Tel-el-Kebir, the slaughter of the Mahdi intensified, and the number of towns that surrendered to him and embraced the new faith rapidly increased. Then came the catastrophe of Hicks Pasha and the world fixed its attention on the new Emperor of the Equator. And the disaster to British arms that followed have fulfilled that interest. The readers of the News are familiar with the oft published biography of the ex-slave peddler, and it is only with the announced Prophet that we will turn. Of him it may be said that, as Lincoln had Grant in his bout of weed, so the Mahdi has had Osman Digma. But for the defeat of the Red Sea Wolseley would have gone across to the Nile from Suakin. Yet, above all, the holy rebel owes his greatness to the lack of military genius and instinct in Mr. Gladstone. The ex-Premier stood as much in awe of the mosques and minarets of Khartoum as the devoutest camel rider on the shoreless sands. Yet it must have been a truly eminent human being whose taking off so grieves the staunch lord delights the Porte and British Governments.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of Kansas (Kennedy vs. Powell) is to the effect that a wife who is a bona fide creditor of the husband is entitled to security or payment out of her husband's estate the same as any other creditor, although she husband is in failing circumstances he may in good faith prefer her to the exclusion of other creditors by transferring real estate or other property to her in a fair price in payment of her debt against him, though as the relation, ship existing between such persons affords opportunity to commit fraud their action in making the transfer should be closely scrutinized to see that it is honest and that the consideration is adequate and is paid out of the wife's separate estate. The court held also that a bona fide indebtedness may be paid by a husband to his wife, although the statute of limitations may have run against it that he is not compelled to resort to this defense and that his other creditors cannot interfere and insist upon it for him.

LOOKING ON HIS FACE

THE LAST TRIBUTES PAID BY SORROWING NATION.

An Incessant Stream Pass the Coffin—List of the Distinguished People Who Will Attend the Funeral—Enormous Crowds in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The crowd of spectators who were anxious to view the body remained in force all during the afternoon, and the double lines extended from the city hall to Center and Chambers streets, and as far down as Pearl in street in Brooklyn. It was estimated that from the time the iron gates of the city hall leading into the vestibule were opened 6.00 persons passed every hour by the casket. At 6 o'clock fully 10,000 persons assembled in front of the city, Printing House square and the adjacent streets, while a double line extended as far as Broadway and Worth street. The police arrangements were admirable, and during the entire day very little trouble was experienced in keeping the vast multitude in order.

The verses written by Commissioner of Public Works Squire, and placed by him in front of the city hall last week, were removed by order of Mayor Grace, and two draped American flags were hung in the vacant places. These much discussed verses were as follows:

He bore aloft our sword of fire,
A world-watched envied nation,
Where victory sang, while trembling kings
Respoke our dictation.

No falterine marked the Titan's task,
No shrinking from the trial,
He faced the fire ere freedom's hand
Foil shattered from kind's dial.

Since the verses were put up a storm has raged about them. One newspaper described them as silly, another called them ridiculous doggerel, and one exhausted its descriptive powers in vainly expressing its disgust. The general impression prevails that Mr. Squire is neither land nor poetic. He had them in his verses, however, and stood the storms of ridicule and denunciation without flinching. It is said some members of the Grant family hinted that it would gratify them to see the verses taken down or hidden.

During the evening the crowd continued to pour into the hall and filed past the casket at the rate of 1,000 a minute. The guard over the remains consists of members of the Twelfth regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., several members of the Grand Army Legion and a special guard from the Grand Army post.

At midnight last night the line of people waiting to view the body extended from the city hall to Greene street, a mile. At about 12:30 the police cut the line half way, telling the people in the rear portion that as the door closed at 1 o'clock it would be useless for them to wait longer. At the time of closing the doors it was estimated that 162,000 persons had viewed the remains since they were first placed in the city hall Wednesday night.

VISITING DIGNITARIES.

Who the Carriages will be Occupied by on the Occasion of the Funeral.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Col. Hudson, who has charge of the reception and transportation of official guests, has nearly completed his arrangements. There will be 150 carriages in line. The carriage in which President Cleveland will ride will be drawn by six bay horses. Immediately behind this will be a carriage containing Gov. Hill and members of the presidential party, drawn by four horses, in which will be seated ex-Presidents Hayes and Arthur. The other carriages will follow in the order named below:

United States Senators, Representatives, Members of Congress, ex-members; Admiral Porter and officers, ten carriages; Gen. Grant's Staff, twenty-seven; Family and Relatives, seven carriages;

Foreign Ministers, their carriages; ex-Foreign Ministers, ten carriages;

Cabinet of Grover Cleveland, carriages; Retired Army Officers, ten carriages; Gen. Grant's Staff, twenty-seven; Family and Relatives, seven carriages;

Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Chief of Bureau, War Department, four carriages; Gen. Sheridan and Staff, one carriage; Gen. Sherman and Staff, one carriage;

Supreme Court, six carriages;

Governor of Illinois and Staff, eight carriages; Governor of Ohio and Staff, five carriages; Governor of Wisconsin and Staff, five carriages;

Governor of Michigan and Staff, seven carriages;

Governor of Indiana and Staff, six carriages;

Governor of New Hampshire and Staff, three carriages; Governor of Connecticut and Staff, three carriages;

Governor of Maine and Staff, two carriages;

Governor Vermont and Staff, four carriages; Governor of Pennsylvania and staff, twelve carriages; Governor of New Jersey and staff, 8;

Governor of Rhode Island and staff, four carriages; Governor of Iowa and staff, six carriages; Governor of Delaware and staff, six carriages;

Governor of Virginia and staff, three carriages; Governor of West Virginia, Governor of Indiana, two carriages; Legislature of New York, thirty carriages.

Gen. Franklin, Alexander Caldwell Hone, one carriage, Messr. Drexel and Childs, one carriage; Board of Indian commissioners, two carriages;

Mayor and representatives of the city of Brooklyn, fifteen carriages; Mayor and Common Council of New York city, thirty-four carriages;

Mayor and Common Council of Boston, six carriages; Mayor and Common Council of St. Louis, ten carriages; Mayor and Common Council of Cincinnati, three carriages;

Mayor and Common Council of New Haven, two carriages; Mayor and Common Council of Jersey City, twelve carriages;

Mayor and Common Council of Elizabeth, three carriages; Order of Cincinnati, five carriages; Wheeler and Grant Posts, A. R., four carriages.

THE GENERAL'S FAMILY.

Their Plan for the Future—Mrs. Grant to Remain at Mt. McGregor.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Large numbers of people filled the corridors of the Fifth Avenue hotel and turned the pages of the hotel register to view the signatures of the distinguished ones registered. As well known public men appeared about the hotel they were surrounded by knots of curious visitors. The arrivals of Gen. Sherman and Hayes; descended the staircase and were joined by Gen. Phil. Sheridan and Senator John A. Logan a crowd followed them about until they were compelled to retire to a private parlor.

Ever since the arrival of the Grant family Col. Fred Grant has been besieged by hundreds of visitors. There has hardly been a moment that he has not received cards from old army men and friends of his father. He has, however, seen but few intimate friends and those officially connected with the funeral exercises. He has had no interviews with no newspaper men, but a reporter learned from Mr. Dudley Field, who is an intimate friend of the Grant family, their future plans.

The whole family will return to Mt. McGregor on Monday after the funeral and remain there until October. They will then occupy their house here on East Sixty-sixth street. Mrs. Dorteris will return to England, where she will stay until spring; she then intends to return to this country and spend a year with Mrs. Grant, U. S. Grant, jr., will go back to his farm and hopes before long to renew his law practice in New York. Col. Fred. Grant expects to be occupied for some time in settling his father's affairs. There are a great many matters which will require his attention and will take until fall to settle. He does not intend to devote himself to railroad interests and thinks that he will settle in the west. He says positively that he will not go into army matters under any circumstances. It is understood that he has had offers of a position in the army if he will accept.

Mrs. Grant is at Mt. McGregor and will not attend the funeral here. She at first hoped to accompany the remains of her husband to Albany and thence to the final resting place in New York. But she is much prostrated, both mentally and physically. She has hardly been able to leave her room at the Drexel cottage, and is far too weak to endure the journey to New York. Mrs. Grant from the first firmly believed that her husband would recover. Each time he grew worse she refused to be more confirmed in her hopes. When he was prostrated the last time she believed he would again rally as before. The strongest sympathy for the members of the family was hourly looking for the general's death. Mrs. Grant was wholly unprepared. The shock has, therefore, been overwhelming. Her long illness, a blow. The family advise a change of surroundings for their mother, but she cannot be induced to leave Mt. McGregor unless Col. Fred. goes. They have therefore decided to remain with her until she returns to her old house in this city. Mrs. Grant intends to live here where her husband lived for the rest of her life. She is now accompanied at Mt. McGregor by her two sisters and a sister of Gen. Grant. Col. Fred. does not look for any serious results from her prostration, as Mrs. Grant is a person of great physical strength.

THE CITY NEVER SO CROWDED.

People Flocking In to Obtain a Glimpse of the Dead Man's Face.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—At least one-third of the passengers on the trains that rumble into the Grand Central depot are persons whose objective point is the city hall. Hundreds of persons from Long Island are loaded with persons bound for the same point, and the boats running over from Jersey City are crowded with those bound on the same errand. Thousands of dead faces of Gen. Grant. Every car and elevated train that runs within a stone's throw of the city hall is packed to the roof. Thousands have left the homes many miles away, with the intention of rushing into the city hall square, and when they have had a look for they return to their homes without loss of time. When this was found to be impossible the hotels were pressed to and kept suddenly busy. Many persons arrived in the city at night and stand in line until their curiosity is satisfied. The Broadway cars are ranging a harvest and the Bowery and Third avenue. The bridge cars are crowded nearly every trip.

"I have seen big crowds in the city," said a veteran New Yorker, "but I have never witnessed any as big as the present. The people seem to come from all over. I suppose I have seen 100,000 people to-day, but I find that I am lost in the wilderness of strange faces. Never before have been so many in the city.

The Committee of Ex-Confederates.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Under the resolution adopted by the meeting of ex-Confederate soldiers held in this city Monday, were appointed as the committee to represent southern soldiers in the funeral obsequies on Saturday: Jesse R. Wood, W. Loring, R. S. Lilley, Thomas F. Dockery and Thomas J. Cinerman; Cols. Thomas L. Snead, W. L. Duff, W. B. Steanott and J. H. Anderson; Maj. W. H. Jones; Capts. Thomas Goode, John A. McCall, George Hudson, W. B. Wood, A. H. Blackmore, J. H. Francis and James E. Graybill; Lieuts. W. L. Montague, Thomas A. Young and W. H. Bullington; Sergts. A. M. Davis and Private John B. Mayo, Douglas Walker and John Hallett.

The Grooms Who Led the Horses.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The grooms who led the horses attached to the funeral car are members of an organization of forty-eight men which was formed on Monday, under the name of the Grant Guards, to act as grooms at the funeral. Jesse L. wis, formerly chief clerk of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Bristow, founded the organization with the assistance of Peter Wiscker, of the Mount Olivet Baptist church. He volunteered the services of the guards to Undertaker Merritt, and they were accepted. A majority of the men are liberated slaves, and since the same position are private coachmen. The organization will be made permanent.

Gen. Johnston En Route East.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Gen. Johnston, the well-known Confederate leader, arrived from Omaha, and left on the New York on the 5 o'clock train. The general expressed himself very much gratified at having the opportunity to pay his respects to the memory of Gen. Grant, and thought that both north and south should do honor to his memory. The general was averse to giving an opinion of the dead hero as a general, but felt sure that Gen. Grant hastened the conclusion of the war in a remarkable manner.

No Oration by Dr. Newman.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—There will be an oration by Dr. Newman at the funeral services at the vault before the remains finally placed there. The services will consist simply of the services of the Methodist church for the burial of the dead. Dr. Newman and Bishop William L. Harris will officiate.

Gen. J. R. Gordon, of Georgia, has been appointed one of the ex-Confederate aides on Gen. Hancock's staff for Saturday.

Prohibition in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Aug. 7.—The prohibition bill passed the senate by a very overwhelming majority. This practically assures that prohibition will be submitted to the people of Georgia at the next election.

HENDRICKS ON GRANT.

THE VICE PRESIDENT SAYS HE ALWAYS ADMIRED HIM.

What He Thinks About Civil Service Reform—His Relations With the President are Very Friendly—Postmaster Jones, of Indianapolis.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Vice President Thomas A. Hendricks, accompanied by Mrs. Hendricks, arrived here. Mr. Hendricks is on his way to New York to take part in the Grant obsequies. He will go from Ashland and up around Lake Superior with Mrs. Hendricks for a fortnight on a trip for pleasure and recreation," said Mr. Hendricks, "and we have had an enjoyable time. I heard of Gen. Grant's death with a feeling of deep sorrow, although I had been anticipating his demise ever since the last session of the senate early last spring. I always had a high regard for Gen. Grant as a man and great administrator, for his ability as a soldier and a statesman. He was the greatest man of his time—always composed, firm and self-reliant in battle, in high places of responsibility and even up to the moment of his death. He never made a speech, even if but one or two lines in length, that was not full of wisdom, and everything he said was effective and held the attention of the public. He developed a new quality when he undertook the writing of his book and personal memoirs. Though sick and suffering and quite finished productions, considering the difficulties under which he wrote, and the great strain that was upon him for all time to come. His fame will make their sale unprecedented in the annals of books."

"Do you think civil service reform, so called, has gone far enough and is far enough upon our politics to be called an established fact?"

Mr. Hendricks hesitated momentarily, then replied, with some emphasis:

"I do not. Nothing can be called an established fact about which there is still argument, discussion and division of opinion."

"It has been intimated, Mr. Hendricks, in various newspapers that there is not that cordiality between the present administration and yourself that would naturally be expected to characterize the first Democratic administration in twenty-four years."

"Well, as to that, it is the invention principally of disaffected representatives of factions on the one hand and the suspicions and complications of the friends of partisan organs of the opposition. People who can intelligently judge of the difference of our positions will place no such look for any serious results from her prostration, as Mrs. Grant is a person of great physical strength.

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NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Under the resolution adopted by the meeting of ex-Confederate soldiers held in this city Monday, were appointed as the committee to represent southern soldiers in the funeral obsequies on Saturday: Jesse R. Wood, W. Loring, R. S. Lilley, Thomas F. Dockery and Thomas J. Cinerman; Cols. Thomas L. Snead, W. L. Duff, W. B. Steanott and J. H. Anderson; Maj. W. H. Jones; Capts. Thomas Goode, John A. McCall, George Hudson, W. B. Wood, A. H. Blackmore, J. H. Francis and James E. Graybill; Lieuts. W. L. Montague, Thomas A. Young and W. H. Bullington; Sergts. A. M. Davis and Private John B. Mayo, Douglas Walker and John Hallett.

The Grooms Who Led the Horses.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The grooms who led the horses attached to the funeral car are members of an organization of forty-eight men which was formed on Monday, under the name of the Grant Guards, to act as grooms at the funeral. Jesse L. wis, formerly chief clerk of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Bristow, founded the organization with the assistance of Peter Wiscker, of the Mount Olivet Baptist church. He volunteered the services of the guards to Undertaker Merritt, and they were accepted. A majority of the men are liberated slaves, and since the same position are private coachmen. The organization will be made permanent.

Gen. Johnston En Route East.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Gen. Johnston, the well-known Confederate leader, arrived from Omaha, and left on the New York on the 5 o'clock train. The general expressed himself very much gratified at having the opportunity to pay his respects to the memory of Gen. Grant, and thought that both north and south should do honor to his memory. The general was averse to giving an opinion of the dead hero as a general, but felt sure that Gen. Grant hastened the conclusion of the war in a remarkable manner.

No Oration by Dr. Newman.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—There will be an oration by Dr. Newman at the funeral services at the vault before the remains finally placed there. The services will consist simply of the services of the Methodist church for the burial of the dead. Dr. Newman and Bishop William L. Harris will officiate.

Gen. J. R. Gordon, of Georgia, has been appointed one of the ex-Confederate aides on Gen. Hancock's staff for Saturday.

Prohibition in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Aug. 7.—The prohibition bill passed the senate by a very overwhelming majority. This practically assures that prohibition will be submitted to the people of Georgia at the next election.

PURITAN AGAIN BEATS PRISCILLA.

New Haven Yacht Club—Monmouth Park Charter Oak Park.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 7.—The Puritan beat the fleet into Vineyard Haven, the Priscilla being second. The cutter Gennets did not wait for the New York Yacht club fleet but started early in the morning and entered Vineyard Haven soon after 1 o'clock. She was not in sight when the fleet left New Bedford, but the Puritan and other boats overhauled her rapidly. The Puritan led the racing fleet and looked a perfect beauty as she came in under full canvas. The Priscilla did splendidly in the latter part of the race.

Wednesday's Events.

NEW HAVEN, Aug.—In a twelve-mile race from New Bedford the Puritan led the fleet. The Priscilla was a mile and a half behind, and was the fifth boat.

Monmouth Park.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The first race at Monmouth park was a handicap sweepstakes for a mile. Tolu, Jim Jack of Hearts second, Delilah third. Time, 1:44½.

The second race was for the optional stakes for 3-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile. Brambleton first, Baluda second, Waitawhile third.

The third race was the Trenton stakes for 2-year-olds, one and a quarter miles. Richmond first, Lenox second, Stonehenge-Juliette colt third. Time, 1:58.

The fourth race was the Eatontown stakes for all ages, over a mile. Pontiac first, Thackeray second, Louisette third, Miss Woodford fourth. Time, 1:48¾.

New Haven Yacht Club.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 7.—In a race for the Register cup between the yachts Vixen, Stranger and Louise, of the New Haven Yacht club, the Vixen won, beating the Stranger thirty seconds and the Louise half an hour.

Charter Oak Park Meeting.

HARTFORD, Aug. 7.—There are 13 entries for the 2:24 class at Charter Oak park, which opens Aug. 18. The $10,000 purse, with eleven nominations, will be trotted the second day of the meeting.

Baseball.

At New York—New York, 1; Chicago, 0.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 9; Buffalo, 5.
At Providence—Providence, 3; Detroit, 1.
At Boston—Boston, 10; Louis, 2.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 4; Louisville, 0.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 14; Virginia, 2.
At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 2; Athletics, 3.

KEILEY REJECTED.

Official Notice Received that Austria Will Not Accept Him.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The department of state is in receipt of a cablegram from Mr. Lee, secretary of the American legation at Vienna, saying that the Austrian government has positively declined to receive Mr. Keiley as United States minister.

The authorities of Austria give no reason for their action, and merely say they will not receive him. Mr. Keiley is now in Paris, where he has been for some weeks. The department is informed that the friends of the Austrian authorities. Mr. Lee has been designated to act as charge d'affaires for the present.

Killed by Lightning.

OMAHA, Aug. 7.—Robert Thompson, while on his way to the Union Pacific shops, was killed by lightning at Grand Island. He was on top of the head, made a small hole, and came out between the second and third toes of the right foot, leaving a small hole in the sole. Aside from these two wounds, there is no bruise on his body, but his clothing was torn into shreds. A number of physicians and residents of the city viewed the body and pronounce it the most very remarkable, owing to the slight disfiguration of the body.

Governor Martin Beats the Indians.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 7.—Governor Martin does not consider the Indian troubles finally settled. He says there is dissatisfaction will be removed when a reduction of their rations, as the result of the new census, is felt, along with the cessation of revenue from cattle leases, but his sole interest is to secure absolute protection for the people of Kansas. He has telegraphed to the secretary of the interior, asking that the Indians as a primary measure of caution.

A Missing County Treasurer.

BURLINGTON, Kan., Aug. 7.—D. V. Mott, the missing treasurer of this county, left here a week ago Tuesday. He was absent on account of sickness, in order that he may have a longer stay abroad in the hope of regaining his health. He has never entirely recovered from the effects of his terrible experiences in the arctic regions. His condition of late has caused his friends much solicitude. Coffin says Mott was gone a month, was for four months, and now it has been ascertained nearly two months. While abroad he will make it a point of visiting the different geographical societies.

A Celestial Marries a German Girl.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Ah Hong, a Celestial laundryman, of this city, married Mary Schneider, a German girl. The bride is extremely beautiful and has been in American family years. She has been employed as ironer in Hong's laundry. Hong is a good-looking Celestial with a big bank account, is a descendant of the royal family, and says that he is the richest Canton, China. He proposes to give a grand banquet at the Hotel Ryan next week in honor of the marriage.

Young and Heartless Murderer.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7.—Police Officer John Kenny, on duty on Tuesday last by Edward Coffey, who resisted arrest for fighting on Sixth street, died at 10:15 a. m. Coffey, the murderer, is about 23 years of age, and comes from a very respectable family, who are heartbroken over the affair. When told of the death of Evans, Coffey very indifferently remarked: "I suppose I've got myself into a bad box," and refused to say anything more.

The President and Mrs. Parnell.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The president heard Mr. P. C. Maccourt's appeal in behalf of Mrs. Parnell's financial troubles and kindly promised to give the matter his early attention. The president paid a high tribute to Mrs. Parnell's excellent qualities as a highly cultured and patriotic lady. Mr. Maccourt thanked the president for his courtesy. A bill in congress will likely be introduced to pension Mrs. Parnell.

The Cholera in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—There were thirty-three deaths from cholera at Marseilles. There are rumors of the existence of cholera in Paris, but the authorities frown them down. It appears to be still a very restricted epidemic.

AN AMERICAN VICTORY

A LITTLE RUSSO-AMERICAN WAR SPEEDILY ENDED.

One of the Cubs of the Russian Bear Taught a Deserved Lesson — Lord Randolph Churchill Makes His Debut With Success.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—There was a little Russo-American affair at the Grand hotel Wednesday night. Unlike the Anglo-Russian affair it was unattended by tedious diplomatic parleying, but it was begun and ended in one brief battle from which America emerged, as usual, victorious. A young sprig of Muscovite nobility, who is an attache of the Russian embassy in London, was dining in the ordinary of the Grand with a noisy party of friends, all of whom were rather overheated with wine. Upon entering the room at a quiet, well-bred, die-aged American gentleman, who was also dining in a small friend. The Russians began a tirade of abuse against the English, whom they called braggarts and cowards, and boasted that they would soon give them another lesson like that at Penjdeh. Then discovering from a remark made by the quiet gentleman at the other side of the table that he was an American, they diverted their attack to the American people, calling them a nation of parvenus, a pack of canaille, etc. The conversation was carried on in very loud tones and in French. The American made no remark to his companion in French to warn the Russians that he fully understood what they were saying, but the warning was unnecessary, for the torrent of vulgar abuse flowed on, the swaggering young attache being the most blatant and audacious in his insolence. The placid American arose without a word, seized an empty coffee cup by the neck and smote the building diplomat upon the head with a whack that resounded through the dining hall. The Russian attempted to his feet and began fumbling for his revolver, but the American proceeded to hurl plates and glasses at him with such force, rapidity and vulgar aim that the Russian was glad to retreat. One of two of his comrades seemed inclined to stand their ground, but the fire of the American ammunition was by no means exhausted and they all fled. The whole body of guests in the dining-room, most of whom were English men, hastily cleared the apartment, who calmly resumed his interrupted dinner and conversation. It is said that the young diplomat sent his friends to demand of the assault to Baron de Staal, and asked the ambassador to take official action to secure redress. The veteran ambassador is reported to have advised the attache to become more proficient in the manly art of self-defence before stirring up any more casual and placid looking Americans.

Lord Randolph Churchill made his official debut as secretary of state for India by presenting the listing budget to the house of commons. The summary of expenditure which he sent to the reporters' gallery before its delivery. There was a good deal of curiosity as to how this audacious young man would acquit himself in his new position, and in dealing with so prosaic and at the same time so weighty a question as the yearly finances of India. The general verdict is that the young secretary did well, and his speech has certainly created a good impression. Lord Randy is quickly learning the air and grace of an old cabinet minister. His manner was easy and sometimes even jaunty, but there was none of the impudent buffoonery of which he has been credited. He spoke for his two hours without reference to notes, and kept his audience pretty well awake. He showed a grasp of the Indian financial problem which astonished his critics, and some questions which he could not or would not answer he brushed aside with a jest that would have discredited even that past master of parliamentary fence, Gladstone.

The Times says that for his two months vacation M. de Giers, the Russian foreign minister, was accompanied to the station by Sir Edward Thornton, the British ambassador, and that they had a long talk, had a long, friendly and familiar chat, and at the station the Russian statesman warmly shook hands with the British representative. M. de Giers arrived at Berlin and was met by Count Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador to Germany.

A Boiler Explodes.

COSHOCTON, O., Aug. 7.—At 6 o'clock the large steamer boiler of the Karl foundry at this place exploded. The boiler, which lifted the boiler from its foundation and shot it through the air a distance of 120 feet, which it crashed through an adjoining building and landed in a second shed. Two men, Allen Keeh and J. J. Karl, were working at the engine, about eight feet from the boiler,

A SIAMESE BAND.

IT GIVES AN INTERESTING CONCERT IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

Novel Musical Instruments, Quaint Melody and Grave Performers—A Description of the Sweet but Monotonous Music.

[London News.]

The round of organ and piano-forte recitals which has continued without cessation during the past month in the music-room was broken the other day by the court band of the king of Siam, who, by that monarch's special permission, have visited the western world to fulfill an engagement at the Invention exhibition. This was their first appearance. On the opening of the doors there was a tremendous rush of people, speedily filling the room to overflowing. The Siamese musicians, like most of their fellow-countrymen abroad, wear ordinary European costume. For this special occasion their uniform was a blue cap with patent leather peak, a blue foreign jacket with brass buttons, a sash of gold, baggy breeches of free-and-easy cut, white stockings, and shoes. The house is courtly taken, but is nevertheless for concert purposes a superfluous article, seeing that the wearers squat upon the floor during their performances, with their legs tucked comfortably and completely under them.

The instruments accordingly lie low, being, in point of fact, what, without offense, might be termed "floorers." The audiences great stability at their instruments upon the platform for a quarter of an hour before the business began. Frequenters of the exhibition would recognize them as counterparts of the artistically-finished exhibits in the Siam section outside, underwhite awning of white and red stripes, with the white elephant stamped around the border. At each end stood a tun-bellied drum, richly inlaid with mother-of-pearl, but these were for ornament rather than use. It was not until the concert began that a clear idea could be formed of the several objects hailed by the seventeen performers from the court of Siam. Then what had appeared at a distance to be straight white rulers turned out to be Siamese flutes. The long wooden affairs, to which from their likeness to a guitar, standing on short legs, and studded along the backbone with a dozen bridges, became a three-stringed instrument, twanged with a bit of wood held in the musician's right hand. The boat-shaped thing proved to be a yielder of melodious sounds when the transverse strips of wood were struck by the hammers of the performer. Even the vessels that were not unlike spittoons musically responded to a knock. Although the mother-of-pearl drums were not used, liberal substitutes were provided. There were two or three varieties of modest neat imperfect stringed instruments, and the three pipes are blown at the end, though in other respects they are of the flute family.

The stock music of the court band is, however, reduced to its musical glasses principle, the mediums being silver hard wood or metal. The principal instruments are exquisitely inlaid with mother-of-pearl. The Siamese ambassador and lady arrived in time to hear the opening piece, described upon the programme as "The Malays of Lohbaluy," but the musical intimate knowledge of Lohbaluy, like the music would suggest that the good people who take their names from it are not given to it unpleasant combination of amiability and caprice, sweetness and calmness. A few minutes will elapse before the unaccustomed ear gets fairly into the swing of the Siamese style, but very soon it is apparent that the performers must be ranked mountains higher than the Japanese sound-torturers of last year. Spite of faint squeaks and whoops at odd moments, spite of wails and whines, twiddles and twirls, and semibreves that would puzzle a whole committee on the musical pitch, the Siamese music is on the whole pleasing as well as interesting. Sometimes it is even fine. It is always quaint, and cleverly rendered. The intelligent, imperturbable little people squatting on the carpet know their business well, and their manners and ability make them public favorites at once.

It should be remembered that while as a people the Siamese are passionately fond of music they have no notation, and some of the pieces heard the other day are said to have been handed down by ear from father to son for a couple of centuries. The performers are therefore not bothered with the orchestral scores. The conductor, in lieu of baton, wields a couple of miniature symbols, and sits in the centre of the front row position for lighting a match if any of the gear requires refast ning with melted wax. He also gives the signal for the start. His first man sits in the center of the front row, and invariably leads off with a few strokes upon his musical bars. The others plunge in vigorously, but in good order, and play in decent time and reasonable tune. Barbaric horrors there are none, nor catawauling, nor kicking drums and shrieks, such as the Flowery-landers produced in their midst at the previous exhibition. The music has at times just a suspicion of jig, reel, and strathspey about it, and the general effect of popsy-fact is strengthened by the abrupt termination of the pieces. Some time could be timed in them all, and it must be said that it was often needed. After an hour of the concert the music would nevertheless become somewhat monotonous to the masses.

The names of the pieces performed, rendered into English, were "The Brother," "Sweet Melody," "Dance of the Cambodians of Pnicat," with takhay solo, "The Sorrow Parting," "The Papa Affliction," and the Siamese national anthem; but the music was not so varied as the titles. Between the pieces was introduced the takhay, the many-bridged, three-stringed instrument on short legs sorrowful into the band), was enthusiastically encored, and the musicians were indeed what appeared throughout, though from the unbroken gravity of their demeanor they might not have understood the compliments paid. They had to respond to the encore by playing "God Save Queen," rendered by them curiously, but, considering the nature of the instruments, cleverly. The last man in appearance on the wooden strips, but the twitter of the primitive flutes was in one piece excellently done.

Fleas in Italy.

[Harper's Bazar.]

We were in Italy. The subject under discussion was—fleas. One traveler declared them thicker than raindrops; another pulled up his sleeve and declared himself in the first stage of small-pox. A third sat silent. Some one asked him if he also suffered from the pests. "Suffered from them!" he repeated; "had they been unanimous, they would have dragged me out of bed."

Girl Graduates.

[Exchange.]

A deliver in matrimonial statistics has discovered that out of nearly 600 graduates of a prominent college for young women less than 200 have secured husbands, the remaining two-thirds being hopelessly fixed in the single state.

Fate's Sum: The press is the watch-dog that guards the hen-house of our liberty and protects the clothes-line of our rights.

ANECDOTES OF CLAY.

TOLD BY A DETROITER WHO WAS WITH HIM IN '49.

The Great Kentuckian's Extraordinary Power with the Public—A Melodious Voice and Oratorical Gestures—A Striking Illustration.

[Detroit Free Press.]

"Henry Clay was one of the most fascinating men I ever met," said Norman J. Emmons. "Your speaking of Niagara Falls reminds me of the time I met him there, away back in '49. I was then pretty young in the profession, with no very great income, and Jos Clark's invitation to spend a few days at the falls was hailed by me with all the satisfaction in the world.

"Joe's father was Lot Clark, proprietor of the Cataract house, and the owner of a big slice of other Niagara Falls property. When I arrived there I found that among the personal guests of the older Clark were Henry Clay and his son's wife. You may imagine that to live in the house with the great Kentuckian, to be in his society daily and to be talked to by him, was a bonanza for me.

"What was Clay like? Well, it is a hard matter to describe him adequately, for words can never paint the exquisite charm of his manner. Before I had been with him long I understood his extraordinary power with the public, but it is impossible for me to analyze it. In stature he was very tall, over six feet; his bearing was erect, his face was thin and his nose was aquiline. Every movement was the perfection of grace, and with that he unconsciously united a commanding dignity that bespoke the innate greatness of the man.

"His voice! Ah, that was wonderful! I have never heard another like it—melodious, rich. Every tone was perfectly modulated, and it fell upon the ear with a sound sweeter than silver bells. His gestures—not the studied, oratorical gestures, but those which he used daily but unconsciously made in conversation—were hardly less expressive than his marvelous voice. You may think that I am drawing on my imagination or that I am over-enthusiastic; but it is a fact that in all my career I never met another man with such winning ways, such magnetism and charm as Clay's. He was impressive, too, even in his gallantry.

"I remember that one of the ladies at the Cataract house on that occasion was Miss Ellicit, daughter of Judge Ellicit, who presided over a large judicial district in Canada. She was a beautiful girl, not more than 17 or 18 years old—rather child nor woman. Her hair was raven black and worn in natural curls longer than any others I ever saw. She was tall, too, and superbly formed. Her education was remarkable and she attracted Mr. Clay's attention. He said to me one evening, pointing to Miss Ellicit, who is your friend, the young lady with the beautiful curls?

"That, Mr. Clay, is Miss Ellicit, of Canada," I replied. "I'll go fetch her."

"By no means, my dear boy. I'll go to her," was the gallant response; and taking my arm he escorted me to the spot where the lady stood, and was presented to her. Considering the fact that he was the lion of the hour, an old man full of honor, and the idol of thousands, this delicate attention bit of good breeding has always seemed to me worth remembering.

"A few days later I had an equally striking illustration of Mr. Clay's impressiveness. I had gone out early one morning to the falls, and while contemplating them I felt the approach of somebody. There was no sound, not even a shadow, to warn me; but I knew that some one was at hand. I did not chance my position nor look around, but presently I felt a hand upon my shoulder. I took no word was spoken for possibly ten seconds. Then Mr. Clay (for it was he) said simply: "Let us come to me with unceasing wonder and admiration."

"His voice, the solemn and majestic import of his words (as he uttered them), and the sudden rush of feeling which came over the presence and the sentiment evoked, made me appreciate the littleness of man and the greatness of God more than anything else in his life has done."

To Ascertain the Height of a Tree.

[Woods and Forest.]

Any person, however ill-informed, might easily get at the exact height of a tree when the sun shines or during bright moonlight by marking two lines on the ground, three feet apart, and then placing in the ground on the line nearest the sun a stick that shall "catch" exactly the feet out of the soil. When the end of the shadow of the stick exactly touches the furthest line, then also the shadow of the tree will be exactly in length the same number as its height. Of course, in such a case, the sun will be at an exact angle of 45 degrees.

Measurements of this character could be effected best in the summer, when the sun is powerful, has reached to a good height in the heavens, and when the trees are clothed with their long leaves, so as to cast a dense shade. To many to whom this idea may not have occurred it might be made known that a number of lines—down parry wise—may be taken at the height of prominent trees, and so to compare growth from year to year.

M. De Keroy's "Equipage."

[Gallignani's Messenger.]

Among the equipages at the Fete des Fleurs one not the least remarked was a low invalid's carriage drawn by two enormous sheep. The occupant and owner of this vehicle is M. de Keroy, a nephew and former secretary of Lamartine, and who, in his career, has distinguished himself as a soldier, traveler, journalist, and author. During the siege of Paris he went up in a balloon to carry dispatches, but was almost frozen to death, and only escaped with the loss of both his feet. He resides in Passy, and was a neighbor of Victor Hugo, who frequently stopped to caress the two sheep, and one New Year's day addressed to him the complimentary lines on his "team of muttons."

He Couldn't See.

[Texas Siftings.]

A gentleman who had once been a member of the Texas legislature was arrested in Houston for theft. Said the justice to the culprit: "You were not satisfied to eat a dinner at the man's restaurant without paying for it, but you must go with the castor and spoons beside." "That's so, your honor, but I took the castor and spoons from honest motives." "Honest motives!" "Yes, I wanted to pawn them, so I could raise money to pay for the dinner. See?" The justice somehow failed to see it.

Lunches at the Ascot.

[Chicago Times.]

Lunches at the Ascot races, eaten on the grass or under the rows, consist of "bread, butter, and a 'ard boiled egg" for a "threepence," or, more elaborate, the "periwinkle, 'ot 'ome grapes, pearls 'n pines," and as a sweet a package of acid drops.

The largest shaving ever made by a woodworking machine is forty-two inches wide, seventeen feet long, and of uniform thickness.

LATEST by WIRE and CABLE

THIS AFTERNOON.

The Afghans.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A strong warlike feeling is reported from the Afghan frontier. Though no collision between Afghans and Russians has yet occurred, the tension is great and an outbreak is possible at any moment.

It is said that an alliance, offensive and defensive, has been formed between England and China in view of war between the former power and Russia.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—A conference has been arranged between Prince Bismarck and M. de Giers, Prime Minister of Russia, to take place at Franzensbad, in Bohemia, in the latter part of August.

Dublin's Archbishop.

ROME, Aug. 7.—The new Archbishop of Dublin will go to the Engadine, for a short rest before returning to Ireland to assume his duties.

The Pope is indisposed. He has suspended audiences until the 16, inst.

Of Course.

BERLIN, August 7.—Dr. Junicke, of the German East African Society, has arrived in Berlin. He reports great acquisitions by the company in Zanzibar and the adjacent territory.

SOCIAL "DEAD BEATS."

HOWLING SWELLS WHO LIVE ON THEIR RICH ACQUAINTANCES.

They Find It Economical to Go into Society and Join a Swell Club—Subsisting on the Fat of the Land.

[New York Cor. New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

There are any number of young fellows who live apparently like the sons of millionaires on the small salaries they get for "clerking" in "some Wall street banking house. They are howling swells—and yet don't make enough money to pay for the clothes they wear. How do they do it, you ask. Why, they sponge on society. You can count almost on your fingers the few society people who are able to entertain elegantly—the rest are the entertained. To this class belong all the bowling swells (and their number is vast) who live on an income almost nominal compared to the show they make.

How can they afford it, you ask. How can they live as they do, go into society and belong to a swell club on a pittance? Because by going into society and belonging to a swell club, they actually economize. They thus get for nothing what would otherwise cost them tenfold their income. A "swell" can dress for the season on credit for a dress suit at a fashionable tailor's can live for almost nothing outside his club dues. He is invited to dinner parties during the season as a matter of course every week. Therefore he lives most of the time on the fat of the land for nothing. All the entertainers he makes in return is a guarantee that when he comes to them to be fed he will behave himself properly and make himself agreeable. By the same people he is again asked to the opera and the theatre. From his box seat he can look down upon the people for wealthier than he—perhaps one of the partners of the house which pays him his pittance of a salary.

His holiday in summer he divides between his friends' yachts and country places. A trifle more than he earns in a fortnight at Newport only his traveling expenses there and return. If he has a small income, and does not have to "clerk," so much the better, for he can spend on his rich society friends all summer instead, like the clerking swell, only choosing his holiday. It is in summer that the "clerking" swell derives the most benefit from his club—presupposing, of course, that he doesn't play cards and run the risk of being cleaned out in one night—for he can get him entertained for less than at any restaurant.

His club connection has, moreover, the general utility of enabling him to get credit. He can go to a fashionable tailor and dress far beyond his means, and yet keep the duns at bay by small payments on account. The same tactics can be employed with other trades-people. He can actually get along and be in good standing with tailors, haberdashers and florists by paying for about 10 per cent of what he purchases.

There is another class of howling swells, viz: Those who, on the strength of their prospects or appearance, simply check it, and contract debts which they never expect to pay, and rely for safety on our loose laws, which favor the debtor rather than the creditor. Such gentlemen—don't pay when he loses, and is sure to collect when he wins. He is usually lively and entertaining, abd his friends like him well enough to put up with his lack of pecuniary responsibility, and will lend him a couple of hundred even if they know that they will never see it again. They are simply paying him for amusing them. The ladies know nothing of his loose methods, and so his standing in society is not impaired.

Such are the two classes of howling swells with limited incomes. The latter, those who check it and never pay, are the dead beats of society; the former, though not quite dead beats, are not far removed from of being such. The 10 per cent. live almost entirely on the bounty of others, the genuine dead beats entirely. Both are the tramps of society, but instead of being put off with a crush and a scowl, they are welcomed with Terrapin a la Financiere and a smile. All the same they are tramps.

Advertising Their Trades.

[Texas Siftings.]

A young man in want of a shave recently went into a little barber shop in Harlem, sat down in a chair, leaned back, and waited for the artist to get his razor, lather out, when they fell upon an array of wonderfully decorated shaving-cups. On one was the picture of a hearse, flanked by upright coffins; on another was a dummy-engine standing on a section of the elevated road, and others displayed pictures of a milk wagon, a tombstone, a saw, or a trowel.

The barber explained that the hearse and coffin cup belonged to an undertaker with an eye to business who had got enough customers from his novel advertisement to pay his shaving bill for the next ten years. An engineer on the elevated road owned the cup with the dummy-engine on it. The other cups belonged to a milk-dealer, a stonecutter, a carpenter, and a bricklayer. The barber said he had an order for a cup from a neighboring shoemaker which would eclipse all the other cups. It would contain a tiny photograph of the shoemaker on a revolving disk, bearing his name and the legend, "Repairing neatly done."

Jersey's! Jersey's!

We have just opened a fine line of Ladies' Black Worsted Jerseys which we sell at 89c.

PARASOLS!

In Black Silk, Black Satin, Colored Satin and Children's Colored Satin, all at greatly reduced prices to close them out. At

Boehm's

7 WEST FRONT ST.

"CANDEE" ARCTICS

—WITH— DOUBLE THICK BALL.

Two Years TEST.

"CANDEE" Double Wear on the Sole. Double Thick Ball.

The "CANDEE" RUBBER CO. give a better Rubber than can be obtained elsewhere for the same money with their great improvement of the DOUBLE THICK BALL. The extra thickness of rubber right under the tread, gives DOUBLE WEAR.

Ask to see the "CANDEE" Double Thick Ball Rubbers in Boots, Arctics, Overshoes, Alaskas, &c.

A Common Sense Idea.

"CANDEE" Double Thick Ball.

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S. W. Wakefield,

ENGINEER,

PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.

Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by low pressure steam.

Agent for the Dunning and Excelsior Self Feeding Boiler.

Send for illustrated catalogue.

Repairing promptly done. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

OFFICE, 80 SOMERSET STREET.

My Reference is my Work.

A. SWALM,

Wall Paper,

No. 8 North Avenue,

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, or \$1 000 in advertising, can learn from it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every necessity. *Sent by mail for 10 cts. to do so by slight changes easily arranged by correspondence.* 340 editions have been issued. Sent, postpaid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (10 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Dry Goods

HOUSE

CORNER

Front and Somerset Streets.

Dry Goods, Notions and Hosiery.

POPE BROS.

TO The Public!

On and after July 26th, 22

BUTLER'S

Drug store will be closed

EVERY Sunday

Between the hours from

10 a. m.

To

4 p. m.

DIXON'S

ICE CREAM,

All Flavors.

Delivered to all Parts of the city Free of Charge.

Families, Hotels and Boarding Houses supplied by the quart or gallon.

Also First-Class Restaurant and Chop House.

35 WEST FRONT STREET.

I. S. MELBOURN,

Mason and Builder

PLAINFIELD, N. J

Residence—Force's Hotel. P. O. Box 296

Manufacturer of fine quality of

HARD BRICK,

SOMERSET STREET,

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A Specialty in Mason Building and Kalsomining. All orders will receive prompt attention. 6-11?.

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9 Park Avenue,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE

Optical Goods.

Repairing equal to New York houses, at Reduced Rates.

An old established store. Long practical experience.

Electric Fire Alarm

Electric Burglar Alarm, improved and sure! Electric Call Bells. Electric Gas Lighting

Electric Front Door Bells. Electric Servants Call Bells

Electric Thurmostat is connected with battery use also as a thermometer for out door temperature in your office, living apartment or conservatory, safely when the fire is going out, etc.

REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.

F. E. KINSMAN,

Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.,

145 Broadway—86 Liberty Street New York, also P. O. Box 1168, Plainfield, N. J.

FINE

Cabinet Photographs

FOR $2.75 PER DOZ.,

At THORN'S

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Family Clubs a Specialty

CRUSHED STONE

Is Now Furnished by

JOHN WILSON.

A good supply of stone it THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay *and soft stone* is mixed with it.

Orders can be sent through the post office, or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street, corner Washington Ave

In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash

JOHN H. FRENCH,

29 West Front St

The Bee Hive,

(a doors below Music Hall)

38 West Front St.

Mens Furnishing Department

FRENCH BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS,

We have a few of these goods which we are offering at 50 cts. This grade never has been sold less than 75c.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Laced Shirts (all colors) at 69c.

" " " better quality (grey) 85.

Better qualities at equally low prices. Colors—Blue, Brown, Garnet, Old Gold, Olive, Grey, White, etc.

Extra—A White Flannel Shirt with set of colored laces made of fine lamb's wool, regular price $2.25, but are now sold at the Bee Hive for $1.50. This shirt will suit the most fastidious.

Double breasted shirt, blue, all wool, 95c, $1, $1.25, $1.50.

Boys' bicycle, all wool, colors, 85c and $1.00.

" " waist, blue, 75c and $1.00. " " laces or button $1.20

We are still selling our celebrated "Prize" Dress Shirt for 69c unlaundried. Also a good shirt for 48c.

Canvas bags 10c, Japanese Parasols 9c, Palm Leaf Fan 1c.

THE "BEE HIVE,"

38 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

LOUIS CALLMAN.

Compton's PURE Philadelphia Ice Cream.

Parties, Weddings and Receptions served with individual Harlequin Brick. Ice Cream, Frozen Custard, Water Ices and Frozen Fruits delivered promptly, well packed in Ice.

COMPTON'S

CONFECTIONERY & BAKERY,

26 West Front St.

INEST QUALITY WASHINGTON VALLEY

PURE SPRING WATER

ICE

SIMPSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIALTY.

Families will see the propriety of using only Pure Spring Ice.

Orders received at John Walker's Bakery, also at 108 West Front Street, Plainfield, will receive prompt attention.

SIMPSON & CO.,

have a large lot of Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, and Maple trees for sale.

They are also prepared to supply Blooms or other with Scotch Mountain Quarry Stone, at the lowest prices

Grading and Contracting

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Cards, Bill heads, Hand Bills, Programmes, Posters, and

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS

Reasonable Prices,

at the

EVENING NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT

WEBSTER

In Sheep, Russia and Turkey Bindings.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary is supplied, at a small additional cost, with DENISON'S

PATENT REFERENCE INDEX.

"The greatest improvement in bookmaking that has been made in a hundred years."

THE STANDARD

GET THE BEST

Standard Authority in the U. S. Supreme Court. Recommended by the State Sup'ts of Schools in 36 States. Sold by all Booksellers. Sale 30 to 1 of any other series. Send for circular, Specimen Pages, etc.

Standard Authority in the U. S. Supreme Court. Recommended by the State Sup'ts of Schools in 36 States. Sold by all Booksellers. Sale 30 to 1 of any other series. Send for circular, Specimen Pages, etc.

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

$3.50 PER DOZEN

$3.50 PER DOZEN

$3.50 PER DOZEN

FOR CABINETS.

Hunt & Fisher

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

15 East Front street

Night Soil Removed. Cesspools Cleaned.

25 per cent Cheaper than by any other Process.

By the use of

Harris' Cleaning Apparatus,

The only one of the kind in the city

Which is so constructed that it is used in day time and so small is perceptible during the operation.

Orders left at my residence, No. 22 Somerset st., addressed to P. O. Box 256, Plainfield, N. J., will receive prompt attention. Telephone Call, No. 47.

JOHN BROWN

G. F. & C. E. Brown,

Wall Paper

WINDOW SHADES

of all grades.

INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

221 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK.

GEO. F. BROWN,

P. O. Box 1022, Plainfield, N. J.

H. S. BARNES.

17 and 19 Front Street, East,

WALL PAPERS,

Philadelphia and New York Designs.

ATLAS MIXED PAINTS.

$1.75 Per Gallon, Warranted Satisfactory

BRAGDON'S LUSTRA PAINTS.

POOR MAN'S DYES.

Neat and Handy.

Artist's Materials, etc.

5 Per Cent Discount for Cash.

F. A. Pope's,

(Successor to M. VERMEULE.)

For Spring Hats,

CAPS, GLOVES

TRUNKS and VALISES,

Call and Examine the Elegant Stock at

NO 5 WEST FRONT ST

OPPOSITION.

JONES & CO.,

Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co

For cleaning and disinfecting cesspools, and privy vaults. Thorough and sanitary work guaranteed. Dead and injured animals removed in a substance. Leave orders with D. W. Lutell, C. Hayhurst, Addis and Hansard, practical plumbers, or address Jones and Co., P. O. Box 1410, Plainfield.

JOSEPH T. VAIL

REAL ESTATE

AND

Fire Insurance.

LOANS NEGOTIATED.

Office Opposite Railroad Station.

RESIDENCE NO. 62 E. SIXTH ST.

Dealer in

BLUE STONE FLAGGING.

P. O. Box 838.

Joseph A. Patterson,

FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

The Largest and Best Selected Stock of

FINE SEGARS,

Tobaccos, Pipes and Smokers' Articles

IN THE STATE.

Sole Agent for the Celebrated

"BLACK PRINCE,"

Plum and West India Segars

The Trade Supplied at the Lowest Rates.

PURE Candies,

DELICIOUS

ICE CREAM,

Sold at Saloon Parlors of

B. T. BARNES,

4 East Front Street.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

WOOLSTON & BUCKLE,

25 North Avenue,

Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators.

Raised Flock, Bronzes Velvets, Leather Papers, Linettes, Wallens,

And all the New Novelties in Decorations.

PICTURES, MOULDINGS, MOORS, ETC.,

Also a large and complete stock of Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, and Painters' Supplies.

WHITE LEAD AT WHOLESALE.

WOOLSTON & BUCKLE,

P. O. 76.

WHAT RECOMPENSE?

[Boston Transcript.]

He might have sung a song the world should hear,
Whose clarion notes had rung so loud and clear
That men had listened and been made
The better for the fray,
The music and cares of every day;
Stronger to bear the heavy burdens laid
By life on toilers in the cities weary;
But fate said nay!

She might have had the right to say, "My own,
The joy of being loved she might have known;
Had wrapped around her as a shield
From every slanting thing, poison and dart
Of envy, hatred or malicious art,
The mantle of a love that would not yield
To any foe, but die to save her heart;
But fate said nay!

She wept her vanished hopes, yet sweeter
The path of self-denial that leads up to God.
He did his work in the small sphere
That God had given him and labored well.
The future world alone can tell
What recompense should come to those
Bow meekly, and work on, nor curse the knee!
That sounds fate's nay!

THE PARIS ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The French Capital to Have an Artificial Sun—The Project.

[Paris Letter.]

Paris is to have a new and artificial sun; or at least such is the proposition. It is not, the Col. Ingraham's brick moon, to revolve for the benefit of mankind in general, but its glory is to be monopolized by the giddy and brilliant city. One M. Bourdais has worked out all the details of the scheme, and he will before the Society of Civil Engineers his plans for approval and for criticism.

The project reduced to its lowest terms, is to place upon a column 330 metres in height (a little less than 1,000 feet) an electric light of unprecedented magnitude. The particulars of the construction of this modern tower of Babel have been very minutely worked out, and the plans show at least great ingenuity. The structure would be cylindrical, the architect having after careful study concluded this form to be most stable. It would consist of a base 100 feet in height, in which would be established a permanent museum of electricity. Above this would rise a six-story column surmounted by a roof forming a promenade, and capable of accomodating 2,000 persons. The central granite core, sixty feet in diameter, would be surrounded with an ornamental framework of iron and covered with copper. This would be divided into six stories, each containing sixteen rooms sixteen feet in height and fifty feet square, designed for aerotherapic treatments. Patients could come here to find a purity of air that is usually met with only on mountains. The central core would be hollow, so as to permit of all sorts of scientific experiments being tried.

The combination of museums, scientific stations, health resorts, and so on, would also be enough to entitle M. Bourdais' column to rank as the chief wonder of the world. But all this, inhabitants to the great sun which should blaze on high, and flood with a radiance only less absolute than daylight, the entire city. The enormous electric lamp, of which the mechanism has been carefully and scientifically studied by one of the most prominent firms of electricians in Europe, will have an intensity equal to that of 2,000,000 Carcel burners; and if that does not illuminate the city the Society of Engineers think the problem of lighting may as well be given up.

Of course there is a statue in the plan, the figure in this case to represent the Genius of Science, which will be of sufficient size to make the entire structure 1,180 feet high.

What will be the result of so tremendous a location of electricity has not so far as we are able to learn, been studied out. It would be unfortunate if the grand tower after it was completed became a storm center of such magnitude that the climate of Paris should become worse than that of London and the beams of the artificial sun should be perpetually obscured by black and lightning pointing clouds.

Concerning Calico.

[Lowell (Mass.) Courier.]

There is no sentiment—at least there is no patriotic sentiment—in fashion or in trade. If printed cotton cloth of fashion print cloth mills must go out of fashion too. And the manufacturer who wants to keep afloat must do as the politician often does—change his principles as fast as the public does. But there is a deeper and more reconcilite cause for even the calico depression than a change of fashion. The brands of business in every quarter of the globe is suffering from a similar disease. It comes and goes as mysteriously as rheumatism. Bye and-by it will disappear, and we shall wonder where it has gone to, as we now wonder where it comes from.

There is besides a very practical reason why more calico is not worn—the women say it does not pay to buy it. The quality is not what it was years ago. A general notion is spread over more yards of cloth, making it thinner and less durable. Much of the calico in the market is not worth making up, and hence is neglected. If there was a general agreement among manufacturers to produce a better grade of goods, there is no doubt that calico dresses would replace many of other materials.

The Artist's Model at Home.

[News Letter.]

The model, as Theophile Gautier described her in his "Souvenirs," exists no longer, whether male or female. "Here and there," he says "may be seen some strange individual, studiously affectedly stroking his magnificent beard, like that of the 'Moses' of Michael Angelo. Admire me, he seems to say, I am sculptor, the Doge of Venice, Peter the Hermit, or Jupiter Olympus. He has no dignity. And then the woman of the Hebrew and Asiatic type, whose best disdains the artist's gaze, and who stop with evident delight before their own counterfeits, proud of having contributed to the realization of the painter's ideal." And let it not be thought that none of these men and women claimed a share of the execution on the principle of the villager who threw the helmet of the organ. Paul Baudry, the eminent painter of the frescoes of the Grand Opera house, once told me the story of a certain Berthe Martinez, who sat for him many years ago, and who is to-day a polished out not only the shortcomings of the preliminary sketch, but suggested additions, "which," said the artist, "nearly always turned out correct."

Peculiar Customs.

[Foreign Letter.]

Among the many peculiar customs in Corea is that of preserving yellow serpents immersed in wine-jars for several years and using the "preserve" as a cure for invalids, after all the bones and flesh of the serpents have been dissolved in the wine. Another custom is that when a case of small-pox occurs the people in the neighborhood are prohibited from butchering animals.

Pooh's Sun: Justice is the scapegoat with which we wash the flannel shirt of wrong.

SOCIAL ADVERTISING.

THE WAY REPUTATION AND MONEY ARE MADE IN NEW YORK.

How Society May be Used for Private Advantage—The Process Described. Instances in Music, Art and Literature.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, July 29.—Society as an advertising medium is comparatively little thought of outside of New York; but here it is regarded as second to none by those who have something to advertise. It even advertises itself through its individual members, and by those who understand its peculiarities and eccentricities, it can be manipulated with extraordinary effect.

"Society in New York is so dreadfully mixed," say those who are not in it. So it is. But is there a community in the world where society is defined as it is by Webster—is limited? The more mixed it is, too, the wider and more varied are its relations and sympathies, and the better it is suited to advertising purposes.

Get society interested in your undertaking, let it be scientific, literary, artistic, philanthropic or what not, and you can afford to cut your so much-in-dire advertising down to a minimum quantity. Dilettanteism is a social fad, and the love of patronizing, or the thought that it is patronizing, is dear to society's heart, if society may be supposed to have such an organ. It is ever ready willing to be used—or at least it can be used—to advertise novelties of many kinds, provided it can be made to appear to confer a voluntary benefit upon the novelty.

A young singer wishes to make a *début* upon the concert stage. Does he engage assistants, take a hall, waste his probably slender substance in lavish newspaper advertising? Not if he understands his time and place. He quietly drops into the circle of acquaintance and if within it he counts no great social magnate, he is almost certain to know somebody who does know a great social magnate, and to his friend makes known his desire to sing upon occasion of the said magnate's next "At Home." Now, the friend very likely is aware that the G. S. M. is bored to death in the effort to find something new to entertain her numerous and frequent guests with. Partly through a good-natured willingness to help the humble aspirant, and partly through a still greater willingness to put the Magnate under a certain obligation, the friend suggests to the Magnate that Mr. J. or Miss B. is a charming singer or a delightful player, who has never appeared in public, although distinguished managers have besieged them to do so; but that it is barely possible that he or she might be induced to perform upon a strictly private occasion in the drawing-room of the Great Social Magnate. The Magnate, caught by the notion of presenting a genuine novelty, begs the intermediary friend to convey a cordial invitation to the artist to attend her next reception. It is then artfully given out that the Magnate's dear five hundred friends will be treated to the music of the spheres by the new genius, whom the Magnate has nobly rescued from obscurity. The Magnate is a power in more ways than one; she is known to be a patron, and is pronounced to be a judge of Art. She is comprehensive A. It is safe and advisable to admire whatever she offers.

The evening comes; the musician does his best; the Magnate thanks him effusively; the guests croon and shout with complaisance more or less sincere, if not appreciative; and two or three, emboldened by the Magnate's example, by him to perform at their houses. The next day the society journals, and the daily journals with a society column—alas, that those who have none are the rare exception!—mention with high praise Mr. J.'s *début* at Mrs. Magnate's elegant entertainment. The curiosity of other social sets is aroused, and when they learn that the musician will appear at some other private house they make an effort to get invited to hear him. Mrs. Magnate and her set having, so to speak, set their social seal upon him, are bound to sustain him; and by the time the season is waning he has become the fashion, if not the rage. Then he may venture with safety a public appearance; for though the newspaper critics may rave and howl about him, and assert with their professional omniscience that he has neither musical ability nor artistic understanding, his fashionable friends will flock the more resolutely to the box office, declaring the press opinions dictated by personal prejudice, if not by genuine malice. The musician's success is complete, and it is brought about, not by merit, of which he may have much, or by neat advertisements on the inside of the great quarto dailies, with an occasional paragraph in the "Musical Notes" column; but simply and purely by judicious pulling of social strings, so that the social puppets that are sure to dance for somebody shall dance for him.

Private views of public picture exhibitions have long been a favorite means of using social influence for professional benefit. Nearly all the art societies have some kind of an entertainment before their shows open to the paying public, to which are invited not only influential members of the press, but, in far greater numbers, influential members of society, especially those who are known to buy pictures or be likely, from the liberality of their means, to buy pictures. Of course, the invited feel flattered in being singled out by invitation from the herd who pay for the same privilege. They attend the receptions, meet the exhibiting artists and many of their friends, have a very pleasant time socially, catch a few glimpses of the pictures, and go away to spread, with the enthusiasm born of the occasion, a good report of the painters' work. The private viewing has of late been employed by individual artists in connection with their own work. An artist finishes an important picture, and, desiring to give it a "good send off," issues cards of invitation to a private view to all the prominent persons he knows, or hears of—for personal acquaintance is by no means necessary to warrant an invitation to a studio. The studio is beautifully decorated for the day, and draperies, bric-a-brac, the artist's musical pictures are all brought into requisition. If he be prosperous a little music hidden behind a sumptuous screen, and some very delicate refreshments are added. Flowers wisely, but not too lavishly disposed surrounding everything. The visitors are delighted. So many of them as artist's studio is a kind of border land of Bohemia, through which passes the fascinating, because unknown, way from conventionalism to naturalism. They vastly enjoy themselves, and depart with the fixed belief that the picture they have been asked to inspect is excellent, because they have had a good time. This isn't their expressed logic, but it is the logical result of their good feeling. They praise the picture, the painter, the studio; they cordially advise their friends to go there, and, ten to one, the picture itself is, by some means, disposed of before it has left its original easel.

Literary wares, also, may be greatly helped by social advertising. It becomes known—how, nobody ever exactly understands—that such and such a writer might be prevailed upon to deliver a course of lectures upon some interesting topic in private drawing-rooms. Drawing-room lectures being among the most prevalent of fashionable fancies, almost immediately some lady desires to have the course of lectures in her parlors. She canvasses her visiting list; checks the names of those likely to take tickets; begins a round of calls, casually mentioning the proposed course, and that a few tickets remain unsold; and in a short time, if the lecturer be a person of reputation, the tickets are all eagerly taken at from $3 to $5 the course, without a single word of newspaper advertising. A course of lectures, given by a visiting Englishman early in the winter, was so great a financial success that the tickets sold before the lectures began at a premium equal to the original price.

If it is quietly given out in society that the forthcoming novel of the clever young story writer, John Johnson, is founded upon certain well-known incidents in the lives of leading society people, or that certain of its characters are to be taken by well known readily recognized, the first edition will be exhausted almost before it reaches the booksellers' counters, and long before the critics have had a chance to make or mar its success. The probability is that the story is a good one, though the supposed portraits are as difficult to distinguish as most painted ones; but society, delighted with the idea of seeing its neighbor pilloried in print, buys the volume freely, and fancies it finds what it seeks within it.

Personal popularity in society is one of the most advantageous methods of literary and artistic advertising. It would be easy to name a dozen of the most prominent of the younger literary folk, who, though possessing marked ability, have won far more of their fame by their tactful tongues and agreeable manners than by the nimbleness of their pens, or the multiplicity of their publications. Personally, they are so charming that those they meet are inspired with an interest in their work, which years of anonymous composition or the abstraction of a name without an identity would not create.

The eye when an artist in any line could wisely shut himself up, and be dismal, distant, yes, even dirty—if the expression may be pardoned—are long since past. In America, and especially in the metropolis, society has become a power which, however much you may privately scorn it, you must recognize. It is often really sincere when it seems shallowest, and its impulses are not seldom kindly, even when thoughtlessly expressed. Like fire it is a good servant, but a bad master, and like fire, too, it is apt to consume that which is wholly committed to its keeping.

MARGARET ANTHON.

THE ALTAR OF ST. MARK'S.

[Oriental.]

Where rise the matchless walls of fair St. Mark's,
In Venice, city which seas adore,
The bones of that great saint were known to rest,
But in what spot no man remembered more;
Such peerless knowledge time had washed away,
Nor doge nor priest could point the penitent,
Who sought the sacred relic to the spot,
However good might be the soul's intent.

A trial this to all the people there,
For saint and sinner there alike desired
To kneel before the shrine, and pardon bear so
The blessing to which all alike aspired.
And so the doge proclaimed a solemn fast,
And all the people kept it many days,
Then at the great cathedral's altar vast
They knelt with one accord in prayer and praise.

As the last note of supplication died
The Altar of the Cross in silence swayed,
The marbles fell, and then disclosed there
The chest of bronze in which the saint was laid.

All sick were healed, all sinful souls were shrived,
And every man who knelt that day was blest
By the peculiar blessing he had sought,
And then once more the good saint took his rest.

So say the annals of the ancient church,
And so the people tell you to this day;
We of this faithless time may scornful smile,
But evermore such simple legends stay.
Where history is lost tradition stands,
And who shall say no great truth in it hides;
A lie will perish, but some form of truth
Is ever living, lived with long abides.

And whether that old Altar of St. Mark's
Its fair veined marbles rent upon that day
And blest the kneeling crowds, and whether still
He spreads a blessing when the faithful pray,
We do not care to ask; enough to know
That every soul in bitter need still cries
Unto the God of blessing, and still sees
The Altar of the Cross upon its skies.

HATTIE TYNG GRISWOLD.

COLUMBUS, Wis., July 29.

There is no man in American history who at first sight seems to have owed more to native ability and less to the fostering of circumstance than Abraham Lincoln. And yet, if Froebel's theory of education be well founded, the apparently hard and narrow circumstances of his youth were well fitted to develop that kind of practical intellectual ability which finds a field in statesmanship. The "Life of Washington" to be borrowed from a neighbor, and perhaps thrust it one night between the logs of the cabin, that it might be at hand as soon as there was light to read by, he awoke to find it soaked through and through by rain. Having no money, he offered to work out the value of the injured volume, and, by pulling corn three days, finally became its owner. For many years his thirst for knowledge and to be stinted under like difficulties, and these early deficiencies compelled him to train his powers of mind to a strength and grasp that is rapidly from the printed page to his own mind. He read law in the intervals of hard work with the ax or plow, and he studied Euclid, and Shakespeare and Lucius when traveling the circuit as a lawyer.

RAMONETTI'S
CELEBRATED
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Ice Cream & Water Ices,
of all Choice Fruit Flavors.

FANCY PUDDING a Specialty.

A Large Variety of
Individual Ice Cream Imitations.

ICE CREAM
For Wedding Parties, Church Fairs, Excursions, Festivals, etc., at a great reduction in prices. Also first-class Restaurant at

RAMONETTI'S
24 North Ave.,
Telephone, No. 30. 5-19-12

CITY MILLS,
Somerset Street
Near Front, Plainfield, N.J.

FRENCH BROS
Merchant Millers,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CHOICE Brands of
New Process Pastry and Family
FLOUR
EVER-READY PREPARED
Flour and Indian Meal,
Hominy, Oat-meal,
Wheat and Rye Bran.
All kinds of Feed for Horses, Cattle and Poultry.
BALED HAY AND STRAW
Corn, Oats, Wheat, Buckwheat, Barley, Wheat and Rye Bran, Corn Meal, Screenings, Cracked Corn, Bone Meal, Oil Cake Meal Ground Oyster Shell Cracked Bone,
GOODS ETC. DELIVERED

Grant's Memoirs.

The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1885.

This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Thorne of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's book, in the counties of Dunellen, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, in Union county, without any restrictions and that orders taken by anybody else in the above mentioned townships, for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders by us, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filled. And.

Chas. L. Webster and Co.
F. J. Hall, Manager.

Immense Reduction
IN PRICES OF
HATS and TRUNKS
AT
U. B. CRANE
PRACTICAL HATTER.
12 PARK AVENUE.
And dealer in Trunks, Bags, Umbrellas etc. Also Trunks and Umbrellas repaired.
CHARGES LOW.

10 Per Cent.
REDUCTION
ON EVERY ARTICLE OF
Summer Wear
FOR THE NEXT
Thirty Days
AT
SCHWED Bros.,
Leading Plainfield Clothiers.
No. 7 E. Front St.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

E. C MULFORD
Real Estate Broker and Fire Insurance.
Office 35 and 37. Opp. R. R. Station,
Plainfield, N. J.
REPRESENTING
The North America Insurance Co. of Phila.,
Phenix Assurance Co., of London.
P. O. Box 11.
RESIDENCE, NO. 69 EAST FIFTH STREET,
Office Hours, 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m

JUST OPENED!
Retail *Department*
At 8 West Front St., of
CAMPBELL'S
Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
For the Sale of all kinds of
Foot Wear For Ladies, Misses and Children. For Men, Boys' and Youths.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to order, either hand or machine made. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

DON A. GAYLORD
Dealer in
LUMBER!
MASONS' MATERIALS
And
COAL.
Also keep in stock choice quality of
Cannel Coal.
Madison Avenue,
And
C. R. R.
Telephone Call 89.

CARNEY BROS.
No. 11 Somerset Street.
TINNERS,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters.

All kinds of Stoves, Ranges, etc., properly put up and guaranteed.
Stoves Stored.
All kinds of tinware made to order. Come and see our Oil Stoves. Something new. Coal fitting as cheap as good work can be done.
Sanitary Plumbing.
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.
Reference our work in Plainfield.

LAING'S HOTEL.
J. B. Miller and Bro., Prop.
Front St., Opposite Madison Ave.,
Plainfield, N. J.
A First-Class Family Resort.
Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates

Photography No. 3 and 5 E. Front St.
Instantaneous Old Pictures Taken of Adults and Children.
Pictures Copied and Enlarged;
Crayon, Water Color and Oil Work.
Lowest Rates consistent with First-Class Work.
F. C. LANGHORNE, Photographer

23 1-2 W. Front
MORALLER BROS.,
JEWELERS
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
French and American Watches and Clock repaired.

MILLINERY.
CORRECT STYLES.
MRS. BROOKE'S,
Formerly with Madame Rutens, of London, England.
66 EAST FRONT STREET.

FRANK DAY,
(Successors to R. & J. Coleman.
LIVERY STABLE
North Avenue
Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.
Carriages to Meet all Trains.
Family Riding a Specialty

GO TO **Green & Co.**
FOR BARGAINS!
A FINE Parlor Suite - $38.50
Seven Pieces.
SOLID Ash Chamber Suite $26
Eight Pieces.
OAK OR WALNUT Extension Table - $6
A GOOD Lounge for - - $7

Headquarters for
VOEHL'S
Bread, Cake, Pies, Pastry, etc
15 West Front Street,
Confectionery of all Kinds.
Having bought out the business of A. Warnock, call the attention of my patrons to my stock of all varieties of first class Cake Pies, Bread, etc.
NEW ENGLAND BREAD A SPECIALTY.
The old stand at 66 Somerset street, will be in charge of my son. Thankful for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.
JACOB VOEHL,
Successor to A. Warnock, No. 15 West Front street Plainfield, New Jersey. 6-12-12.

Wm. A. Woodruff
Represents the following first-class insurance
Fire Association of Philadelphia, LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, WESTCHESTER, of New York, Norwich Union of England, North British Mercantile, of England, The Northern, of England, The Queen, of England. The Merchants, of Newark, The Washington Life, of New York, and other equally good companies, and *procures insurance at BEST RATES,* has
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security, and has bargains in
Real Estate.
OFFICE Berry's Building corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence 41 East Second street.

FOR BARGAINS
IN NEW AND
SECOND-HAND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
AND FOR
First Class Cabinet Work
AND
UPHOLSTERING
CALL AT THE STORE OF
J. S. Powlison
43 West Front Street.

Hotel Netherwood.
Netherwood Heights
One of the most Healthful, Comfortable and Accessible Inland Summer Resorts in the Country.
S. V. Woodruff, Proprietor.

CAREY'S
Furniture Express,
LARGE
JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.
Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

PARK HOUSE.
Park Avenue Corner of Eighth Street,
Plainfield, N. J.
Having been newly renovated and placed in the best sanitary condition, with spring water in every room as a first-class Summer and Winter resort for Families and Transient.
We, the patrons and guests of the Park House, take pleasure in recommending it under the present management, as cleanly and healthful, properly kept in all its appointments, and as a first-class family hotel.
Wm. L. Jones, Henry J. Taylor,
Jas. L. Fisher, H. M. Colligan,
Leon Floreston, Hugh Hastings.
J. A. HOPKINS Prop.

FORD & STILES
Funeral Directors
and
PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.
Office, warerooms and residence No. 14 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call, 22

A. W. RAND,
24 W. FRONT ST.
Books, Stationary and Music.
Croquet and Tennis. Special—Just received a small lot of good letter paper which we are selling at the low price of ten cents per box.

Business Cards.

Laine, the Hair Cutter,
79 West Front street.
[up stairs] Shaving, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, etc., in first-class style. Particular attention paid to hair cutting and shampooing for
Ladies & Children.

Mrs. A. Corwin,
Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets,
Feathers, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc. Plain stitching and Dressmaking. 19 East Front street.

William Claassen,
Shaving and Hair Cutting
No. 5 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

H. N. Spencer, 60 Somerset street,
Grocer & Seedsman,
Fine butter, cheese, teas, coffees, and specialties. Fall assortment seeds, choice celery, cabbage and pepper plants.

J. Manning, Residence, Evans
P. O. Box 102.
Carpenter & Builder,
20 years established. Repairing promptly attended to. Shop

Frank Jones,
Borden's Condensed Milk,
P. O. Box, 777, Plainfield, N. J.

Dress Cutting, Room 28 Opera House building, entrance between Cronin's and Dempsey's. Hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p.m. Ladies can have their measures taken and made at
Perfect Fitting Lining Cut
and basted waist and sleeve, over which they can try on. Also dress cutting with entire success by Tailor system. Material furnished. Also paper patterns.

TenEyck's Meat Market,
Fruits and Vegetables in season. 27 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Spicer & Hubbard, Madison avenue
Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors,
Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds.

Somerset House,
Permanent & Transient Board,
at Fair Haven. First-class stables and sheds attached. Meals at all reasonable hours. Corner of Somerset and Emily streets.

I. L. McVoy, Bridge Mills,
Corn Planter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work with Force and Lift Pumps. After 20 years' trial I feel confident of executing all work entrusted to my care with satisfaction. Office No. 8 Park avenue, near Front street. Shop 24 East Front. 1-28-12

T. E. Morgans,
Newsdealer, Books, Stationery
and Music, 17 1-2 Front street.

Rudolph Laurent, 7 Somerset St., Practical
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
Repairing of French and American clocks, fine watches and Jewelry a specialty.

Mrs. L. Adams, 42 West Front street
Fashionable Milliner & Dressmaker
Mourning Goods a Specialty. Novelties in Evening Bonnets. Late of Mlle. Donne of 949 Broadway, N. Y.

Farmer's Hotel, Somerset street, near Front,
Boarding, Permanent or Transient
Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Blume, Prop.

J. W. and H. Coddington,
P. O. box 256 Plainfield, N. J. Painters, restaurants, saloons, butchers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates with
Clear Spring Water Ice,
Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain.

Notice.
Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults,
thoroughly cleaned at 25 per cent cheaper than ever before. New ones built and old ones repaired. Scalding, grinding and cleaning of all kinds done guaranteed. Orders by mail to box 1424 promptly attended to. John Barry, 3 Chatham street, next to Arnold's grocery.

James Q. Miles, No. 21
Artist Sign Writer and State Agent for
Adamant Letters & Numerals,
For signs on Glass, Wood, Stone or Metals. Sign Boards, Shields, Transparencies, Banners, &c., in any shape, made in the shop.

R. A. Ross, Stoney Place,
Informs carpenters and builders that he has taken charge of the North Plainfield Moulding and Planing Mill, and can furnish
Mouldings Sashes, Doors,
Blinds and all Kinds of Scroll and Turned Work at Reasonable Prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Closed Saturdays.)

E. B. Maynard, Force's Hotel,
Plainfield, N. J. Specialty
Shaving & Hair Cutting
Four first class artists in attendance. Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting and Shampooing a specialty. Branch—74 Somerset street, North Plainfield.

Six Barrels of
Kindling Wood for One Dollar,
At George Demuth's Kindling Wood Establishment, Somerset street. 6-24-tf

John Wolf, P. R. C. P. O. Box 300
Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults
dug and cleaned at reasonable prices.

J. A. Blatz, Proprietor,
Blatz's Hotel,
Somerset street, near Greenbrook Road, North Plainfield. Under his personal supervision. Commercial, convenient and healthful. Good accommodations.

Jules Boutes, UPTOWN PARIS
Ladies' Hair Dresser,
Hair Goods at New York Prices. Manufacturer and Dealer in Hair Goods. Shampooing a specialty. Branch—74 Somerset street, North Plainfield.

Milk Dairy,
Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily,
Address D. S. Coles, P. O. Box 720, Plainfield.

M. Powers,
Kindling Wood,
12 Large Barrels for two dollars. Wood for open grates a specialty. Guaranteed the best wood in the city. 80 Manning avenue, P. O. Box 139.

Naylor and Smalley,
Carpenters and Builders,
Plainfield, N. J. Estimates Furnished.

Emmons Bros.,
Masons and Builders,
Orchard Place, near Front street. Jobbing promptly attended to. P. O. Box 390.

P. P. VanArsdale,
Pianos and Organs.
For Sale or To Let. Pianos and organs Tuned and Repaired. 54 E. Front St.

Smalley Brothers, North avenue,
Meat Market,
Orders delivered in all parts of the city.

Isaac Brokaw,
Real Estate and Insurance.
Houses rented and collections made. Agent for the Hanover and Jersey City Fire Insurance Co's. Also Germania Insurance Co's of N. Y. 103 Door street, North Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. No. 60 — PLAINFIELD, N. J., MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1885. — Price Two Cents.

Special Notices.

FOR SALE — For the want of use, at great bargains. "Apply at the office of Edward C. Mitchell, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite depot Plainfield, N. J.

LADY residing in Plainfield, consisting of handsome bloaded bay mare, 9 years old, we ranned wound, and one road wagon, will dispose of the lady present owner for past four years, is a stylish, spirited and fine driver, not afraid of cars nor anything and is in every way thoroughly safe; will be taken on trial if desired. Reason for selling, health not good. Apply to Chas. H. Hand, 5 Cooper Block, Park place, Plainfield. 7-29-3t

BUILDING LOT — Corner lot, 100 feet deep by 50 feet wide, situated on La Grande Ave., west of Woodland Ave. Desirable residence or other side of it. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mitchell, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield depot. 7-31-tf

TWO NEW HOUSES for sale at a bargain or will exchange. Also one building lot forty feet front. Enquire of Chas. H. Hand, corner Fifth and Liberty street. 7-20-3t

BUSINESS FOR SALE. — Or Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1, care Plainfield. 6-29-tf

THE REFORM CLUB HALL, with seating capacity for eight hundred, with convenient anterooms, is rented for meetings, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or readings.

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE in complete order. Lot 100x66 feet, with a good large excellent location; seven minutes from depot. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Issac Brokaw, 11 Dunellen street. 8-3-3t

THE SAFE GUARD — Against Cholera and infectious diseases is to spray with Dr. Tilney's Chemical Fluid, Non-Poisonous Disinfectant. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by over leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which eat holes in clothing, etc. No acid in Tilney's. Factory, cor. Front and New streets, Plainfield. 8-3-3t

FARM FOR SALE. — Cheap, 110 acres. Well watered. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 14 East Front street. 8-11-tf

EGGS FOR HATCHING — Of Guaranteed Pure Name. Thoroughbred Light Brahmas, White leghorns, Buff Cochins, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, and Rosecomb Ducks. Williams, Hawkins, Knapp, Strains. Eggs $2.50 for 13 for 26 for 50. Address I. S. Bonnell, Post Office, Plainfield.

Cent-a-word Corner

IF YOU WANT — A good lot in front of Gen Grant on the Rae Relief picture in Shaw's Drug Store, promises to the finest view from your door. Mr. H. A. Thorne is the agent. Price $10.00. 10-3

A GENTLEMAN, wife, and two daughters (10 and 8 years) desire board in private family where they can have home comforts. Address giving full particulars, terms, etc., Zeno, this office.

WANTED — Copies of Harper's Weekly for Mr. Pleasant School. Apply to R. C. Potter, D. C., Box 1000, Plainfield. 10-3

WANTED — A girl for general housework. Must be a good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer. City reference required. Mrs. A. E. Hall, Franklin Place.

FOR SALE — Buggy, cut-under Rockaway and surry. A. W. Haviland, North Plainfield. 1 & 2

YOUNG MAN of experience wants situation as coachman or gardener, is handy with tools. Good reference. Address, Faithful, care of EVENING NEWS.

SUMMER BOARD — House beautifully situated on Manasquan Inlet. Still water and surf bathing, boating and fishing. Terms moderate. Unexceptional references given. Address Asbury B. Pearce, West Point Pleasant, New Jersey.

CHOICE CORNER LOT — 150 feet on Madison Avenue by about 100 feet on Ninth street, between Irving and Berrien. Apply to Edward C. Mitford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite station Plainfield, N. J. 7-29-tf

LOST — In the post office near the stamp window, July 28, 1885, a sum of money. A suitable reward will be given on returning it to 13 Crescent avenue. 9-3

PASTURE for horses and cattle, single and water, at 16 East Front street. 8-6-tf

FOR SALE — A No. 1 concert grand piano for sale at H. Carey's, 45 West Front street. Will be sold very low. 8-26-tf

Professional Cards.

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN — Homeopathist and Electrician. Corner Second and Washington street. Office hours 9 a. m. to 12 and 2 to 4 p. m. Specialty, Diseases of Children.

JACKSON & CODDINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CHAS. A. MARSH, Counsellor-at-Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor in Chancery, Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN, Counsellors-at-Law, Stillman's Block, Rooms 2 and 3, Plainfield, N. J.

George P. Suydam. W. Stillman.

DR. E. W. HEDGES, Physician and Surgeon, 77 West Front street, corner Central avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, 8:30 to 9:30 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m., 6 to 7 p. m.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 73 East Front street, over Gribbin's Hardware store, formerly at 704 East Second street. Gas administered for painless extraction. 11-15-ly

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST, 49 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anesthetic. Children a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER, Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal documents and sermons a specialty. Practical Lessons in Shorthand given. Phonetic Shorthand Typewriting done in a superior manner. Agent for the celebrated Remington Typewriter. Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

E. B. DUNHAM, Civil Engineer, Conrad's Building, Engineer and Surveyor. Having had a number of years experience in city surveying I am prepared to do anything in the line with accuracy and promptness. 9-23-1y

W. T. S. DAVIS, Homeopathic Physician, Office in Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m. Telephone Call 28.

C. O. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES, Civil Engineers and Surveyors, having purchased the records of A. A. Titsworth successor to J. F. Randolph, are prepared to do all kinds of work pertaining to surveying with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield and vicinity. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention with accuracy and despatch. 31 Park Place, Stillman's Block, Plainfield, N. J. P. O. Lock Box 1000.

CARON PORTRAITS, Crayon Artist. Specimen's on exhibit at No. 9 West Front, where orders will be received. 2-5-6

WILLIAM E. MAXSON, Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate on commission, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Deeds and searches promptly and carefully executed. Office cor. Park place and Front street.

A. W. ANDERSON, Dentist, 3 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.

Educational.

LESSONS, in Elocution, Physical Culture, Voice Culture, Gymnastics, Fencing, Dancing, Calisthenics, Vocal Music, Piano Forte, Organ, Violin, Guitar, Banjo, Zither, Mandolin, Flute, Cornet, Trombone, Clarionet, Harmony, Composition, Theory, Sight Singing, &c., open a school for instruction in any of the above branches, at Plainfield, N. J. Terms moderate. Apply for circulars, etc., to Prof. [illegible] Director. Terms commence Sept. 1st, 1885. 8-3-1m

ELOCUTION — Lessons in Elocution, Gesture, Physical Culture, Voice Culture, Dramatic Action, Fencing, Dancing, Calisthenics, Vocal Music, Piano Forte, Organ, Violin, Guitar, Banjo, Zither, Mandolin, Flute, Cornet, Trombone, Clarionet, Harmony, Composition, Theory, Sight Singing, &c., open a school for instruction in any of the above branches, at Plainfield, N. J. Terms moderate. Apply for circulars, etc., to Prof. [illegible] Director. Terms commence Sept. 1st, 1885. 8-3-1m

GRAND LESSONS — Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give lessons on piano either at her own or at pupil's residence. Address Miss N. Y. Mattison, Plainfield, N. J. Terms moderate. 8-3-1m

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO, Room 38 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water and crayon.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Sedlers drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	58	6 a. m.	65
9 a. m.	64	9 a. m.	69
12 m.	68	12 m.	72
3 p. m.	71	3 p. m.	72

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885		1884	
Sunrise	5 53 a. m.	Sunrise	5 53 a. m.
Sun Sets	7 19 p. m.	Sun Sets	7 19 p. m.
Moon Rises	8 3 a. m.	Moon Rises	p. m.

Chronological Events.

Missouri admitted 1821.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow the weather promises to be warmer and fair.

JOTTINGS.

—Detective Laurent, who was shot at Chester, Morris County, on Tuesday night, was well-known in this city.

—We give to-day on our second page a connected history of the obsequies, attending the burial of Gen. Grant, from Mt. McGregor to Claremont. This is the only connected history which we have seen published in one edition.

—Chief Dodd went to the Grant funeral Saturday, and found that he was well acquainted with the guard in charge of the vault. He was at the tomb when the casket was being removed into the place of sepulchre. The casket was enclosed in a polished red cedar case, and while the box was being removed from the catafalque, a corner of it was splintered off. Two Texans and a New Yorker tried to get the splinter, but it was secured by Chief Dodd, who divided it with them, as a memento, retaining a share for himself.

—Vice-President Brokaw, in the absence of President French, presided last evening at the Reform Club meeting, which was well attended and made unusually interesting by the Hon. Chauncey Schaeffer's address on "Self Denial," which was among the best of the many excellent addresses of that always eloquent gentleman. The audience, while kept amused at Mr. Schaeffer's continuous flow of wit, humor, and pathos, of which he is a consummate master, were deeply impressed with the serious side of the discourse, so forcibly presented. Freeholder Vanderbeek led the singing.

Saturday's Races.

Saturday afternoon the long-looked for event, the race between John Osborns Eastern wonder, "Care-Not" and Samuel Allen's Lady Allen, took place at the Fair Grounds. Long before the hour appointed for the race people commenced to arrive from Plainfield, Bahway, Metuchen and the surrounding villages, and when four o'clock arrived, the hour appointed, several hundred people were on the grounds. The race was for $100, "Care-Not" won in three straight heats.

In the first heat "Care-Not" took the lead at the start and held it, coming in an easy winner. Time 3.07.

In the second heat "Care-Not" also won. Time 3.06 1-2.

In the third heat it was evident that "Care-Not" had a walk-over, and came in on a jog. Time 2.57.

A race between Mr. Daly's horse Harry, and Mr. Cameron's little bay horse, was won by the latter.

A heat between Mr. J. W. Johnson's Bricks, and a bay horse belonging to Mr. Peter Duryea of Seventh street was won by the latter to road wagon. Time 2.39 1-4.

A race between the white-faced mare belonging to Mr. Phillips of Park avenue, and a horse owned by Mr. Demarest of Woodbridge was won by the former.

A second race between Mr. Daly's Harry, and John Cameron's little bay horse, was won by Mr. Daly. Mr. Cameron won the first heat.

A race to road wagons between John I. Hall's bay mare, and Mr. Baldwin's black horse, Knight, was won by the bay mare in two straight heats.

This closed the day's sport and the large gathering dispersed.

The Rabbitt Dog Case.

There is another suit talked of in reference to the killing of the dog a week ago last Saturday, on Race street, North Plainfield. Much feeling was aroused in the borough over the case, and continues to exist, because of the arrest of the colored man, named James Babbitt, for refusing to bury the carcass. It will be remembered that friends of the colored man, regarding his arrest as an act of petty political spite, because he worked in the recent election for the borough, and against the present officers, employed Counsellor Marsh to defend him before Justice Austin. The Justice discharged Babbitt as before published. By his request we append hereunto his reasons therefor:

THE STATE }
vs. }
JAMES BABBITT. }

This is an action brought in behalf of the State, on complaint of John Whitlock, Overseer of Roads, against James Babbitt, colored, charging him with maintaining a nuisance in refusing, upon order of David Weaver of the Town Committee, to remove the carcass of a dog. The facts show that on the 1st inst. a dog was wrongfully shot by Aaron Allen.

That the carcass was on the public highway in front of Allen's premises, and not upon nor near defendant's premises.

That the defendant was not the owner of the dog.

Upon this showing, I hold that Aaron Allen committed a misdemeanor, and that Babbitt cannot be held liable for the consequences thereof.

If the carcass had been left on Babbitt's premises, Babbitt would have been liable, but as he did not either cause or maintain the nuisance, he must therefor be discharged.

WHAT GEN. LEE SAID.

REV. MR. HONEYMAN'S ELOQUENT SERMON ON LESSONS FROM THE LIFE OF GENERAL GRANT.

There was a very good congregation at the Crescent Avenue Church yesterday morning and a particularly impressive service.

The opening hymn, "Thy Will be Done," and the next one, "How Blest the Righteous When He Dies," were sung with such pathos as to move many in the audience to tears, among them several gray haired men who had served under Grant in years gone by, and the emotions of the congregation were again frequently overcome by touching allusions in the sermon to incidents of General Grant's life. Mr. Honeyman's text was:

Second Samuel, ii: 33—"Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?" and Heb. 11: 4—"Being dead, yet speaketh."

After quoting Irving's beautiful words concerning the dead, Mr. Honeyman said that in spirit to day we gathered round the tomb of General Grant to scatter on the sacred soil the sweet-scented evergreen and the fragrant flower. Eyes which never saw him, with bitter tears; lips which never spoke to him, quiver with sorrow; there is sadness in the mansions of the rich and in the hovels of the poor; under every sky there will be some to deplore his end. Such was his bravery, wisdom, purity of life and patriotism that his death comes as a personal bereavement to millions.

The chief lessons were:

1. A lowly condition is no barrier to success. His was not a lordly home, nor was he cradled in the lap of luxury, and yet in after years senators, great chiefs and monarchs did him reverence. So with Columbus, Shakespeare, Demosthenes, Samuel Johnson, Franklin, and others, while Webster, Clay and Lincoln began at the cabin door. It is not needful to trace our genealogy back to earls, lords and nobles, for—

"Honor and shame from no condition rise.
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

2. We see the result of faithful, but silent work. It was by work he conquered. Sometimes he passed forty-eight hours at a time without eating or sleeping. He was a silent worker, but sleep is silent, the day-spring comes silently, nearly all the agencies of nature are silent, but they possess tremendous power.

3. The result and reward of well-doing. General Grant was faithful in great things and faithful in little ones. When the war broke out he offered his services at the capital of his State, but there was such a rush for place in the office seekers, that there was no room for a soldier who had been in four battles in Mexico. At length he was offered a place as Quartermaster's clerk, and at once he began his work and performed it so faithfully that promotion soon came. When ordered to Chattanooga, he was so disabled by a fall that he had to be lifted on and off his horse, and yet he pushed right forward. Of him it could truly be said, "he tried to do right." His position was such that he might have become a millionaire, but he deemed it far nobler to be an honest man. His refusal of that disastrous invitation to fill and his conduct toward Gen. Porter was noble. His was not that narrow, contracted, bigoted soul, that always said, "You must think just as I think, and believe just as I believe," but a broad, liberal, manly mind the right of private opinion. Although a stern foe of the South during the war, no sooner had the tramp of hostile armies died away than he exclaimed, "Let us have peace," and his late foes were treated as brethren. A clergyman from Mississippi once told Gen. Lee with Gen. Lee, after the war: "I wish," said Gen. Lee, "to do justice to General Grant when I say that his action toward my army is without a parallel in the annals of nations. When my poor soldiers with famished faces, having nothing to eat, nothing but hunger and footsore, came before him in the hour of surrender it was then that Gen. Grant immediately issued the humane order that 40,000 rations should be given to them. And that was not all. I was giving orders to one of my officers to see that the men were issuing out a list of the things to be surrendered, and told him to include the horses. At that very moment Gen. Grant, who seemed to be paying no attention to what was going on, quickly rose from the camp stool and said: 'NO, NO, GEN. LEE, YOU SURRENDER OF THE HORSES. NOT ONE, NOT ONE. KEEP THEM ALL. YOUR POOR PEOPLE WILL NEED THEM FOR THE SPRING CROPS.' It was a scene never to be forgotten." As Lee spoke he placed the record, and with tears streaming down his cheeks repeated two or three times this incident of the surrender. After giving some other incidents Mr. Honeyman said that the great truth taught is that goodness is alone greatness. James Babbitt, for refusing to bury the carcass. It will be remembered that friends of the colored man, regarding his arrest as an act of petty political spite, because he worked in the recent election for the borough, and against the present officers, employed Counsellor Marsh to defend him before Justice Austin. The Justice discharged Babbitt as before published. By his request we append hereunto his reasons therefor:

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That the defendant was not the owner of the dog.

Upon this showing, I hold that Aaron Allen committed a misdemeanor, and that Babbitt cannot be held liable for the consequences thereof.

If the carcass had been left on Babbitt's premises, Babbitt would have been liable, but as he did not either cause or maintain the nuisance, he must therefor be discharged.

BOROUGH COUNCIL MEETING.

A Number of Ordinances Read—A Skating Rink License to be $200.

The Borough Council held their regular meeting for August in Warren Engine house at eight o'clock Friday evening.

Mayor Van Winkle presided and Councilmen Slater, Arnold, Dickerson, Weaver, Ludlow and Brunson occupied their seats.

Mr. Slater, from the Special Committee on Borough finances, read a detailed report on the moneys expended and the obligations incurred by the Borough, which amounted to $53.09; received and ordered filed.

Mr. Slater presented the bond of the Borough clerk, with the names of Messrs. W. E. Mattison, Elisha Corlell, and John Becker as the bondsmen; received and placed in custody of the mayor.

Mr. Slater also presented the official oath of Peter V. Weaver, as marshal of the Borough; received and placed in custody of the Borough Clerk.

The following are the titles of the ordinances, which were read, and are to take effect Sept. 7:

1. An ordinance to prescribe the duties of the Corporation Counsel and to regulate his compensation.

2. An ordinance in relation to dogs.

3. An ordinance licensing hacks, express wagons, etc., and to regulate the drivers thereof.

4. An ordinance in regard to licensing skating rinks, circuses and shows.

5. An ordinance prescribing the duties of the Borough Clerk, and to regulate his compensation.

6. An ordinance in regard to peddlers.

7. An ordinance in regard to the public health, nuisances, etc.

8. An ordinance which, prescribed No. 74 Somerset street as the Borough lock-up.

The report from the Special Committee on Stationery, Printing, etc., was received and ordered filed.

Mayor Van Winkle suggested that as there were so many ordinances to pass upon, that the Council past the most important ones first.

The Council then adjourned for one week.

PERSONAL.

Rev. J. L. Hurlbut of this city, is recuperating at Asbury Park.

Dr. Burlingham has gone off for a two weeks' outing at the seaside.

Miss Maggie Flynn of Madison avenue, is visiting friends in New York.

Albert Force of the Constitutionalist, started to-day for Asbury Park.

John Kenny of Park avenue has been confined to his home for past few days by illness.

Mr. J. D. Spicer and son of Fifth street have gone to Rhode Island to enjoy the breezes of Watch Hill and kindred places.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bushnell of West Front street started to-day for a two weeks' trip to spend one week at Troy, N. Y., and the other at Saratoga.

Mrs. George G. Patton and family, of sixth street, started Saturday for Point Pleasant to have a pleasant time for two weeks, fishing and sailing in Capt. Dorsett's sloop.

Mr. I. A. Connett of Peace street, and his two sisters, Miss Lydia and Nannie, started to-day on a visit to their brothers, Mr. Frazee and Henry Connett, at Pekin, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Potter, of Mt. Pleasant, start to-day to spend some time with friends in Pompton, above Jersey City. They make the journey of forty miles in that most pleasant of conveyances, a buggy.

Rev. Mr. Cleaver preached in the First Presbyterian Church Sunday morning in the absence of Rev. Dr. Ketcham. In the afternoon he conducted a bible class at Warren Mission, and in the evening preached at Point Pleasant.

Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis was to have preached a Grant Memorial sermon to his congregation, at the Seventh Baptist Church in this city Saturday. He did neither, as he was taken ill with measles, to the disappointment of those who had assembled in both cities to hear him. The disease has attacked one after another of the members of the family, until all but Dr. Lewis' son Edward, have been down with it during the past few weeks. The many friends of the family are prayerful for the speedy recovery. He was in great agony to-day.

Michael McCann and wife were yesterday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Braider of Manning avenue. Mr. McCann is the master mechanic who had charge of the construction of the tomb of Gen. Grant at River-side Park on which Mr. McCann had forty-two men engaged. He says that the tomb is constructed as the permanent resting place of the dead hero and his wife. A place has been provided in the tomb for Mrs. Grant, and the entire construction is in the most substantial manner and of the very best materials. Mr. McCann spent until ten o'clock Saturday night superintending the work at the tomb. At that time the last rivet in the steel casing about the casket containing Grant's remains was secured. Mr. McCann presented to Mr. Braider one of the bricks in the construction of the tomb. The bricks are imported and cost $100 per 1,000 Mr. Braider had the brick on exhibition at his store on Somerset street, to-day, and there were many visitors to see even a brick from the tomb.

The Grant Obsequies.

The tolling of the bells and the discharge of cannon as announced, took place Saturday. The minute presented a most observed appearance, although the number of persons who went to New York was not large enough to make so noticeably an effect, one would think. There were but about 250 excursions tickets sold for New York, which did not include the thirty-two members of Winfield Scott Post, who also went. Of course many who went did not buy excursion tickets, as they had commutation tickets. The sales of tickets for the day however, exceeded $600. One estimate places the number who attended the Grant funeral from this city at 1,000, but this is all guess work.

An Interesting Supplement.

THE NEWS presents to its readers to-day in the form of a supplement a fac-simile of the celebrated wall-paper journal that was issued in the city of Vicksburg, Miss., under remarkable circumstances, on the 4th of July, 1863. During the siege of that town by the Union army under General Grant the supply of white paper within the Confederate works became exhausted, and the newspaper publishers were compelled to find a substitute or suspend operations. After all the wrapping paper had been used wall paper was resorted to, and as will be seen from the accompanying supplement, a very creditable and satisfactory vehicle for the diffusion of intelligence under difficulties it proved to be. These devices had been resorted to in the beleaguered city for a long time before it fell, but the issue of which THE NEWS supplement is a fac-simile has a value and interest far above that of any other day owing to the peculiar circumstances under which it was printed.

When the Union army took possession of the city on July 4 the Vicksburg Citizen of July 2 was found ready for the press, a stack of wall paper having been prepared for the purpose. For some reason its publishers had not completed the issue, probably owing to the receipt of intelligence that the city was about to pass into the hands of the enemy. It occurred to some printers in the Union ranks to put the paper to press, and so, leaving the form unchanged save in the last paragraph, in which they facetiously announced General Grant's arrival, they relinquished their muskets and other warlike trappings long enough to work off the edition.

The utterances of the Citizen editors, with shells and solid shot falling all around them, were in the main unwarlike, as they had met with in hotly contested political struggles at the North in these days.

The city was closely invested on all sides, and for six weeks had been subjected to several assaults and continued bombardment day and night. The garrison and citizens were reduced to the last straits of hunger and destitution, and the great guns of the enemy were constantly approaching nearer and nearer.

The 4th of July, 1863, was the turning point of the rebellion as well as of the career of General Grant. On that day, though the publishers of the Vicksburg paper did not know it, the army of Lee was hurled back from Gettysburg never again to enter Northern territory, and that achievement under the inspiration of which the simultaneous capture of Vicksburg by Grant, filled the entire North with confidence that never faltered. Of all of General Grant's victories that at Vicksburg was probably of the most vital importance to himself. Had he failed there he would have been superseded in his command and probably not heard of afterward. His victory removed the cloud of suspicion that had for a time rested on him, and from that period on to the close of the war the Administration never faltered in its support of and confidence in him and his measures.

Justice Austin's Side.

For some weeks past boys have been committing depredations on the premises of John Emmons, whose property on Rockview avenue borders on Stony Brook. The boys had broken down the fence were in the habit of stripping themselves naked and using the brook for bathing, behaving in a manner exceedingly indecent, and to the great annoyance of Mr. Emmons and his family. After repeatedly endeavoring to keep them off his premises without success, Mr. Emmons secured warrants from Justice Austin for the arrest of three of the boys, whose names he ascertained, and Marshal Weaver was given the warrants for service.

Meanwhile the boys heard of the complaints and went to Mr. Emmons and promised him that they would not annoy him any more, if he would withdraw the complaints. Mr. Emmons had the boys go with him and make their promises to Justice Austin, which they did, and in consideration thereof, Mr. Emmons withdrew the complaint, and within an hour or two afterward, Justice Austin had no inkling that the Marshal in the Justice's office, in the presence of the counsel for the Borough, Mr. Jackson, that the case had been settled. The Marshal retained the warrants, however, and served them, in spite of the protest before the Justice, who refused to recognize the arrest, or to discharge the boys, as he had no power over them, by which announcement of $3.40. The Justice refused, but finally some two days afterwards upon renewed requests, signed the warrants upon the assurance of Counsellor Jackson that the Marshal was entitled to payment for the arrears.

The foregoing is Justice Austin's reply, which he requests us to make in the following from the Constitutionalist, which he says misrepresents him:

Squire Austin, after issuing warrants for the arrest of three boys for a "lark" of which recently, settled the matter with the culprits and the complainant without notifying Marshal Weaver who had the warrants in charge. In consequence when the officer had secured the offenders and brought them before the Justice, he was informed that the case was settled. It is not pleasant for a Marshal to arrest those that the court had discharged, and lost quite a fee when he arrested those who have appeared and settled.

Sawyer Bailed.

Yesterday morning about five o'clock as Special Watchman Parkinson was on his way home in North Plainfield, he noticed the door of Allen's Temperance saloon on Somerset street open, and on further investigation found that it had been forced open. Mr. Parkinson summoned assistance but saw no one, and then set up a watch outside. Two boys, one son and the other stepson of Sawyer, residing in the vicinity, disappearing upon seeing the watchman, who finally took away what he considered to be canned fruits, and had a neighbor watch the place until Mr. Allen's arrival. Mr. Parkinson, after the boys had been arrested by Officer Jones, who after obtaining a confession from him and a promise to do right in future permitted him to go home with his father. The boys, however, drifting rapidly in a career that will surely lead them to the State Prison.

Base Ball Notes.

Thomas Bulkley, the pitcher of the Athletic club, of this city, pitched for the Annandale base ball club Saturday.

A club from this city were defeated in a game of ball by a Dunellen club, at the latter places Saturday afternoon.

A picked nine from this city, composed of Messrs. Sneiderman, Holcomb, Burt, Smith, Morrison, Dunaway, J. Butler, Vocht and C. Butler, went to Westfield Saturday afternoon and defeated a Westfield nine by a score of 24 to 16. The following is the score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Plainfield—0	0	7	2	3	0	7	4	2	—24	
Westfield —0	5	1	0	1	7	0	1	1	—16	

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Kemp's Balsam at less than the regular price, 25c. and 50c. and 1.00, as often times imitations or inferior articles are sold as the genuine, in order to enable them to sell cheaply. Dr. Kemp's is now our only agent for Plainfield.

O. P. WOODWARD, Manager,
Le Roy, N. Y.

Hotel Netherwood.

The Citizens of Plainfield are respectfully invited to attend the private Theatricals at Hotel Netherwood on Wednesday and Friday evenings, Aug. 12 and 14, at eight o'clock, on which occasion the two act Comedy Farce of

NAVAL Engagements

will be presented with the following cast, from the guests of the hotel.

CAST.

Mrs. Pontiffax.....Miss Edith M. Kent
Miss Mortimer.....Mr. Harry M. Woodruff
Admiral Kingston.....Mr. Geo. W. Curtiss
Lieutenant Kingston....Mr. Jas. R. Plum, jr
Dennis.....Mr. Frank Cokefair
Short.....Mr. Walter Naumberg

Tickets 50 cents each, and the net proceeds of same will be given to the

Muhlenberg Hospital

of this city.

Tickets on sale at Reynolds' and Shaw's Drug Stores and at the Hotel Netherwood.

JOHN JOHNSTON,

DEALER IN
BEST
QUALITY **Coal**

Yard and Office, South avenue, next to the Railroad.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

CELERY! CELERY!

Henderson's Half Dwarf.

10,000 PLANTS FOR SALE.

They have been Transplanted from Seed Bed and are splendidly rooted.

PLANT NOW.

H. KIMBALL,
COR. SECOND AND CHURCH STS.

Plainfield Fire Department. TAXES FOR 1885.

Fire tax on buildings, fixtures, etc., for the year 1885, will be received from 8 a. m., to 6 p. m. on any day (Saturday excepted), by the Treasurer, J. S. Cutter, at his office, 25 West Front street.

Taxes remaining unpaid Sept. 1, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at 12 per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in occupation shall in the name, manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay, the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent of the same; they have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain a lien upon the land, as the fire tax occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages at assessment upon said building, in addition to that of lien corporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.
Plainfield, N. J., July 28, 1885.

FIFTH GRAND EXCURSION

Of Plainfield Engine Co., No. 2, to

Cold Spring Harbor

Long Island Sound.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1885.

Leaving the depot at 7.45 a. m. sharp, and returning will reach city about 8.45 p. m.

The Train will stop at Metuchen, Rahway, Elizabeth and Newark.

Tickets $1.25. Half Tickets (children under 12 years) 75 cts.

This will be the largest excursion ever run out of Plainfield, and will include a three hours' sail on the fine, powerful steamer Liberty, which has been chartered for the occasion. Dancing, and all kinds of sports.

Chas. Keller, chairman, H. M. Sherwin, Treasurer and J. S. Martin, Secretary.

NOTICE CONCERNING DOGS.

All dogs unmuzzled and at large in the city of Plainfield during the months of July, August and September will be killed by the police. No female will be licensed. All persons who may own or harbor dogs are hereby notified and required to remove, or to conceal, or otherwise prevent such dogs from violating the provisions of this ordinance, under penalty of prosecution for every such offense.

By order of the Board of Health.
GEORGE W. ROCKEFELLOW, Mayor.
Attest: [illegible] Clerk.

EXTRA!

Zephyr and Cashmere Shawls

We have just received some new goods in this line. Among them are

Shetland Lace Shawls (very desirable) at $2, $2.50 and $2.85.

Shoulder Caper Black and White at $2.75.

Split Zephyr hand-made Shawl, Black, White and Red $4.75.

Cashmere, with crocheted border, Black, White and Red at $5.75, and other styles not mentioned here.

Also, A New Black Jersey at $2.75.

EDSALL.

A. M. Griffen, Hardware and Iron Merchant.

Sole Agent for this vicinity for

Columbia Bicycle and Tricycles

13 EAST FRONT ST.

Telephone Call 6.

L. M. FRENCH Carriage Manufacturer,

No. 18 Somerset St.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

FINE CARRIAGES

ALL STYLES,

CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH.

REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT SHORT NOTICE.

BIRD'S PATENT COAL ELEVATOR.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Desirable GOODS

in the

Jewelry Line,

you will find at

COLLIER'S

3 Park Avenue.

The prices are down to hard pan.

Established 16 Years.

The Evening News.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield

T. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER,

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

NOTES of Local Events in and about Plainfield, North Plainfield, Dunellen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Manville, Scotch Plains, Metuchen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Mt. Retsel, Martinsville, Bridgewater, Middlebush, Millstone, Millwood, Westfield, Cranford, and other contiguous points, for publication, will be thankfully received. All provided they are of general interest. All communications must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication—but as a matter of good faith. We cannot reconsider our sentiments of correspondents, and nothing of an offensive nature will be permitted. Address all communications to

THE EVENING NEWS,
Lock Box I. Plainfield, N. J.

Job Printing of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION.

J. Stanley, New York, foot of Liberty Street,

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE 21, 1885.

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
3 47 A. m.	6 35 a. m.	4 00 a. m.	7 00 a. m.
5 45 "	8 35 "	6 00 "	8 50 "
7 30 "	10 15 "	7 30 "	10 30 "
7 30 "	10 15 "	8 30 "	11 30 "
9 30 "	12 15 p. m.	10 00 "	12 50 p. m.
11 30 "	2 15 "	12 00 m.	2 50 "
1 30 p. m.	4 15 "	1 00 p. m.	3 50 "
3 45 "	6 35 "	3 00 "	5 50 "
5 30 "	8 15 "	4 00 "	6 50 "
6 37 "	8 35 "	5 00 "	7 50 "
8 00 "	10 15 "	6 00 "	8 50 "
10 22 p. m.	1 07 a. m.	8 45 "	11 30 "
1 30 "	3 45 "	12 15 a. m.	4 00 "
3 37 "	5 45 "	1 15 "	5 35 "
3 37 "	5 45 "	3 45 "	6 45 "
5 30 "	8 15 "	4 00 "	6 50 "
6 37 "	8 35 "	5 00 "	7 50 "
8 00 "	10 15 "	6 00 "	8 50 "
10 22 "	1 07 "	8 45 "	11 30 "
11 30 "	2 15 "	12 00 m.	2 50 "
1 30 p. m.	4 15 "	1 00 p. m.	3 50 "
3 45 "	6 35 "	3 00 "	5 50 "
5 30 "	8 15 "	4 00 "	6 50 "
6 37 "	8 35 "	5 00 "	7 50 "
8 00 "	10 15 "	6 00 "	8 50 "
10 22 "	1 07 "	8 45 "	11 30 "

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 3 37, 5 30, 8 41, 10 33, 11 37 a. m., 1 07, 3 30, 5 07, 7 37, 9 30 p. m.

Leave New York 4 00, 8 45 a. m., 12 15, 1 30, 4 00, 5 00, 6 00, 8 00, 11 30 p. m.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark except 3 37, a. m., and 11 33 p. m.

Sundays 3 37, a. m., and 11 33 p. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield 6 00, 7 05, 7 45, 8 45, 9 35, 10 45, 12 10 m., 1 05, 2 20, 3 05, 4 05, 5 35, 6 00, 6 35, 7 05, 8 05, 9 35, 11 15 p. m.

Leave Jersey City for Plainfield, 6th and Grand Sts., 5 30, 6 30, 7 30, 8 30, 9 30, 10 30, 11 30 a. m., 12 30, 1 30, 2 30, 3 30, 4 30, 5 30, 6 30, 7 30, 8 30, 9 30, 10 30, 11 30 p. m. Sundays, 2 30, 3 30, 9 45 a. m., 4 30, 5 30, 6 30, 7 30, 8 30, 9 30, 10 30, 11 30 p. m.

Express trains for Philadelphia, 4th and Green Sts., 5 30*, 8 30, 11 03 a. m., 1 15, 3 45, 5 40, 6 45, 12 00 p. m. Express trains for New York, 8 30 a. m., 3 45 p. m.

† Trains marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook.

J. H. OLMSTED, Superintendent.
O. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt.
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent.

MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1885.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS.

A statute of the state of Michigan providing for the probate of wills before the death of testators was lately held inoperative by the Supreme Court of the State in the case of Lloyd vs. Wayne, Circuit Judge.

The certificate of a county clerk to a married woman's acknowledgment of her deed, not signed until his term of office had expired, is not binding, and the deed passes no right as against her, according to the decision of the Kentucky Court of Appeals in the case of Fitzgerald vs. Milliken.

The purchaser at sheriff's sale of the interest of a partner in the personal property of the firm is not thereby entitled to take possession of any portion of the property. All he acquires is the right to an account, and he is not entitled to anything until the firm debts are paid. So held by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in Gregory's Appeal.

Where originally an absolute sale of certain personal property was made, under which the purchaser took possession, and subsequently finding himself unable to pay, took a lease of the property from his vendor, in compliance with the terms of which a bill of sale was to be made out, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania held that no change of the actual possession having taken place, the vendor had no title as against creditors of the vendee.—Wagner vs. Commonwealth.

Where a person who has obtained an insurance on his life for the benefit of his children or others keeps the instrument himself, and does not pay the premiums, the beneficiaries have no vested right in the policy, and the insurer has the right to surrender it and take out a new one payable to other beneficiaries, according to the decision of the New York Court of Common Pleas (General Term) in the case of Garner vs. The German Life Insurance Company, reported in the Albany Law Journal.

The chief of the Good Templar Order of Great Britain has recently stated to the Pall Mall Gazette the leading facts and tendencies of the temperance movement in that country. It appears that in the United Kingdom there are 15,000 total temperance organizations; and it is estimated that 5,000,000 persons are total abstainers, either from principle or expediency. The annual alcohol bill of the nation in 1877 was $735,000,000, while now it is $100,000,000, less. The coffee-house movement has been a success, and yields to one Liverpool company alone more than three million dollars. Again last year there were 1,700 fewer drink licenses than there were the year before. During the recent agitation Wales has secured an entire Sunday closing act; Ireland a Sunday closing one, except in five exempted towns; Scotland has not extending its Sunday-closing legislation to the bars on river steamboats, and England has an act prohibiting the payment of wages in drinking shops.

FROM MT. MCGREGOR TO ALBANY.

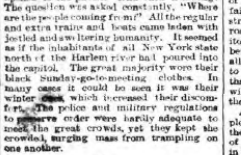
Incidents at the New Historic Cortege. The Funeral Cortege at Albany.

[Special Correspondence.]

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—I have got this far in company with the vast throng that paid following the remains of their beloved hero to the grave. Never before have I seen, nor again do I expect to see such a spectacle. All along the route there was nothing to attract the eye further than emblems of mourning. And these make every streetside shop, from heavily draped buildings and flags to the band of crape on the tallest individuals arm. The effect is like one, vast scene.

THE CAPITOL AT ALBANY.

Not again in a century, likely, will this grand building of the capitol of the empire state be visited by so many thousands as on the present occasion. Many of Albany's residents came up the State street hill to-day for the first time since the new capitol was opened to the public. And such a throng! The question was asked constantly, "Where are the people coming from?" All the regular and extra trains and boats came laden with jostled and swirling humanity. It seemed as if the inhabitants of all New York state north of the Harlem river had poured into the capital. Many apparently wore their black Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes. In many cases it could be seen it was their winter clothes, which conveyed their discomfort. The police and military regulations to preserve order were hardly adequate to meet the great crowds, yet they kept the crowds, surging mass from trampling on one another.



THE CATAFALQUE IN THE ALBANY CAPITOL.

This catafalque was erected in the State street vestibule of the capitol. It was some 12 feet high, on the top of which is a gold ball bearing an eagle with outstretched wings. The four pillars in which the drapery rests are marble, and the whole is surrounded by iron fences to pass almost on each side of the casket. On the corners, just under the dome, are in all thirty-eight white stars, representing the states.

THE FUNERAL CAR.

The funeral car which carried the remains to the capitol was fully as imposing as the catafalque. On the black platform was a dais covered with flags, on which the casket rested. *Falling down the sides from the platform* to within two or three inches of the ground was heavy material, plaited, over which extended part way still festoons of black cloth. Eight knights supported a dome of pyramidal form, surmounted by a ball. Across the eaves were a series of festoons, with tassels in the centre. The uprights were draped with flags caught up gracefully about a third of the distance above the platform. The *driver* sat on the front of the platform, but the six black horses were led by hand reins.

Gen. Joseph R. Carr, as deputy marshal, commanded the military, and they made an imposing spectacle such as will not be soon forgotten in this city.

PEACE AT LAST.

No more touching incident occurred at the cottage since his death than one last Thursday, when Mrs. Grant found the courage to look upon the lifeless body for the first time. It was a supreme moment. Here, she who had accompanied and bore with him the anxieties and trials of a busy public life, through the years of the civil and foreign wars, must have realized that his work at last been gratified in its fullest sense; that he "had lived to have peace."

How great the hardships were in the early struggles of the family are partly known, but it developed in Mr. Grant a strong will and a determination, that, coupled with her in good stead while her eventually instinct piloted the family through many a financial struggle, but the last and last successful of the terrible straits, and it was only by an almost superhuman effort that she could keep up the pretense with the boy which had brought her so much honor as well as much mental distress during life. The grief of Mrs. Grant found its real climax when she saw, standing over the casket, locked tenderly at the features of the dead, then knelt down completely. After about ten minutes the physicians left the door of the parlor unlatched, and Mrs. Grant remained to her room where she remained until evening, when she again visited the parlor accompanied with Mrs. Fish and Mrs. Jesse Root Grant.

Almost always, from that time forward, an opportunity was given the people of the mountain to see the remains of Gen. Grant, and then it was realized what an increase in the population had taken place in the last few weeks. The regular habitues of this spot a year ago this time could have filled through the parlor in five minutes; but on this occasion it took nearly three hours and there were then some disappointed ones.

The night before the coffin lid was hermetically sealed, Col. Grant placed on his father's finger a ring which had been found in the general's pocketbook after his death. It had been given him years ago by his

VISITING THE REMAINS AT THE COTTAGE.

wife, but in his emaciated condition it would have slipped from his finger. Col. Fred also placed in his father's pocket a letter from Mrs. Grant addressed to her husband, and in answer to the letter addressed to her and found in his pocket after death. Her letter contained the brief line: "Farewell, till we meet in a better world."

A. J. BOTHWELL.

THE PREPARATIONS IN NEW YORK.

Illustrations of the Spot Where the Dead Hero's Remains Will Rest.

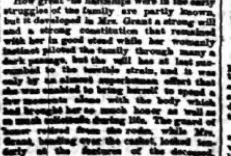
[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—This has been a busy week of preparations among the officials who will take part in the funeral obsequies of the dead general. As the funeral bids fair to bring to this city a half million strangers, you can understand how the railroad and hotel facilities will be taxed. Visitors have already arrived in great numbers, but arrangements are being made by all the railroads and steamboat companies to run special trains on Saturday next so that every available railroad car and boat will be brought into requisition to convey the crowds to and from the city.

At the City Hall the decorations are completed entirely and in the corridor where the remains will lie in state. To the energy of Mayor Grace is much of the credit due in the perfecting of the arrangements for the funeral. He is a man of wonderful executive capacity. It was his promptness that secured to this city the honor of the dead general. The completed decorations of the City hall, the building of the temporary vault, which will be completed to-night, the laying out of new and broad roads in the park where the funeral cortege will pass, as well as many details of the funeral procession, are complete now, owing to the mayor's energy.

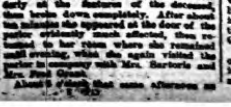
RELIC HUNTERS.

One of the crazes that is developing to an alarming extent among our people is the demand for relics. This was witnessed in many ways in connection with the Grant obsequies. Some would consider these silly who would but for the presence of the military guard at Mt. McGregor, have carried off piecemeal the cottage in which Gen. Grant spent his last days, but what can be said of those who went to the spot where the work was being digged for foundations for the temporary vault and carried away in their handkerchiefs handfuls of the dirt being thrown from the excavation, while men invited for a pebble to carry in their pocket as a souvenir. Of what? At the undertakers one of the four gold screws that fastened the coffin lid was taken to the coffin lid was seldom—not by any ordinary crowd, for the plate with its screws was fastened to the coffin with solder down to special visitors. And so it was at Mt. McGregor, the amount of pilfering done will never be told.



THE GRANT'S LAST RESTING PLACE.

The site chosen for Gen. Grant's tomb is one of the most picturesque spots in the country. It is on a knoll overlooking, and 150 feet above, the Hudson river. From it the Hudson, with its ever-changing panorama of boats, can be seen for twenty miles to the north. To the east is the valley of Manhattanville and the portion of New York city that is destined to be the ultra-fashionable quarter. To the south can be seen the bay of New York and looking west across the Hudson are the grand Palisades, and from here can be seen the clump of trees that mark the spot where Hamilton fell in his duel with Aaron Burr. The hotel called the Claremont, a few hundred feet south of here, was built at the close of the last century, and is historical as having numbered among its guests Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr. From this site the monument can be seen by the many thousands of tourists that come to New York by way of the Hudson.



STEEL CAGE FOR HOLDING CASKET.

This is a novel device intended solely to prevent ghouls from stealing the remains in the hope of a large reward for their recovery. This cage is of exceedingly strong construction. The upon lid is to be riveted in immediately after the remains are deposited therein.

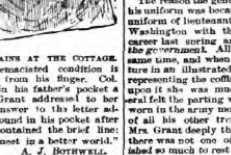
The will in the fourth case which will surround the remains. The first case to enclose the body is of polished copper; the next is of iron, and the third is of steel, and is a frame of copper, which is soldered to the copper lining of the casket at Mr. McGregor's cottage. The whole is soldered, and the casket itself is of solid gold, with a gold-half inches thick. It is covered with imperial purple velvet, with silver trimmings, and has a plate of solid gold, six inches, and bears in plain letters the simple inscription:

U. S. GRANT,
Died July 23, 1885.

The casket will be placed in a cedar box of one and one-half inch material before being placed in the steel case.

Many women on observing the body that instead of the lieutenant general's uniform it was clothed in black. The suit in which the general was dressed is one that he had had for some time, and had worn on several formal occasions. It was supposed that it had been left behind in New York. Harrison had not packed it, and although Mrs. Grant had put it in one of the trunks she had forgotten the fact, and a burial suit was ordered from New York. Before the order could be filled the suit now upon the body was found and the order for another was countermanded.

The reason the general was not buried in his uniform was because he had none. His uniform of lieutenant general was sent to Washington with the other relics of his career last spring, and was transferred to *the government*. All his swords went at the same time, and when Mrs. Grant saw a picture in an illustrated paper the other day representing the coffin with a sword resting upon it she was much affected. The general left the parting with the sword he had worn in the army more keenly than the loss of all his other trophies, and it touched Mrs. Grant deeply that, now he was dead, there was not one to be found in the chest *inbed* so much to rest upon *his coffin*.



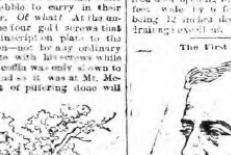
THE TEMPORARY VAULT.

The above is a very excellent picture of the temporary vault which was constructed in less than a week, and is quite a building for considering the time that is necessary for mortar and cement to set. The foundation is of concrete Portland cement covering the whole area of sixteen feet. The surface to the level of the ground is built of common brick. The sides above the ground for three feet are laid up on the face with Philadelphia and black brick, set in black mortar. There will be, first, two courses of black brick, then Philadelphia pressed brick, then black brick again, then Philadelphia pressed brick. Then black brick, then four courses of Philadelphia pressed brick, then black brick, then a blue stone facing four inches thick, then red brick of four courses and black brick.

The arch or top of the vault is also made of common brick and covered with asphalt, the inside of the vault being lined with white enamelled brick. The whole of the brick is set in Portland cement. The vault will be surmounted by a granite keystone and block and massive cross. On the outside of the vault is 17 feet long and 13 feet wide. The buttresses are 12 inches square outside. The total height above ground is 9 feet 4 inches, and 6 feet 8 inches below. *The structure* will be 13 feet by 9 feet in the clear. The walls are 1 foot 4 inches thick. The iron door opening into the vault will be 6 feet 6 inches by 3 feet. There are circle being 12 inches deep and the inclines for draining away the.

S. H. HOUGAN.

The First Jewish Peer.



LORD ROTHCHILD.

The elevation by the queen of England of Nathaniel Rothschild, of the celebrated banking firm of London, to a seat in the house of lords is a fine indication of the gradual breakdown of ancient barriers in Great Britain. Though the Rothschilds have had the making or breaking of the British government in their hands for the past half century, their money power was not strong enough to overcome the queen's prejudice until now. The father of Nathaniel was elected to the house of commons for ten years, but was refused a seat until the passage of the Jewish emancipation bill in 1858, when he promptly took his place in the house of commons but not the house of lords.

The founding of the banking house of the Rothschilds dates from and was incidental to our revolution, when George III of England paid $30,000,000 for the 17,000 Hessians he hired to come over here and whip the insurgent colonists. The father of Amos, who received this enormous sum, deposited it with Mayer Amschin, who kept a dingy little shop in Frankfort-on-the-Main, bearing a red shield from which the name Rothschild originated. Mayer had won the admiration of the landgrave by his skill at chess, and he received for his fee the brave old soldier's word that he would protect his pieces could be trusted in the management of so much money. Later, when Napoleon overran the country, the landgrave intrusted him the sum of $5,000,000 in specie, which he had stored in his vaults, if he would hide it from Napoleon. This he did successfully.

His grandson, "Nicky," though, was after the battle of Waterloo, when learning the result, he hired a vessel to take him to Portsmouth. He was in the public stocks, and reaching there two days before the news of Wellington's success arrived, he bought up all the depreciated securities of every kind he could get hold of, and clears up the enterprise some $35,000,000. Since money could be made so easy in such a country, the price of the Rothschilds he is considered is likely greater than any known in the world's history.

The two sons of old Mayer settled at headquarters of the firm in the five richest capitals of Europe, and by a compact are bound to the family in the matter of marriages, so as to retain the control of the wealth in the family.

The Rothschilds have the honor of three baronetcies. It is currently reported that the indebtedness of the attempted occupation of Egypt by the English, they being largely holders of Egyptian bonds, they have taken a step toward the protection of their interests by placing one of their number in the house of lords, and the queen has signified her pleasure to be graciously pleased to confer an honor in the most personal ally England possesses in one of a very few years.

GEN. GRANT BURIED

Fifty Thousand Men Follow Him to the Tomb.

UNIVERSAL GRIEF.

New York Witnesses a Never-to-be-Forgotten Scene.

THE FINAL SERVICES.

Sounding the Tattoo Over the General's Grave.

TWENTY-ONE GUNS FIRED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—As the sun rose today it was ushered into existence by the booming of guns from the forts in the harbor to the vessels anchored in the Hudson off Riverside park the solemn discharge of the minute gun told to the world that death's victory was completed. Every half hour the signal was repeated, and as the sullen roar of the heavy guns and the musical tones of the church bells tolling a requiem for the departed soul were caught by the winds and wafted the extreme ends of Manhattan Island, more than one sturdy man shuddered and turned pale. Veterans who had braved the horrors of the Wilderness, campaigners who had followed the dead commander at Fort Donalson, and by his side stood face to face with death unflinchingly, men who had witnessed all the horrors and all the misery contained in the one word *war*—and who had *suffered heat and cold*, hunger and thirst, anguish of the body and anguish of the soul, who had lain for days, tossing from side to side in the agony caused by wounds—men who had been through all this uncomplainingly, and who had come to the slightest portions of suffering and wounds and discomforts, glorying in their hardships so that they might prove their worth, these men were not ashamed to display their emotion when the clanging bells and the deep-toned guns told them that all that was mortal of their great commander would soon be hidden from their sight.

There was no assumption of grief not felt. The world before this has witnessed great funerals. Paris has seen the body of Napoleon the Great placed in solemn state in the Invalides. London saw its darling, its popular idol, the man who appealed to every instinct of national pride and prejudice—Nelson—entombed. Nor unmoved did it watch the burial of one of the world's greatest captains—Wellington. Emperors, kings, princes, statesmen, generals have been buried from time to time with all the pomp and pageantry befitting their rank and station, but the funeral to-day was *different from any of these*. A *common impulse* moved every body. Not the most callous or indifferent could fail to be impressed by the solemn beginning of the tolling of the procession. What memories did they not evoke! From Sumpter to Appomattox was the war opened. Men who are habitually too cool to shudder, or even pale, at danger lives are lived in the battle, and who go on looking out the window by watch which they had in their hands, had to reveal the fact that he who had solved the great riddle of life was worthy of more than passing thought. And so this all prevailing sentiment, shared by high and low, rich and poor, native and alien, gave to the funeral an enhanced solemnity. When the catafalque passed by all were doffed spontaneously and reverentially, and the sea was not a mere mechanical one, but showed that it came from the heart. When the catafalque appeared in sight a silence that was almost *painful* fell on the multitude. It was a sight once seen to be remembered for a lifetime. On both sides of the street people were wedged and packed as tight as they could possibly be. The head of every man was bare. Not a word was spoken as the huge catafalque swept by with measured tread; now and then the sobbing of some hysterical woman was heard, and this the only sound, added to the general solemnity.

Of the number of people who viewed the procession it is impossible to form any idea. From 10 o'clock till 2 P. M. Saturday, and it is ten miles, and the sidewalks on both sides of the streets along the entire distance were occupied by humanity. There was scarcely an inch of the ground, nearly every private building and store had its full quota of spectators.

The military arrangements were carried out splendidly. No praise is too warm for Gen. Hancock's masterly management. There was no hitch or jar. Everything proceeded smoothly and according to programme. From the time the casket was carried down the city hall steps until the volleys were fired over the grave order and precision were observed. This was owing to the careful manner in which all the details had been arranged by Gen. Hancock.

THE CORTEGE.

Fifty Thousand Men in Line, Comprising Regulars, Militia, Veterans, Civic Organizations and Delegations of Various States and Other Public Men.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—At 9 o'clock the regulars formed in the vicinity of the City Hall park and marched up Broadway. The first and second divisions of the National Guard and the visiting soldiery formed on the east side of Broadway, the north side of Fourteenth street and the east side of Fifth avenue.

The first division of the National Guard had the right of line, the left resting on Fourteenth street.

Gen. Hancock, with his staff, left the Battery at 8 o'clock, accompanied by the regular troops and the naval column, and proceeded from the city hall to the head of the general column at 9 o'clock.

The regular army contingent numbered 600 men, as follows:

United States Troops.

Light Battery F, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Capt. Wallace F. Randolph.
Band of Engineers and band, Lieut. Col. Henry L. Abbot.
Battalion of four batteries Fifth U. S. Artillery, Major Charles C. Widrick.
Battery A, Capt. John R. Brooke.
Battery I, Capt. John P. Story.
Battery M, Capt. George F. Weir.
Battery L, Capt. J. A. Rowland, Fifth U. S. Artillery.
Company D, Twelfth Infantry.
Marine and naval organizations.

After the regular troops passed to the right of line the marine and naval organizations wheeled to the right in column of fours and followed.

National Guard.

FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.

Gen. Alexander Shaler, commanding.
First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel.
Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Josiah Porter.
Ninth Regiment, Col. Wm. Seward, Jr.
Eleventh Regiment, Col. Samuel Wetmore.
Twelfth Regiment, Colonel H. E. Jones.
Second Battery, Capt. F. P. Earle.
Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark.
Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Jas. C. Cavanagh.
Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott.
Seventy-first Regiment, Col. E. A. McAlpine.
Old Guard, Maj. George W. McLean.
Governor's Foot Guard, of Hartford, Conn., Maj. J. C. Kinney.
Association of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, Col. Harmon D. Hull.
Veteran Zouave Association, Capt. T. F. Smith.
Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Veterans, Capt. A. Chamberlin.
Second Company of Washington Continental Guard, Capt. G. Normas.
Colombo Guard, Capt. J. Cavagnaro.
Italian Rifle Guard, Capt. R. Sousbello.
Garibaldi Legion, Capt. E. Spezary.
Columbo Guards, Capt. Wm. F. Kelly.
Three companies of Veteran Guards (colored), Capt. H. R. Williams.

SECOND DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.

Maj. Gen. Edward L. Molineux, commanding.
Third Battery, Capt. H. S. Rasquin.
Brig. Gen. C. T. Christensen and staff.
Thirteenth Regiment, Col. A. C. Barnes.
Fourteenth Regiment, Col. James McLeer.
Seventeen Separate Company, Capt. Miller.
Twenty-third Regiment, Col. R. C. Ward.
Thirty-second Regiment, Col. L. Finkelmeier.
Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. E. F. Gaylor.
First Regiment Pennsylvania National Guard, Col. T. E. Wiegandsfeldt.
Gate City Guard, of Atlanta, Ga., Lieut. William M. Camp.
Third Regiment Connecticut National Guard, Col. W. J. Hamersley, of Bridgeport.
First Regiment Massachusetts Infantry, Col. A. C. Wellington.
Battalion of four companies Virginia state troops, Lieut. Col. M. S. Spottswood.
Union Veteran Corps, District of Columbia, Capt. S. E. Thomason.
The Capitol City Guard, Capt. T. S. Kelly.
Company D First Minnesota Guard, Capt. Bean.
The Veteran Zouaves (independent), Brig. Gen. Duke.
Division of New Jersey National Guard, two brigades, under the command of Maj. Gen. Phillips Reed.
Clergy and physicians who attended Gen. Grant.

The Pall Bearers.

Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. A.
Lieut. Gen. Philip Sheridan, U. S. A.
Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N.
Vice Admiral S. C. Rowan, U. S. N.
Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia.
Gen. Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky.
Hamilton Fish, of New York.
George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts.
George H. Pendleton, of Pennsylvania.
John A. Logan, of Illinois.
George Jones, of New York.
Oliver Hoyt, of New York.

CATAFALQUE.

The funeral car drawn by twenty-four black horses, each led by a colored groom. The escort, U. S. Grant and Meade Grand Army Posts.

Following these came carriages containing relatives and the official guests, as follows:

Mourners and Officials.

Family and relatives of Gen. Grant, *including Gen. Grant's old staff, ex-cabinet officers*, detachments from the Wheeler and Grant Posts, and A. J. and J. W. Drexel.

The President of the United States, the Vice President and members of his cabinet, the President's private secretary, and Colonel McMichael.

Members of the United States Supreme Court.

United States Senators.

Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives.

Governor of the State of New York and suite.

Ex-Presidents Hayes and Arthur.

Foreign Ministers.

Diplomatic and Consular officers who served

Governors of States, according to date of ratification of the Constitution and date of entry into the Union, and suites.

Heads of Executive Departments.

Gen. Sheridan's staff.

Gen. Schofield and staff.

Admiral Jouett, U. S. Navy, and staff.

Commodore Chandler, U. S. Navy, and staff.

The President of the Soldiers' Home.

United States District Attorney, Collector, Surveyor, Naval Officer and Assistant Treasurer.

Board of Indian Commissioners.

Mayors of cities, according to population, New York, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Jersey City, New Haven, Hartford, Elizabeth and Hudson, N. Y.

Committee of 101.

Following these came the Veteran division, 15,000 strong, under the command of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, as follows:

The Veterans.

Escort of veterans and Grand Army Corps.
Retired officers of the U. S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps, Gen. John C. Robinson commanding.
Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.
Society of the Army of the Potomac, senior vice president commanding.
Society of the Army of the Tennessee, senior officer present commanding.
Society of the Army of the Cumberland, senior officer present commanding.
Grand Army of the Republic, Brig. Gen. S. S. Burdette commanding.
Pennsylvania Corps, Gen. Meade Post, No. 1 (Gen. Grant's Post); delegations from Elton R. Ford Post, No. 336, and William Downing Post, No. 435.
Ohio—R. R. Brown, Commander, and delegation.
New York—H. Clay Hall, Commander; O. D. Clark, Assistant Adjutant General, and 8,000 men.
Maine—James A. Hall, Commander, and delegation.
Delaware—James W. Wimer, Jr., Vice Commander; J. S. Burger, Adjutant; delegation.
Texas—Delegation of Past Commanders.
Iowa—Delegation of department officers.
Connecticut—Frank D. Stout, Commander; A. H. Hyde, Adjutant, and delegation.
Maryland—Delegation; Wilson Post No. 2.
Illinois—W. W. Barry, Commander; J. L. Bennett, Adjutant, and delegation.
Virginia—Post No. 3, Clay Commander, and delegation of Custiouz Post No. 2.
Indiana—Delegation from R. S. Cross-well Post, No. 156.
New Jersey—M. W. Collis, Commander, and delegation.
New Jersey—M. M. Bevins, Commander; Colonel Robert Hamilton, Adjutant, and delegation.
Colorado—A. V. Sam, Commander, and delegation.
Minnesota—Detail, Commander, and delegation.
Missouri—Frank P. Blair, Ransom Post, No. 121, delegation.
Kansas—Senior Vice Commander Tom McCarthy and delegation.
Massachusetts—John S. Harvey, Commander; Alfred C. Munroe, Adjutant, and 400 men.
Seventy-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers.
Second Veteran Fire Zouaves.
Anderson Zouaves, Sixty-second New York Volunteers.
Sixty-ninth Veteran Reserve Corps.
Duryea Zouaves, Fifth New York.
First New York Volunteers.
National Zouaves, Tenth New York.
Continental Guards, of New York.
Chicago Union Veteran Club.
Garibaldi Guards, Thirty-ninth New York.
Hawkins Zouaves, Ninth New York.
Veterans Fourth New York Volunteers.
Veterans Thirty-sixth New York Volunteers.
Veterans Forty-sixth New York Volunteers.
Tammany Regiment, Forty-second New York.
Veterans Ninetieth New York Volunteers.
Veterans One Hundred and Thirty-third New York Volunteers.
Veterans One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York Volunteers.
Veterans Forty-fifth New York Volunteers.
Mexican War Veterans.
Sons of Veterans, Department of New York.
Tibbits Association, First New Jersey.
National Veterans, Chicago.
New Bedford Volunteers.
Philadelphia Veterans.
Veterans of Regular Army.
Seventh Regiment Veterans.
Twenty-second Veterans.
Fourteenth Regiment Veterans Association.
Ninth Regiment Veterans.
Soldiers and Sailors Union, of Brooklyn.
Soldiers and Matrosen Union, of Brooklyn.
War Veterans' Association, Fourteenth Regiment, of Brooklyn.

Next in order was the civic division, under command of Gen. Edward T. McMahon, numbering 8,000 men, as follows:

Civic Societies.

Society of the Cincinnati.
Chosen Friends.
New York Historical Society.
Union League Club.
Aztec Club.
United States Christian Commission.
Ex-Diplomatic and Consular Officers.
Citizens Law and Order League, Boston.
New Haven Chamber of Commerce.
New York Stock Exchange.
New York Cotton Exchange.
New York Petroleum Exchange.
New York Produce Exchange.
New York Board of Trade and Transportation.
New York Mercantile Exchange.
Maritime Association of New York.
New York Metal Exchange.
Real Estate Exchange.
Board of Underwriters.
Republican County Committee.
Young Men's Republican Club of New York.
Young Men's Republican Club of Kings County.
Young Men's Republican Club of Jersey City.
Young Men's Republican Club, Baltimore.
Lincoln League.
Third Ward Lincoln Club.
Association of Exempt Firemen.
Sons of Veterans, 13 Posts.
Highland Guards.
Knights of Pythias.
Knights of Sherwood Forest.
Excelsior Council, No. 2, R. A. M.
Valley Forge Council, No. 2, I. O. U. A. M.
Societa del Fraterno Amore.
Excelsior Association of Jersey City.

A low estimate placed the number of men in line at 50,000.

THE LAST SERVICES.

Sounding the Tattoo—Salutes Fired on Land and Water.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—At the request of Col. Grant the tattoo was sounded immediately after the benediction was pronounced over the body of Gen. Grant at the tomb at Riverside park. Col. Grant wrote that he had heard the call sounded at a military funeral he attended in the west some years ago, and it had seemed to him a fitting and beautiful tribute. All who have heard it will agree with Col. Grant, as the tattoo is beautiful in the extreme, especially the final notes, which are touchingly mournful.

The ceremonies at the tomb were opened with the performances of the Grand Army of the Republic ritual by Meade post, of Philadelphia. This occupied about fifteen minutes. Rev. Dr. Newman then read the funeral service of the Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. Newman having pronounced the benediction, the tattoo was sounded by Trumpeter Kenny, of Capt. Reilly's command, Battery A, Fifth United States Artillery, of the Guard of Honor. Thirty seconds later the first gun of the national salute was fired by regiments selected by Gen. Shaler. Three salvos of artillery were then fired by Capt. Rudolph's Light Battery F, of fourteen guns each, making the full presidential salute of twenty-one guns, the salute to which Gen. Grant was so long entitled. This salute closed the funeral ceremonies, so far as the land forces were concerned.

The naval squadron, under Admiral Jouett, steamed up yesterday to an anchorage off the Hamilton and Grant tombs. The Yantic, the Dispatch, the Eagle, anchored further up, and swung the square blue flag of the Admiral from the peak. The Powhatan anchored off the Battery, in the south, and then came the Quinnebaug, Swatara, the Alliance and the revenue cutter C. H. Grant. All vessels displayed their yards, gaffs and jack staves. On the foremost of each the starboard yardarms were topped up, on the main the port yardarms, and on the mizzen the starboard yardarms. A fleet of private vessels, yachts, tugs and steamers were drawn up in the rear of the fleet in columns of three. As the last echoes of the tattoo died away on the shore the vessels took up the salute, and each ship fired twenty-one guns.

Services in Florida.

LAKE DEFUNIAK, Fla., Aug. 8.—Impressive memorial services in honor of Gen. Grant by ex-Federal and Confederate veterans of the state of Florida and Georgia were held in the great tabernacle of the Florida Chautauqua to-day.

An Old Woman Murdered.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The dead body of Mrs. M. Welsh, a widow lately residing at 2,020 Fulton street, was discovered in a vacant house on Lake street. She had been murdered, and had been fatally murdered—was evidently by a coal pulled right out of the fire and used as a weapon. Suspicion rests on a man who has been the object of the murdered woman's charity for some time, and who was seen entering the house with her yesterday. It has been ascertained that she had kept large sums of money in the house, which she collected from her tenants. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

Hurt in a Runaway.

NANTASKET BEACH, Mass., Aug. 8.—Colonel Bowers met with a very serious runaway accident here to-day. He was driving a pair of horses attached to a phaeton containing the Misses Burke, of Philadelphia, who are summering here. The horses threw him out and are reported to have been seriously injured.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS

A QUARTER OF A MILLION PEOPLE SEE GRANT'S FACE.

Why a Chinaman Was Found in the Line—All the Hotels Filled to Overflowing—Gen. Sherman and Gen. Joe Johnston.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Among the citizens of their wives and children who thronged the streets in the dead general's honor many were of foreign birth, but it seemed strange to see a full-blooded Chinaman, pig-tailed and all, with his shirt outside his trousers, standing shoulder to shoulder with the Irish and Germans.

It must have also struck the latter as strange, for he asked the Chinaman: "What are the loikes of you doing in the line?"

"Gladly body go move, moves Chinaman go moves alle same Melican man."

The Chinaman had his curiosity roused to find out what all the Americans were marching through the city hall for.

Another curious sight was a fireman in the line who carried a pole about three feet higher than himself strung with pretzels. He wanted to see Grant and didn't want to waste his time, so he sold his pretzels to those in the line around him and his passers-by, who were considerably amused by his combination of business and sight-seeing. His industry was rewarded, for he cleared off his pole before he reached the fountain in the park.

Another interesting sight in the line was a young man about 22 or 23 years of age, certainly not 30—in a new army blouse and hat, wearing the badge of the veteran corps of the Grand Army. He didn't look to be a veteran, but he seemed to be very proud of the attention with which he was regarded by some of the old soldiers who served under Grant and who were in citizen's clothes.

There has rarely been a better time when more prominent people were gathered together in the city than at present. The lobbies and corridors of the leading hotels in the city were thronged until late at night by men of note who had come to do honor to the great general. President Cleveland, with all the members of his cabinet, Secretaries Bayard, Manning, Lamar, Vilas, Endicott, Whitney and Garland, Col. Lamont and Marshal Clayton, Mr. Michael Kerr and the Fifty-first have rolled shortly before midnight last night. At that hour the crowd in the lobby was of great proportions and the people crowded to catch a glimpse of the chief magistrate.

Ex-Presidents Arthur and Hayes were also about during the evening.

But with all the great number of prominent people about the hotels the chief interest centered in the presence of so many of the old Union and Confederate generals. At the Fifth Avenue hotel Gen. William T. Sherman was one of the central figures. As he stood for a time last evening in the lobby of the hotel, near the clerk's desk, no one could fail to detect the sorrow which the hero of the "march to the sea" felt for his old commander. The general called upon the members of the Grant family during the evening and spent some time in conversation with them. He afterward went out with several army friends, and the party was later joined by a delegation of ex-Confederate officers from Georgia. As they walked toward the Hoffman house Gen. Sherman recognized in a reclining cab the features of the old Confederate general, Joe Johnston. He at once returned his salute, and with his friends reached the entrance to the Fifth Avenue hotel almost as quickly as Gen. Johnston. The two generals who had met in the strife of a bloody conflict stood in front of the cab and shook hands, arm in arm toward the elevator. A great crowd followed them and pressed them close into the elevator. They were the only ones in the elevator, save Representative Carlisle.

Shortly before 9 o'clock last night 200 members of the Beethoven Männerchor or singing society entered the park and stationed themselves upon the esplanade of the city hall west of the entrance. They sang first the "Hymne an die Nacht," or the Hymn of the Night, by Beethoven, and then the "Grablied," or "Funeral Hymn," by Fleming. The 200 voices harmonized and rose and fell upon the night air. The tones were wafted to the thousand parts of the city hall and sounded clear, yet fell with soft cadence upon the ears of the watchers. The Liederkranz society sang a dirge this morning at 9 o'clock before the removal of the remains.

The number of people who passed into the city hall during the hours that the body was exposed to view is estimated as follows:

From 9 a. m. Wednesday to 1 a. m. Thursday	36,400
From 6 a. m. Thursday to 1 a. m. Friday	125,400
From 9 a. m. Friday to 1 a. m. Saturday	130,100
Total	291,900

GEN. HANCOCK COMMENDED.

The Smoothness of the Arrangements Due to His Excellent Management.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The Commercial Advertiser says: The Philadelphia Press pays a deserved tribute to Gen. Hancock. It says that the smoothness with which all arrangements thus far have been carried out is mainly due to the general's excellent management.

When he left New York to take charge of the funeral on the mountain, the New York headquarters were left in charge of Col. Benjamin, who kept him fully informed by telegraph of the situation in the city. Gen. Hancock appointed his aides with a view to obtaining efficient service, and to obtaining handsome figureheads merely. So far it does not appear that there has been a hitch, even in the smallest detail of the arrangements as they have been carried out. Gen. Hancock has, whenever it was possible, deferred first to the wishes of the family and then to the city authorities, and lastly to the people who desire to participate in the funeral.

The fact of Gen. Hancock being in command leads to some features of the procession which are not generally understood. Gen. Hancock prevented the firing of the salute at Mt. McGregor on the 4th inst. which had been ordered by his chief of staff, for the reason that he would be put in a position of ordering a salute of himself to himself. He also took command of the procession in Albany, although technically he was received in both cities, and, if he were not a major general in the army, would be himself escorted, instead of leading. Both here and Albany he was the recipient of a great deal of attention, and was frequently applauded during the march. He has been a man he would have acknowledged these attentions, but being on duty he gave no sign whatever that he noticed them.

Contractors and the Grave Bronch.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Quite a number of ex-Confederates, including Gen. Cockrell, came home to take action in regard to the funeral of Gen. Grant. Resolutions of sorrow at the national loss were unanimously adopted. It was also resolved that Mrs. Grant "the calling of Sherman and Johnston, Sheridan and Buckner to bear his body to its last resting place have done more to relieve herself to a distressed people with regalia effect."

JERSEY CITY A CAMP.

All Night Long Trains Arrive Bringing Troops to the Funeral.

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 8.—Jersey City was a busy place last night. From early in the evening until after midnight cars rolled into the depots of the Pennsylvania, New Jersey Central and Delaware and Lackawanna roads fairly freighted with soldiers. Then until after dawn this morning came other trains from all points of the state, bringing regiments of the National Guard, posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and detachments of the "Boys in Blue."

Governor Leon Abbett, as commander-in-chief, ordered all the uniformed troops of New Jersey out for the occasion. This is the first instance in the history of the state in peaceful days when all the forces of the state were brought together. The National Guard of New Jersey consists of two brigades.

The First includes the Ninth regiment, of Hoboken, Col. B. Franklin Hart; Fourth, of Jersey City, Col. Samuel D. Dickinson; Fifth, of Newark, Col. Levy B. Barnard; First battalion, of Paterson, Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Congdon; Second battalion, of Leonard, Col. J. Breeland Moore, and Gatling Gun Battery A, commanded by Brevet Brig. Gen. J. Madison Drake, 800 men.

The Second Brigade is made up of the Third regiment, Elizabeth, Col. E. H. Ropes; Sixth, Col. William H. Cooper; Seventh, Trenton, Col. Richard A. Donnelly, and Gatling Gun Battery B, Camden, Capt. Robert R. Eckendorff. The whole force numbers about 2,000 men.

The first regimental to arrive were the Sixth and Seventh, who came into the Pennsylvania depot shortly after 10 o'clock. They were quartered in the Adams express office on the dock, where the men made themselves comfortable for the night, sleeping on the blankets they carried with them. At 3:20 a. m. the First regiment of Pennsylvania, the crack Philadelphia corps, arrived. They stacked their arms in an annex of the depot and filled into Taylor's hotel for breakfast. They left for New York early this morning, and marched to the armory of the Twenty-second regiment, who reciprocated hospitalities extended to the whites coats on the occasion of a visit to the Quaker city.

All through the night trains were arriving, bringing troops and Grand Army men. One train of fourteen cars came straight through from Washington.

THE NEW CRUISERS.

Secretary Whitney Says they will be Finished at the Navy Yards.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Secretary Whitney has written a letter to the assignees of Mr. John Roach in which he says the contracts with that gentleman for the construction of the new cruisers (the Boston, the Atlanta and the Chicago) have been forfeited and that the government will complete the work at the navy yards. Secretary Whitney declines to make any statement on the matter at present.

The secretary says: "As the matter now stands there is no question of my duty to go on and do this, and it works an incidental benefit, of course, to the contractor and to his employes. The government steps into the yard, takes possession of the ships, the plant, etc., pays for the completion, and has no controversy with the contractor at the end, and if there is any profit the contractor has it, and if there is any loss he pays it. *Under these circumstances it is* unfair to fix for the bids the bureaus having the supervision of the work to use the contractor's force and his plant for the purpose."

Obstructing Chicago Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Illinois Central Railroad company and others are building up to, driving piles, dredging and dumping sand into the lake at and near Chicago, for the purpose of making lands to be used as pleasure resorts, which work is said to threaten the navigation of the harbor. Secretary Manning's attention having been called to the matter, he ordered a report to the first comptroller, who gave an opinion that, as the works in question tended to obstruct navigation, the general government can by proper proceedings instituted by the attorney general prohibit the continuance of such work. He held, however, that, as the secretary of war has charge of the improvements of rivers and harbors, it is his duty to take hold of the matter and do whatever may be necessary.

The Striking B. and O. Brakemen.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 8.—The situation among the striking Baltimore and Ohio railroad employes remains much the same. A squad of policemen still patrol the company's yards at Glenwood to keep off the strikers, about seventy in number, watch the operations from a distance. A number of new men arrived from Parkersburg and took charge of the "double header" trains which were sent out. The strikers gathered near a crossing yelling "scabs" and other pet names at the trainmen as they passed by. Nothing was done that savored of violence. Last night the strikers formed an organization. They take a practical view of the situation and believe that they will yet be successful.

A Terrible Domestic Tragedy.

SCOTCH VALLEY, Pa., Aug. 8.—Gustavus Richner, a prosperous farmer, for some time has suspected his wife of infidelity. His fears became confirmed Tuesday, and last returns until Thursday morning. Entering the house about 2 o'clock in the morning, he found his wife in bed asleep with Max Himmelfarb. He dragged them out of the bed-chamber, secured a scythe, and, returning, coolly slaughtered the guilty couple. The infuriated husband then went out to the barn and committed suicide by hanging himself to one of the rafters.

Ex-Soldiers Safe.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—A Washington special to The Traveller says that Secretary Endicott has informed the Jefferson, Ga., Democratic executive committee that they will not dismiss any union soldiers from his department on charges of "offensive partisanship." Four-fifths of the war department clerks are ex-soldiers.

There Will Be No Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Speaker Carlisle is reported in Washington as saying that there is in the current report that an extra session of congress is probable. He had just left the president, been interviewed, and said there was nothing to call an extra session, and he knew the report was without foundation.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Secretary Manning has ordered that the regular purchases of silver bullion be made with treasury checks payable through the clearing house hereafter instead of with silver dollars.

Professor Hilgard's resignation has been tendered as superintendent of the coast survey, to take effect at once.

The attorney general has decided that the civil service law repeals the statute providing for departmental examining boards.

The president has appointed the civil service rules to be the only detailed examination among the officials to be appointed under those rules.

CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

DID THE YOUNG SECRETARY MAKE A BIG MISTAKE?

He Is Going to Use Economy as a Campaign Weapon—It May Prove a Boomerang—Richard K. Fox Secretly Married in London.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The speech of Lord Randolph Churchill, secretary of state for India, in presenting the Indian budget to the house of commons has created a great sensation in England. His caustic and querulous attacks upon Lord Ripon are bitterly resented in Calcutta, where the former viceroy has many warm friends and admirers. Lord Randolph's first official utterances in his new capacity were awaited with eager interest in India, and they have been received with a feeling of great disappointment. It is complained that instead of treating the deficit with which he is confronted in a broad, statesmanlike manner, he only used it as an excuse to make it an effective partisan weapon as possible against the late government and the Liberal party. His intimation that vigorous economy is to be practiced in view of the deficit is very unpalatable in India, where it is said the plan is to starve the civil service on the plea that economy is rendered necessary by the errors of the past so as to make the late government unpopular. If this is the plan, however, it is certain that it will miscarry and will react disastrously upon the present government. All the departments of the Indian administration are now manned by talented officials, who cannot be removed by the time the Tories are likely to continue in office. These officials have great freedom of action within certain limits, and they will be certain to put their own construction upon orders emanating from the Indian office of the home government. Instead of seeking to conciliate the officials by whom he must look for the carrying out of his instructions, Lord Randolph begins his official career by berating them in the chief and by threatening a wholesale reduction of their supplies. He has thus at one stroke raised a horner's nest of enemies in India, and has given the Liberals an effective weapon against his opponents at home. The Tory Standard, which has been foremost in the revolt against Lord Randolph, is out again with another note of warning that Lord Iddesleigh cannot be trusted indefinitely to keep the young man before he has completed the ruin which he has so effectively begun and wholly wrecked the party's chances in the general election.

Richard K. Fox, proprietor of The New York Police Gazette, was secretly married to a young lady who goes by the name as Miss Dod, of Brooklyn. The marriage was by special license and was performed in the Strand. The utmost secrecy was observed, and only a couple of clerks acted as witnesses. Mr. and Mrs. Fox started at once for Paris, and will remain for the present at the Continental hotel in that city.

The officials of the divorce court are almost bursting with a secret which involves another scandal in high official circles. The libel has been filed with the utmost secrecy, but it is said on good authority to involve a petition for divorce on the ground of adultery against a leading Tory statesman and member of the present cabinet.

The physician who attended Mr. Cyrus W. Field during his recent illness in London struggle between the forces from America in the fall and spend the winter in England.

The pages of The Official Gazette are devoted to the details of the campaign, each detailing the movements of his command in suppressing the rebellion of Louis Riel and his half-breeds in the northwestern provinces of Canada.

There was a great stir in the lobbies of the house of commons over the discovery that private letters addressed to certain members interned to the Parnellite had been stolen from their dispatch boxes and other receptacles and their contents acted upon for political purposes. It was in this way that Mr. O'Brien is said to have become possessed of the letter from Mr. Errington, showing the existence of an intrigue between the vatican and the Gladstone government in regard to the Dublin archbishopric. The Parnellites, while denying the charge, are loudest in the sleighs of the anti-Irish politicians, and say that their private correspondence must contain dreadful stuff, and it is argued that if accidental exposure is sufficient to throw them into such a panic.

Chief Postoffice Inspector Sharpe Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—A. G. Sharpe, chief postoffice inspector, tendered his resignation, to take effect at once, and the postmaster general has accepted it. This action is entirely voluntary on the part of Mr. Sharpe. He tendered his resignation soon after Mr. Vilas became postmaster general, but was requested to withdraw it and assist in reorganizing the inspect on branch of the service. He consented to remain several months, and resigns now to engage in the practice of law in Chattanooga, Tenn. Mr. James Maynard, the present chief clerk of the division, will take Mr. Sharpe's place temporarily, and it is probable the permanent appointment will be made till next autumn.

Showers of Meteoric Stones.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 8.—The town of Salem, this state, was visited by a meteoric shower on Wednesday and meteoric stones fell, ranging in size from an egg to a half bushel measure. They came down both audibly and visibly. Three large stones crashed through the roof of the Hungate house, injuring several travelers slightly and two family. B. Montgomery, of Louisville, had his leg cut by the latter. Several dwellings were injured.

Duo to The Pall Mall Gazette.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The criminal law amendment finally has passed the house of commons. It was the delay in considering this bill which induced The Pall Mall Gazette to make its recent revelations.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Owing to cholera entire villages in Spain have been depopulated.

Contributions in New York to the Grant monument fund come in slowly.

The cattlemen are hard at work removing their stock from the Indian territory.

The tenth edition of Miss Cleveland's book will be ready next week. It is being translated in several languages.

William Kearney, an insane man, the lives of Mayor Cunningham, has been arrested in Kansas City while on his way to kill the president.

Highwaymen attacked and robbed a mail delivery clerk in day on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

A public meeting has been called in Montreal to protest against the carrying out of the capital sentence on Riel.

Representative Morrison, of Illinois, is confined to his room in Washington suffering from nervous prostration.

Jersey's! Jersey's!

We have just opened a fine line of Ladies' Black Worsted Jerseys which we sell at 89c.

PARASOLS!

In Black Silk, Black Satin, Colored Satin and Children's Colored Satin, all at greatly reduced prices to close them out. At

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7 WEST FRONT ST.

"CANDEE" ARCTICS
—WITH—
DOUBLE THICK BALL.
Two Years TEST.
"CANDEE" Double Wear on the Sole. Double Thick Ball.
The "CANDEE" RUBBER CO. give a better Rubber than can be obtained elsewhere for the same money, with their great improvement of the DOUBLE THICK BALL. The extra thickness of rubber right under the tread, gives DOUBLE WEAR.
Ask to see the "CANDEE" Double Thick Ball Rubbers in Boots, Arctics, Overshoes, Alaskas, &c.
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In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths' and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash
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(5 doors below Music Hall)
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Mens Furnishing Department
FRENCH BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS,
We have a few of these goods which we are offering at 50 cts. This grade never has been sold less than 75c.
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Laced Shirts (all colors) at 60c, 75c, 85c, 95c
" " letter quality (grey) 85.
Better qualities at equally low prices. Colors—Blue, Brown, Garnet, Old Gold, Olive, Grey, White, etc.
Extra—A White Flannel Shirt with set of colored laces made of fine lamb's wool, regular price $2.25, but are now sold at the Bee Hive for $1.88. This shirt will suit the most fastidious.
Double breasted shirt, blue, all wool, 95c, $1, $1.25, $1.50.
Boys' bicycle, all wool, colors, 85c and $1.00.
" " " laced or button $1.00
" " waist, blue, 75c and $100.
We are still selling our celebrated "Pride" Dress Shirt for 69c unlaundried. Also a good shirt for 48c.
Canvas belts 10c, Japanese Parasols 9c, Palm Leaf Fan 1c.
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FUNERAL ECHOES.

JAMES G. BLAINE'S POWERFUL ORATION AT AUGUSTA.

The Day Generally Observed Throughout the South—Robert Toombs on the Dead—Full Text of the O. A. R. Ritual.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 10.—The following is the oration on Gen. Grant delivered here by James G. Blaine:

"Public sensibility and personal sorrow over the death of Gen. Grant are not confined to any section of the country. A profound admiration for great qualities and still more profound gratitude for great services have touched the heart of the people with true sympathy, learned even in the tender emotions by the scene of his closing days and the undaunted heroism with which he mortally conquered a last and fatal foe.

"The hero for the ages is he who has been chief and foremost in contributing to the moral and material progress, to the grandeur and glory of the country during a generation. Washington secured the freedom of the colonies and founded a new nation. Lincoln was the prophet, who warned the people of the evils that were undermining our free government and the statesman who was called to leadership in the supreme hour of extirpation. Grant was the soldier who by victory in the field gave vitality and force to the policies and philanthropic measures which Lincoln defined in the interest for the preservation and security of the republic. Heroes cannot be multiplied. The gods of mythology lost their sacredness and their power by their numbers. The millions rose into oblivion, the units only survive. Who spoke of the great leader of Israel to conduct the chosen people over the sands of the desert to the promised land? Who marched with Alexander from the Bosphorus to India, and who commanded the legions that followed in the conquest of Gaul? Who crossed the Atlantic with Columbus? Who ventured through the snowy Alps with the conqueror of Italy? Who fought with Wellington at Waterloo? Alas! how soon it may be asked, Who marched with Sherman from the mountain to the sea? Who fought with Meade at the victorious field of Gettysburg? Who shared with Thomas in the glories of Nashville? Who went with Sheridan through the trials and triumphs of the Shenandoah valley? Gen. Grant's name will survive through the centuries because it is indissolubly connected with the most momentous events and the triumph in the history of the United States. If the armies of the Union had ultimately failed, the vast and beneficent designs of Lincoln would have been frustrated, and he would have been known in history as a statesman and philanthropist, who in the cause of humanity cherished aims which he could not realize, and conceived great ends which he could not attain; as an unsuccessful ruler whose policies distracted and dismayed the country; while Gen. Grant would have taken his place with that long and always increasing array of great men who were found wanting in the supreme hour of trial.

"But a higher power controlled the result. God, in His gracious mercy, had not raised the illustrious leader whose death we come to naught. In the expression of Lincoln, 'No human counsel devised nor did mortal hand work out those great things.' In these momentous issues the human agents were sustained by more than human power, and through them great salvation was wrought for the land. As the warriors, as the American Union shall abide, with its blessings of law and liberty, Grant's name shall be remembered with honor. As long as the sentiment of human rights shall be abhorred and the freedom of man assured, Grant shall be recalled with gratitude, and as the cycles of the ages roll, the story of Lincoln's life can never be told without associating Grant in the enduring splendor of his own great name.

"Gen. Grant's military sagacity was honestly earned. He exhibited extraordinary qualities in the field. Bravery among American officers is a thing of course, with few exceptions; but, as an eminent general said, Grant possessed a quality above bravery. His instinct was ability to danger, apparently an unconsciousness of fear. Besides that he possessed an evenness of judgment to be poised upon in sunshine and in storm. He counted on coolness to fight was another quality which established his rights as a commander. Gen. Grant in his services in the field never once exhibited indecision, and it was this quality that gave him his crowning characteristic as a military leader. He inspired his men with a sense of victory in advance. He felt, and they were themselves invincible.

"The career of Gen. Grant, when he passed from military to civil administration, was marked by his strong qualities.

"His presidency of eight years was filled with events of magnitude in which, if his judgments was sometimes questioned, his patriotism was always conceded. He entered upon his office after the angry distractions of the war, and was the successor of Lincoln's successor, and quietly enforced a policy which had been for four years the cause of embittered controversy.

"Death always holds a flag of truce over its own. Under that flag friend and foe sit peacefully together; passions are stilled, harmonious notes in tones, wrongs are forgiven, justice is done. It is impossible that a career so long, so prominent, so positive as that of Gen. Grant should not have provoked strife and engendered enmity. But all these passions and all these resentments are buried in the grave which to-day receives his remains. Confederate soldiers who rush as one man for cause, and Democrats and Confederates alike unite in his power in battle and in the magnanimity of peace. The controversy over his civil administration closes as Democrat and Republican unite in pronouncing him to have been in every act and every aspiration an American patriot."

G. A. R. RITUAL.

The Solemn Service Performed by George G. Meade Post.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The following is the ritual of the G. A. R. recited by Meade post, of Philadelphia:

Arrival at the post hall. Post, upon order, and the coffin was conveyed to the front, the commander at the head of the coffin and the chaplain at the foot, the post following in column of fours, with the colors in the front.

Post Commander Theodore Reed—Assemble for the last and highest act of respect to our late commander and illustrious comrade, U. S. Grant, let us unite in prayer. The chaplain will invoke the divine blessing.

Post Chaplain C. Irvine Wright—God of battles! Father of all! amid this mournful assemblage we thank Thee with whom there is no death. Open every eye to behold Him who changed the night of death into morning. In the deaths of our hearts we behold Him, though he were dead, yet should he live." We commune after Him who is the Resurrection and the Life; behold he liveth to Me

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 3, No. 61 — PLAINFIELD, N. J., TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1885. — Price Two Cents.

Special Notices.

IF YOU WANT a good likeness of Gen Grant see the Bas Relief picture in Shaw's Drug store, pronounced the finest ever brought out. Mr. H. A. Thomas is the agent. Price $10.00. 10-3

FOR SALE or for rent or use, at great bargains, "Appleby" the office of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 25 and 27 Park place opposite depot Plainfield. Lady's and gentlemen's turnout, consisting of handsome bloodbay mare, 9 years old, well matched sound, kind and true, has been driven by lady, present owner for past four years, is a stylish spirited and fine driver, not afraid of cars has no vices and is in every way thoroughly reliable, one leather top phaeton and harness, 250 dollars all busy the above or will sell separately. Also one Coupe Rockaway with closing glass front for $200, one top phaeton $90, one cougar cart $90, beautiful sleigh $80, saddle and bridle $10, coupe harness full size $30. 7-27-tf

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front 250 feet deep for Netherwood on La Grande Ave., west of Woodland Ave. Desirable residence site on either side of it. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 25 and 27 opposite the Plainfield station. 27-tf

FOR NEW HOUSES for sale or a bargain or will exchange, 10 new dwelling houses forty feet front. Enquire of Chas. H. Hand, corner Fifth and Liberty streets. 7-20-3m

BUSINESS FOR SALE. Requires from five to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1391, Plainfield. 6-10tf

THE REFORM CLUB HALL with seating capacity for eight hundred, with accoustic qualities and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to let a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE with conservatory. Lot 50 feet front, 250 feet deep; excellent location; seven minutes from depot. For sale at a bargain, on easy terms. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 25 and 27 Park place. 3-30tf

THE BEST SAFEGUARD against contagious and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant. The dollar size is sufficient for a family. For leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which eat holes in clothing, etc. Manufactured at Thorp's Factory, cor. Front and New streets. P. O. Box 154. 6-20 3m

FARM FOR SALE. 100 acres, 15 to mow. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire on the Front street. 12-1-tf

EGGS FOR HATCHING. Guaranteed true to name. Thoroughbred Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, White Leghorns, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, and Moscovy Ducks. Williams, Hedges, Kough, Strains. Eggs $2 per 13; $4 for 26. Address J. S., Box 152, Post Office, Plainfield.

Cent-a-word Corner

FOR SALE—A few shares of New National Bank stock. Address Box 20, Dunellen. 11-2

TO LET—Furnished part of a house, six minutes from Netherwood depot. Wilson. 11-2

PASTURE—Good shade and water, near depot, Netherwood. E. Wilis. 11-2

FOR SALE or exchange for larger place six established poultry business. Henery full of chickens. Fencing, Brooders, Incubators, etc. Price $100. 50 Jackson street. 10-1

WANTED a situation as chambermaid and waitress. References present employer. Address D. M., Box 690.

WANTED TO RENT a small house. Address C. C., Box 1391, Plainfield.

WANTED — Capable teacher for Mt. Pleasant School. Apply to R. C. Potter, D. C., Box 1000, Plainfield.

SUMMER BOARD—House beautifully situated on Manasquan Inlet. Still water and surf bathing, boating and fishing. Terms reasonable. Plainfield parties preferred. Address Asbury Avenue, West Point Pleasant, New Jersey. 9-tf

CHOICE CORNER LOT—150 feet on Madison Avenue by about 170 feet on Nisgh street, between brace lines. Bargain. Apply to Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 25 and 27 Park place opposite station Plainfield, N. J. 7-30-tf

DAILY MILK—Cream and cattle, shade and water. 11 East Front street. 11-tf

AN A No. 1, concert grand piano for sale at Cory's, 43 West Front street. Will be sold very low. 6-26-tf

Professional Cards.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON, No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 8-30-6m

DR. J. C. DIFFENDORFER, Homeopathist and Electrician, corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m. 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. Residence, 10 Second street.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN, Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block, Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J.
George P. Suydam. W. Stillman.

DR. E. W. HEDGES, Physician and Surgeon, 77 West Front street, corner Central avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, till 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. 8-20-yr

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, Front street, over Griffith's Hardware Store, (formerly at 104 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 3. 12-11-1m

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST, 28 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anesthetic in filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARTER, Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical system in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Typewriting done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph typewriter. Office, 120 Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM, Office, Park avenue, Coward's Building. Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had eleven years experience in surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 9-29-yr

DR. Y. S. DAVIS, Homeopathic Physician, office 21 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—9 to 10 a. m., 1 to 2, 6 to 8 p. m. Telephone Call 26.

GEO. S. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth, successor to J. S. and A. D. Dunham, authorities for past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in the line with neatness, accuracy and dispatch. 34 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1011.

CANYON PORTRAITS by Wm. Henry Canyon Artist. Specimen's at Reed's, 9 West Front, where orders will be received. 1-6-6

WILLIAM B MAXSON, Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Office searches procured if desired without extra charge.

Educational.

MRS. SYMES, 11 Craig Place, cor Diver street, a teacher of twenty years experience, receives pupils that she will on Sept. 7, open a school for the instruction of Misses and Boys in the English branches, French and Music (piano.) The delightful and healthy location will receive united attention. Satisfactory references given. Terms moderate. 6-6

ELOCUTION. Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Miss. Alberti, P. O. Box 1000.

PIANO LESSONS. Miss Nellie Hamilton is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own home at 5 East Front street, Plainfield, or at the pupil's residence on the line of the Netherwood, prospect or Hazel Netherwood, and to others. P. O. Box, 1561.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO, Over Sayles' Stillman Block, Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Sudlow drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	72	6 a. m.	82
9 a. m.	82	9 a. m.	90
12 m.	84	12 m.	92
3 p. m.	86	3 p. m.	75

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885		1884	
Sunrise	4.33 a.m.	Sunrise	4.33 a.m.
Sun Sets	7.19 p.m.	Sun Sets	7.19 p.m.
Moon Rises	8. 3 p.m.	Moon Rises	p.m.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow the weather promises to be warmer and fair.

JOTTINGS.

—The repairs in the M. E. Church, are progressing rapidly.

—Fishing parties from this city visit Perth Amboy nearly every day.

—The sheriffs of this State will picnic at Atlantic City to-morrow.

—The Crescent Rink is near completion. It is said that it will open in October.

—The Supreme Court has not as yet decided the New Brunswick Police case.

—The Somerset County Board of Freeholders met in the Court House at Somerville to-day.

—Geo. Pierson was sent to the county jail for thirty days by Judge Ulrich, for a violation of the city ordinance.

—The first annual report of the Woodbridge Reform Club shows a membership of 103, with 640 signers to the pledge.

—Nearly every business house in this city has displayed conspicuous signs of the emblem of mourning in honor of the dead hero.

—The Board of Commissioners of the Plainfield Fire Department will hold their August meeting in the city court room at 8 o'clock this evening.

—Daniel Conway was arraigned before City Judge Ulrich yesterday morning for being drunk and disorderly. It being his first offense he was fined $5.

—A rumor current on the streets that a former Plainfield night watchman had been arrested in New Brunswick for incendiarism, cannot be substantiated.

—An advertisement in Sunday's World indicates that a base ball club will be formed at the Netherwood. There is to be an entertainment of some kind every evening.

—Trout fishing will end on the 14th, and then piscatorial artists with gum elastic imaginations will turn their attention to the ingratiating materialization of apocryphal bass and such.

—The funeral services of Howard Stillwell, aged nine, and Carl Whittier, aged 8, who were drowned at New Brunswick, were held in the First M. E. Church at that place yesterday afternoon.

—The new crosswalk at Somerset and Front streets, was laid yesterday, and the grade raised to prevent the overflow which during storms has hitherto made that thoroughfare very disagreeable.

—Justice Tunison of Railway, committed four tramps to the county jail for ninety days, who amused themselves throwing stones at passenger trains in that vicinity, greatly endangering human lives.

—Gorge Vohl, one of the Plainfield ball players, while running to catch a ball during the game at Westfield on Saturday, ran against the shaft of a wagon which was standing near by, causing a flesh wound above the eye.

—The case which was to have been tried before City Judge Ulrich in the City Court Room at ten o'clock this morning has been adjourned until ten oclock to-morrow morning, the defendant not being under bonds having failed to put in appearance. The Judge has issued a warrant for her arrest.

—The return shooting matches between Elizabeth and Plainfield sportsmen, takes place at Campbell's Club House to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock. There are three matches to be shot. First match is between Harry Campbell of this city, and Wm. Parker of Elizabeth, for 15 live birds for $50 a side. Second match between Lubins Ayres of Oak Tree, and H. Astfalk of Elizabeth, at clay pigeons for $25 a side. The third match is between two Plainfield sportsmen.

—Several causes combine to assure the success of the dramatic performance advertised for Hamilton Colonnade to be given at Hotel Nether wood. First and foremost of all, there will be afforded the Plainfield public, an opportunity to see the celebrated juvenile actor, Master Harry Woodruff, who has achieved for himself, a most theater-going people, a national reputation. For several seasons he has appeared in the great melodrama "The Black Flag" in Edwin Thorne's Company, and in the various press reports from all parts of the country describing this company's performance, we do not remember to have seen one which did not refer to Harry Woodruff as the chief attraction of the play. The young man is spending the summer season with his father, the general proprietor of Hotel Nether-wood. The voluntary proposition of the proprietors of the enterprise, to devote the entire net proceeds to the Muhlenburg Hospital, characterizes the undertaking as one deserving the bountiful support which it is destined to receive. The stage, including special scenery for the occasion, will be under the management of W. R. Mattox, Property man of Music Hall. The guests of the hotel have of course purchased tickets and will attend en masse, but it is believed that by far the larger number comprising the audience will come from Plainfield and surrounding towns. The public are cordially invited.

UNION CO. FREEHOLDERS.

The Jail Wardenship—Communication from the County Attorney —Resolutions in Honor of Grant, Etc.

The Regular monthly meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders was held Thursday afternoon, at Elizabeth with a full attendance, except Mr. Oliver.

When the minutes were read and approved, a letter was read from A. A. Drake, of Plainfield, calling attention of the Board to a dangerr his place alleging that it was a nuisance, and asking that some step be taken for its removal. The communication was referred to the County Attorney.

The following communication was received from the County Attorney in reference to the jail warden:

To the Honorable the Board of Chosen Freeholders:

GENTLEMEN—At the last meeting a communication from the Director was referred to me. It called your attention to a recent decision of the Supreme Court in a Camden county case brought to test the constitutionality of the act under which jail wardens have been appointed in several of the counties of this State. The case was argued at the February term, 1885, and decided several months later. In substance the Court held that the act of 1857 (under which the Wardens have been appointed) does not confer power on the Board of Chosen Freeholders of any county (except those named in the title of the act, viz. Essex and Hudson) to exclude the Sheriff from the custody of the jail and to appoint a jailer of the county.

I find that this decision has been appeal by the decision to the Court of Errors and Appeals, and that the case will be argued at the November term, 1885.

I have communicated with the authorities in several of the counties affected by this decision, and find that they are simply waiting for the opinion of the Court of Errors before taking any action.

It seems to me that it would be unwise for us to anticipate the final decision in this important matter. We have been operating under this act for nearly thirty years, and I do not think that we are bound to depose the Jail Warden and install the Sheriff until we are fortified by an opinion from the highest Court in the State that such is the law.

I advise that no action be taken in this matter until after the decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals is known.

Very Respectfully,
FREDERICK C. MARSH,
County Attorney.

Dated August 6.

The communication was received and placed on file.

THE FINES COLLECTED BY JUSTICES.

The Legal Committee to whom had been referred Freeholder Vanderbeck's resolution in reference to the fines collected by the justices of the peace, reported a circular to be sent to each Justice embracing the law requiring a monthly statement to the County Collector and returns of fines, under penalty of a fine or imprisonment, or both.

This action is the result of an item appearing editorially in the Daily News calling attention to the fact that Justice Nash of this city was the only justice reported in the County Collector's statement as having paid into the County Treasury any fines or other moneys collected and belonging to the county.

The report was received and the circular approved.

The committees on several new bridges and repairs reported that they had awarded the contracts for the several improvements, and the reports were adopted.

A TRIBUTE TO GRANT.

Director Martine offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an Allwise Providence to remove by death an honored citizen, General Ulysses S. Grant, ex-President of our Republic; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of "Him who doeth all things well," we can but wish that his life might have been longer spared to witness our peaceful and prosperous Union, and may the hands that strow the laurels and olive branches on his grave be raised to heaven in fraternal affection, and that feeling spread from town to town, and State to State, throughout our land.

Resolved, That we extend to the sorrowing family our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

The resolutions were adopted by a standing vote.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Freeholder Belmer offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to inquire as to the necessity and cost of widening the arches of the bridge at Elmwood avenue, Rahway. The resolution was adopted, and the Director appointed the following committee: Messrs. Belmer, Howard, Halliday, Pierson and Hubbard.

Freeholder Hubbard offered a resolution that the proper officers be authorized to draw for the amounts as stipulated in the agreement. The motion was carried.

After the passage of a number of bills the Board adjourned.

Collector Vanderveer's Appointments.

Internal Revenue Collector VanDerveer has appointed Stephen C. Larison deputy collector for Warren County in place of William P. Carmer. He has also made William H. Price stamp deputy at New Brunswick in place of Charles T. Warner.

—The Somerset County Board of Freeholders met and accepted the new bridge over Beden's brook in Montgomery township. To-morrow they will meet at the line bridge at Osborne's Mills, between Morris County and Somerset, and township to inspect it with a view of accepting it.

—On Thursday morning while Asa Dunn, of New Market, was driving across the railroad track in Bound Brook on a load of lumber, the bundle of shingles on which he was sitting burst its band and threw him. He fell under the wheels of the wagon and broke his leg.

PERSONAL.

Miss Lizzie Nelson of Brooklyn, N. Y., is visiting friends in this city.

William Clarke, of Westerly, Rhode Island, has been visiting friends in town.

George Moore and family of East Front street, are enjoying the salt water breezes at Asbury Park.

Miss Van Dusen of Syracuse, New York, is visiting the family of Rudolph Titsworth, on Seventh street.

Bernard Rogers of West Second street, returned to his home yesterday, after spending an enjoyable vacation.

Mrs. Taler and family of Harmony street, North Plainfield, are spending a few weeks with her brother in Mt. Bethel.

Frederick Bohli and family after a year's absence in New York state, have again taken up their residence in this city.

Miss Julia Field has returned to her home this city after enjoying two weeks with friends in College Point, Long Island.

Miss Lizzie Sanders of North Plainfield, has returned from her visit to Niagara, and is now spending a few days with friends at Flattbush, L. I.

Theodore H. Hoffman, son of S. P. Hoffman, of West Front street, has been for some time passed at Long Branch, where he will probably remain until September.

City Judge Ulrich will start Saturday on a two weeks' vacation. He hopes thereby to gain strength and courage to carry him through the rest of the heated term.

Borough Counsel Jackson and wife of North Plainfield, start to-morrow for Old Point Comfort, Virginia, to be gone two weeks. Mrs. Jackson's mother will accompany them.

Miss Ella J. Clarke, a niece of George H Babcock, of Seventh street, with whom she has been staying for some time while pursuing her medical studies in New York, left Plainfield this morning for her home in Scots New York.

Dr. D. H. Hazen and wife of Washington, D. C., arrived yesterday in North Plainfield, where for a few days they will remain the guests of Rev. Mr. Honeyman and wife. *Mrs. Hazen is Mr. Honeyman's sister.* Mr. Hazen is a brother of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, who stands so high in the estimation of the powers that be that, although a warm Republican, he is retained in office. His general efficiency is attested to on all sides, and he is spoken of as the next Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

A Young Man's Sad End.

The lifeless remains of Philip, a nineteen year old son of County Collector Patrick Sheridan, were found on Friday evening in the bayloft of the stable in the rear of his father's planing mill on East Grand street. Philip had been seen last about the mill on Thursday afternoon.

On Friday night, the hostler, James Cavanagh went up into the loft to throw down some hay, and saw Philip lying on the floor, as he supposed, asleep, but upon a second visit was horrified to find the young man a stiffened corpse.

County Physician Green was sent for, and directed that the body be removed to the home of the grief-stricksn father. The physician said from appearances life had been extinct for about twenty hours.

Later in the evening in preparing the remains for burial undertaker Ogden discovered a bullet wound in the right breast. Messengers were sent back to the barn, and a small revolver was found in the loft where the body was discovered. The revolver was a 22 calibre imitation of the Smith & Wesson manufacture, and was new A box of cartridges was also found. In Philip's shirt there was a bullet hole, but none in the vest, indicating that the vest had been held open when the fatal shot was discharged.

Dr. Green was recalled, and after learning these facts gave permit for burial.—Elizabeth Journal.

The young man was well known in this city.

A Card of Thanks.

A vote of thanks is tendered to Mrs. G. H. Babcock, Mrs. Van Slyck, Mrs. Kimball, Mrs. Moore of Pence and Fifth streets, Mrs. John Rose, and Miss Maggie Cook, for the liberal supply of flowers donated to the Muhlenberg Hospital and sick of our city, enabling the ladies constituting the flower Mission of the W. C. T. U., to carry out the work assigned them.

MRS. SCHERMERHORN,
MRS. WYCKOFF.

Plainfield, Aug. 10, 1885.

—The mangled body of an unknown man was found on the P. and R. Railroad at the Union street crossing Elizabeth, on Sunday evening about half-past ten o'clock. The deceased was well-dressed in dark clothes, and wore a new pair of congress gaiters, on his white shirt were the initials "P. S." and on a time-table found on his person were the names "Miss Kitty McCormick" and "Miss Helen." The body was taken to Durring's morgue.

—The electric light does not seem to grow in popular favor in this city, judging from the number of subscribers who have cancelled their contracts. It furnishes a splendid light. Merchants after a trial do not find that it helps their business or repays them for the increased expense, but on the contrary believe that they would be benefitted if the outskirts of the city were better lighted.

—The New York World reports Mrs. Emma Cady of Plainfield, N. J., as having been a successful competitor for a set of smoothing irons offered by the palatial fund. No such name appears in the city directory.

—The nine year old daughter of John Blimm of Pearl street, North Plainfield, died yesterday. She had been an invalid for two years.

—Our week from to-morrow Engine Company, No. 2, and their friends, leave this city on an excursion to Cold Spring Grove.

New Jersey Cities.

In round numbers, the population of New Jersey, according to the State census just completed, is 1,280,000. Five years ago it was 1,130,000. The increase has therefore been 150,000, or a little over thirteen per cent. It has already been noticed that the increase is almost entirely in the counties within twenty-five miles of New York, which contain nearly half the population of the State, and those counties near Philadelphia. There is little or no change in the rest of the State. Jersey City contains rather more than ten per cent. of the population of the whole State, while Newark's percentage is slightly under that figure. The counties of Hudson and Essex, which include the cities of Hoboken, count up nearly 500,000—not quite half of the whole number. Paterson comes third in the list of cities, with a population of 62,280, while Passaic County in which Paterson is located, ranks third in the list of counties. Camden, the fourth city, is the remaining one to run over 50,000, and comes up to high water mark with a showing of 52,887. Trenton, Elizabeth and New Brunswick have increased proportionately, as fast as Newark, while Orange and Plainfield which have drained some of the New York surplus as places of residence, have increased even faster. The New Jersey cities, on the whole, have done well, and will compare in growth favorably with those of any State in the Union. They stand in the order of population, from 5,000 upwards, as follows:

Jersey City	153,305
Newark	132,813
Paterson	62,280
Camden	52,887
Hoboken	37,721
Trenton	34,386
Elizabeth	33,047
New Brunswick	18,238
Orange	17,397
East Orange	10,327
Bridgeton	10,005
Plainfield	8,913
Millville	8,894
Passaic	8,339
Phillipsburg	8,068
Atlantic City	7,954
Morristown	7,000
Rahway	6,951
Gloucester City	6,510
Bloomfield	6,502
Montclair	6,327
Perth Amboy	6,311

Plainfield Directory.

Agents representing Boyd's Plainfield Directory have begun a canvass of the town for their third biennial issue. This volume will contain as heretofore a complete, general and business directory of Plainfield, Westfield, Fanwood, Dunellen, Bound Brook, Somerville and Manville, and an accurate list of farmers, within the above radius with their post office address. It will excel all previous efforts to establish a standard directory of this city, and they believe that an experience of a quarter of a century in this line of publication is sufficient guarantee that the work when published will cover the entire field herein represented and entitle it to the support and confidence of the business public.

Civil Suits.

The following is a list of the civil suits to come up for trial before Justice Nash during the coming week:

The case of Mayer vs. Vroom is set down for Aug. 13.

The case of Hart agt., vs. Ferrine, is set down for Thursday next.

The case of Thorn vs. Noah Pike, an action for debt, is to be tried on Aug. 18.

The case of Sweeny vs. Holmes, an action for debt, is to be tried on the 15th inst.

The case of William Moore vs. Ellen McCarthy and Dennis Daly, an action to dispossess, is set down for Aug. 15.

STATE NOTES.

James McCann, aged seven years, was drowned in the Morris Canal at Jersey City yesterday while bathing.

Bernard J. Moore of Newark, a polisher by trade, is charged with an attempted criminal assault on Matilda Krause and Barbara Seigenburger. He is out on bail.

Clarice Beck, who left Elizabeth with his step-daughter Annie, was arrested at Paterson on Wednesday of how on the charge of leaving his family, and was taken back to Elizabeth Thursday.

William Winfield, aged 18, of Brooklyn, visited Jersey City on Wednesday. While Marion he attempted to jump on a moving train, but fell beneath the wheels, receiving injuries from which he died on Thursday.

The anniversary of the New Jersey State Methodist Historical Society took place at Island Heights Thursday. Addresses were delivered by Rev. C. C. H. Whitecar, of Camden, Rev. Dr. John Atkinson, of Jersey City. The annual camp meeting began at the Heights Friday.

Walter S. Bonnell, aged 20 years, met with a sad death on Saturday at his home in Connecticut farms, near Elizabeth. In the afternoon he had been working in the field, and on returning to the house was informed by his father, Mr. Elias Bonnel, that Mrs. Crowell, a lady over at the place, had requested that some pears be sent to her. Walter said he was anxious to go away in the early evening, but that he would have time to attend to this order. He went to the orchard, and in a few moments the report of a falling tree was heard. Some one hastened to the orchard, and found that Walter had fallen and received his death blow. He was extinct, and he was carried into the house, where he expired in about fifteen minutes. The mother of Walter was not at home, having started in the early morning for a visit of a few days at a relatives. She was met in the city by a messenger boy before she could reach home. His death is a sad bereavement to his parents and the cause of widespread sorrow, having a very extended circle of friends.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Dr. Sanford's Balsam at less than the regular price, 50c. and 1.00, as oftentimes imitations or inferior articles are sold on the quotation. Be sure you get the right article. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

O. F. WOODWARD, Manager,
Le Roy, N. Y.

Hotel Netherwood.

The Citizens of Plainfield are respectfully invited to attend the private Theatricals at Hotel Netherwood on Wednesday and Friday evenings, Aug. 12 and 14, at eight o'clock, on which occasion the two act Comedy Farce of

NAVAL Engagements

will be presented with the following cast, from the guests of the hotel.

CAST.

Mrs. Pontifax.....Miss Edith M. Kent
Miss Mortimer.....Mr. Harry M. Woodruff
Admiral Kingston.....Mr. Geo. W. Curtiss
Lieutenant Kingston.....Mr. Jas. R. Plum, jr
Dennis.....Mr. Frank Cokefair
Short.....Mr. Walter Naumberg

Tickets 50 cents each, and the net proceeds of same will be given to the

Muhlenberg Hospital of this city.

Tickets on sale at Berryside' and Shaw's Drug Stores and at the Hotel Nether wood.

Plainfield Fire Department. TAXES FOR 1885.

Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885, will be received from 8 a. m., to 8 p. m. on any day (Sundays excepted), at the office of James B. Cutter, at his office, 25 West Front street.

In case of non-payment of the tax, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and issued for the collection of the same with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay, the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct the said payment from the rent which they may be contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers of that building for the payment of assessment upon said building.—Section 10 of Incorporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.

Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

FIFTH GRAND EXCURSION

Of Plainfield Engine Co., No. 2, to

Cold Spring Harbor

Long Island Sound,

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1885.

Leaving the dock at 7.45 a. m. sharp, and returning will reach the city at 8.45 p. m.

The train will stop at Fanwood, both ways.

Tickets 81.25. Half Tickets (children under 12 years of age) 75 cts.

This will be one of the Grandest Excursions out of Plainfield, and will include a three hours' sail on the bay, passing around Coney Island, and giving a full view of the famous Bartholdi Statue of Liberty the gift of France to America. On the grove there will be fine bathing and fishing facilities and other sports.

Thos. Keller, chairman, H. M. Sherwin, Treasurer and C. J. E. Martin, Secretary.

Headquarters for
VOEHL'S
Bread, Cake, Pies, Pastry, etc
15 West Front Street,
Confectionery of all Kinds.

Having bought out the business of A. Warnock, call the attention of my patrons to my stock of all kinds of Confectionery, Fine Cakes, Bread, etc.

NEW ENGLAND BREAD A SPECIALTY.

The old stand at 68 Somerset street, will be in charge of my son. Thanking for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.

JACOB VOEHL,
Successor to A. Warnock, No. 15 West Front stree Plainfield, New Jersey. 6-30-yr.

Hotel Netherwood.
Netherwood Heights

One of the most Healthful, Comfortable and Accessible Inland Summer Resorts in the Country.

S. V. Woodruff, Proprietor.

Wm. A. Woodruff

Represents the following first-class insurance companies,

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All dogs unmuzzled and at large in the city of Plainfield, during the months of July, August, and September of this, will be held by the board of Health to be dangerous to the public safety, and he or her or dogs are hereby notified and required to secretly muzzle, or to confine, or otherwise prevent the same from running at large in said city during said months, under penalty of prosecution for every violation thereof.

By order of the Board of Health.
GEORGE W. ROCKEFELLOW, Mayor.
7-28-tf

Jersey's! Jersey's!

We have just opened a fine line of Ladies' Black Worsted Jerseys which we sell at 89c.

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In Black Silk, Black Satin, Colored Satin and Children's Colored Satin, all at greatly reduced prices to close them out. At

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DOUBLE WEAR.

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PRICE NO HIGHER.

Call and examine the goods.

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Eight Pieces.

OAK OR WALNUT Extension Table - $6

A GOOD Lounge for - $7

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NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION.
Station in Plainfield:
Liberty Street.

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE 29, 1885.

LEAVE Plainfield	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
3.27 A. M.	7.15 A. M.	4.00 P. M.	5.56 P. M.
5.40 "	9.00 "	6.00 "	7.14 "
7.35 "	10.45 "	8.00 "	9.14 "
9.30 "	12.45 P. M.	9.40 "	11.00 "
11.30 "	2.45 "	11.30 "	1.00 A. M.
1.00 P. M.	4.30 "	1.00 P. M.	2.56 "
3.30 "	6.15 "	3.00 "	4.56 "
5.00 "	7.45 "	4.30 "	6.14 "
7.35 "	10.00 "	6.00 "	7.14 "
9.30 "	12.00 Night.	8.00 "	9.14 "
11.30 "	2.30 A. M.	9.40 "	11.00 "
12.30 A. M.	5.30 "	10.45 "	12.00 Night.
	8.00 "	12.00 M.	1.00 A. M.

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 3.27, 8.45, 10.35, 11.30 A. M. Leave New York 4.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P. M. Arrive New York 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A. M. Arrive Plainfield 9.14, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark and New York.

Leave Somerville for Plainfield 8.00, 9.45, 11.45 A. M., 1.45, 3.45, 5.45, 7.45, 9.45 P. M.

Leave Bound Brook for Plainfield 8.00, 9.45, 11.45 A. M., 1.45, 3.45, 5.45, 7.45, 9.45 P. M.

Leave Plainfield for Somerville 6.30, 8.30, 10.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.30 P. M.

Leave Plainfield for Bound Brook 6.30, 8.30, 10.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.30 P. M.

Trains leave Plainfield for Dunellen and Bound Brook at 6.30, 8.30, 10.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.30 P. M.

Trains leave Bound Brook for Dunellen and Plainfield at 7.30, 9.30, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30 P. M.

Trains leave Bound Brook for Somerville at 7.30, 9.30, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30 P. M.

Trains leave Somerville for Bound Brook at 6.30, 8.30, 10.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.30 P. M.

Trains leave Somerville for Plainfield at 6.30, 8.30, 10.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.30 P. M.

Trains leave Dunellen for Plainfield at 7.30, 9.30, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30 P. M.

Trains leave Dunellen for Somerville at 7.30, 9.30, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30 P. M.

Trains leave Dunellen for Bound Brook at 7.30, 9.30, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9

MEMORIES OF LONDON.

THE SEVEN DIALS AS SEEN BY DONN PIATT.

The Increase of Pauperism in this Famous Locality—Jones' Experience. Benevolent Bankers—Good Men Abroad.

[Original.]

One of the noted localities to strangers are warned against entering in this city is the Seven Dials, consists of a circular space, out of which seven streets diverge like spokes from the hub of the wheel. These streets are solidly built up with what would be considered respectable looking blocks within, but they are literally swarm with ragged life, and seem given up to roughs, male and female, birds, dogs, drinking holes, policemen and dirty children. The omnibus upon which we ride to and from Bowles' reading rooms passes through the heart of this locality, and situating as we have a rare opportunity of studying England's rot. Here is that which are the foundation of the kingdom. Not that it is a new thing, but it has years while fearfully on the increase, it has grown more intelligent and is learning rapidly where to strike.

It is the same old phase of down-trodden and oppressed humanity; but of late it has grown vicious and is eating rapidly into the prosperity that is the foundation of England's power. The increase of pauperism here we learn is something fearful, and a certain intelligence keeps pace with the increase. The old style of crime, such as theft, robbery, murder, and acts of individual depravity or desperation, have given place to combinations who use masses act in deadly antagonism to their supposed oppressors. We call attention to the strike among the builders here. That enforced their demand, a full day's wages for eight hours' work and a half holl day upon Saturday. After the result became known The Times very coolly told the capitalists or contractors that they would have to conciliate the labourer that no remedy against these combinations could be devised through legislation or the enforcement of the laws already enacted. On day all the building and repairs of London that are numerous suddenly ceased, without a word of warning, and from gross unseen source came the demand to resume work, and the laborers dropped their tools and disappeared. A commission waited on the contractors, stated their demands, and no threats or entreaties could move them in any modification. Even a demand for another hour on Saturday in which to pay off was so stoutly resisted for over a week that it had to be abandoned.

The Queen, or some other equally useless and expensive subject, will hold his or her own; the House of Lords will remain a House of Lords as long as Englishmen are Englishmen; but it is exceedingly doubtful whether modern can be laid to up the dignity of such place, or after labor gets its own or rather what is or connects its own. The talk about political progress is wretched trash. The governing element of England to-day is the richest on the earth. Clear headed and wealthy, it stands better intrenched against political innovation now than at any period of its eventful past. To talk about turning the monarchy into a republic, as our President, is to make simply ridiculous. But there is a change in these tribal elements in these latter stages far ahead of the last to be. "Six Lords, or rather "Six Lords" is dogged to-day as the cook's position is insecure. All the subjects of prime importance follow the lead of the Commons, and the latter is gradually putting a just compensation for its labor and interior where its will is to abide with the land and get more. And this while the extension of the suffrage has proved the contrary, the middle class being in reality in favor of the present state of political affairs than the aristocracy. There is a suspicion growing among the more thoughtful that our royal consort building is a fraud. We state it as there is a growing belief in the stuff behind.

Another alienation of weakness of a religious sort. The Church of England, the state supporting, socially and politically, of the government, is in a decayed condition. It has a million of earnest, active and prayerful Wesleyans on its side and the revolutionary Catholic movement among the most crazy itself on the other, the poor old daughter of Henry VIII is dead and she is not conscious enough for the Methodists so respectable enough for the genuine aristocrats. This sounds odd to an American, but the high church people of the established religion of the government, and the wealthy subjects are of the highest type of England. It is something for one, if he cannot carry his social status into heaven, to get it as near there as possible.

This is taking us some distance from the Seven Dials. The established church has not much to do with the Seven Dials, but I suspect that at no distant day this odorous locality will have something to do with the established church.

During Cromwell's time all the stone saints and recumbent effigies of kings and queens had their noses knocked off. It exercised their deepest emotions to see these still things lying above the tombs of departed greatness, for these centuries, and all without hand promonitories. What animated these hot gospelers of the church of the Cavil, to this sexual the noses of departed greatness and grace cannot be accounted for.

Turning into Great St. Andrew's street, one notices the rougher look of humanity. These "breathing holes of hell" as the horny handed Sand Lotters are wont to say—called here "gin palaces"—multiply on all sides. These places are crowded with men, women, and even children, and the infamous orders of liquid poison to the poor wretches is a thriving business. The den is fitted up and finished in gorgeous style—of marble and glass plate—for such a neighborhood, and at night it fairly glares with gas. This sort of custom is common in all England. Women patronize these places as much as men, and it is no uncommon sight to see families returning from church stop at a gin shop and drink ale and spirits. Children were their way through the crowds with a money in one hand and the bottle or pitcher in the other.

One evening, leaving his watch and other valuables at home, Jones sought a policeman, and bestering him the irresistible half-crown, asked him to be his guide, philosopher and friend through the worst quarters of this evil neighborhood. The man changed his regulation hat for one of common wear, and putting on an overcoat so as to conceal his uniform, told Jones to come on. For some four hours he did try to go on, but he found it rather slow business. He had a disagreeable scrape to begin with. In one den he was surrounded by two fascinating females, whose rouge, spread over their lovely countenances, deepened on the nose, and whose wearing apparel rather displayed than hid their mighty charms. Seizing him by the arms they demanded "a bob at the bar."

"They means as 'ow you shall treat 'em to hale and sich," was the response.

"Quit answered Jones politely. "Ladies, I shall be too happy, what will you have?"

They would have strong drinks, and were re-enforced by other fascinating females to such an extent that Jones was reminded of the poor youth at the seats that at "thirteen to the gallon" was "full as he could stand." He stood it like a little man, however, and the liquor flowed freely, while toasts were drank and little remarks made far more expressive than refined. When this came to an end, through the friend and guardian ordering the barmaids to cease serving, it was observed that Jones was in some confusion. His hands went in and out of his several pockets without success, and his distress became so evident that one of the females asked;

"What's hup, Bub, 'ave ye lost yer character among 'em?"

"E's slower to pay than 'e was to treat," remarked another.

Jones whispered to his companion, and his companion leaned over the counter or bar and whispered confidentially to the proprietor, who nodded with a wink and said "hall right," whereupon Jones and his companion withdrew from the presence of the fascinating females.

The fact is, our valued and tired friend J. had undergone the unpleasant process of having his pockets picked. He had in some strange way been relieved of all the change he had hidden away in a particular recess of his clothes for such emergencies as the one described above. How the fingers of the thief could find their way into this pocket and select the shillings and half-crowns from among other articles, such as an agel pen-knife, a night key and a card case, puzzled our philosopher. This is one of the arts not lost, and yet practiced with a skill in London that proves the superior skill of the British workman over the rest of mankind.

I happened to witness a rather distressing case since our arrival. It is a common practice for really good men at home while traveling to make themselves free rules to take them through the haunts of iniquity, that they may see for themselves the real workings of Satan and wickedness of this bad world. This is the right thing to do when one of such parts is born a minister of the gospel. How can he preach against sin if he knows not what sin is? How can beneficences human nature and not know the fallen state. Of course he cannot, and the clergyman being pious, the seeker after truth is gifted above all suspicion.

I was in the back office of the banking house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. one day, when a visible and audible fine gentleman in a frock coat, pantaloons and shirt bosom, with collars, entirely of white came in talking with the clerks. But such of our fellow citizens abroad who are in need of both. The liberality of the advice and the regular financial details of the moment are beautiful to contemplate, and to the friendless stranger a perfect godsend. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. are the richest bankers in the world, and the partners seem to be striving to redeem still more by charitable and Christian offices of advice and fatherly kindness with so much liberality that while the poor are made rich an elevated view of human nature and its laws always left their presence with a feeling of gratitude, being so thankful that the great head of the house is a Christian banker, who keeps himself surrounded by such good and holy teachers of a heated people.

On the occasion, the instance of help and advice was exceedingly touching. A poor consumptive had been sent to Europe by his friends to die, and he found that truly good man Jay Cooke, that he, and many other, might receive, protect and reinstate his spiritual on are in rest abroad, while viewing the fields of grass, touching in Tyrolean costumes, the lack of such tender English hands, and with a wish to visit the Holy Land, so called, as General Sickness asserts, because of its numerous curses. He said pilgrim, had asked by Jay Cooke, and the latter had converted his hall of credit, to the amount of $1,500 into Bank of England notes, and these were hidden away in a pocket next his pious heart, as he thought, safe as his conscience.

Alas! alas!—his pun meant—for the vanity of human wishes and hopes, pockets. The reverend gentleman, like unto others, had sought the safeguard of the police while going through these horrible haunts of wickedness and misery. He came out next day with a heavy heart, and said, "Sir, me" an pocket picked. By some mysterious wickedness, to deponent unknown, his notes had been abstracted, and the good man was a stranger in a large and populous city, in search of rest and revival, without a penny. He confided his grief to the benevolent dealers in securities. He wanted to know if something could not be done promptly through the police to regain his means for the prosecution of his researches. "Could they not give us a call police the number of the notes" etc., etc.

It is needless to say that these benevolent bankers—the best men I ever knew in this line—sympathized with the good man. They sympathized him to Liverpool, where, possessed of his means, he sickened, he was enabled to sail the briny deep toward home—a wiser but not a better man. No, indeed. He is so good, that were the angels to lift him bodily from his pulpit—in white choker and stand-belly coat—into heaven, his little congregation in the Lord would not be at all astonished. They would say: "Dear Brother —— has gone up for good, and we must strive to find another holy minister at $1,800 a year."

But one sees from this and the Jones illustration, how dexterous these nimble-fingered children of Satan are to abstract treasures from the very breast of a good man, without knowledge, and, of course, without sin on his, the good man's part.

DONN PIATT.

MAC-O-CHEE, O., July 20.

LATEST by WIRE and CABLE

THIS AFTERNOON.

Horribly Mangled by Machinery.

BRADFORD, August 11.—A horrible accident happened at the Reading Cotton Mill yesterday evening. Carrie Nendinger, a lad of twelve years, had occasion to crawl under a large picking machine for the purpose of making some repairs, when, without warning, the machine was started and young Nedlinger was caught in the projections which injured him terribly. The crush broke nearly all his ribs and punched a dozen holes in his body and both his eyes were torn out of their sockets. The machine was stopped as quickly as possible and the unfortunate lad was extricated. He was conveyed to his home in the eastern part of the city, where he died in great agony.

A Needle In His Body Thirty Years.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 11.—Kelly Bonnell, the well-known billiardist, died here yesterday, and a queer incident occurred in connection with his death. Thirty years ago, while he was an infant, his mother missed a needle. The doctor said that it had entered the child's body, and would come out some day. A hour before his death he complained of an itching sensation in his shoulder, and a few minutes later the long missing needle rested its way out.

They Want Vacations.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—The departmental clerks seem to have plucked up fresh courage since the departure of the President. A little while ago nobody was applying for leave of absence. Everybody was afraid of Jay eyeglasses. That unlucky month having passed in a great many applications for leave are pouring in at headquarters, and before the end of August twenty-five per cent. of the Government employes will be out of town.

An Editor's Seventy-Sixth Birthday.

ATLANTIC CITY, August 11.—A. S. Abell, the veteran editor of the Baltimore Sun, who is a guest at the Hotel Brighton, was seventy-six years of age yesterday. He received many congratulatory telegrams from well known journalists in all parts of the country. He was tendered a complimentary dinner at the Brighton, and the prominent Baltimoreans who are summering here.

CROW CATCHING, JERSEY FASHION.

A Contribution to Natural History on the Faith of a New York Drummer.

"The crows were crowing in the woods he hind us when we left, but they soon quieted down, and apparently lost all interest in the spot that had worked them up to the highest pitch of excitement a few minutes before.

"Quiet was'nt 'em up again in three seconds," said the boy. "I'll let this feller yell a little."

The boy took his hand off the crow's gullet, and again by the captive cut up a series of cries. Quick as a flash the air behind us was blackened with frantic crows, flocking and screaming pell-mell toward. They swooped around and made fierce darts at the boy, who quickly closed on the captive crow's windpipe and stopped his voice. The crows returned to the woods, cawing.

"See what those fools they be? said the boy. "They're cannin', but they hain't smart."

"Now, boys, he continued, "I'll show ye how the master can catch his brethren. Ye shall see how I'll get a crow without any trouble. Ye see, I don't want to kill it at hull, only full of crows."

The boy put the crow in my hands. Then he cut two short, crooked sticks, and, taking a small piece of cord and a piece of wood, split it on each end two up, so that he could nail the split portion half an inch apart, and crossed and tied them together in the form of a cross. The split sticks were then nailed at right angles to the top of a post. Then he tied a piece of cord to the tail of the crow, and fastened the other end to a string. Then he tied one leg of the crow firmly to the ground by drawing a crooked stick over each wing, over the middle. This done, the bird was free to move about, but it could reach about with its strong feet. When all was in readiness the boy walked off a few rods and left me the honors, telling me to do the same. When we were both out of sight the little boy-woman gave the string a jerk and pulled the split stick off of the bird's back.

"Now holler, Hiamo ye" exclaimed the boy.

"And that crow did holler, and, just as had been the case before, in there came the colony of crows, as wild, fierce, frantic, and noisy as ever. They circled above the captive bird, and finally a number of them dropped down to see what ailed him. One bit on the struggling bird, and was instantly pulled to the ground by the captive, and held tightly in its grasp, both birds making a hideous outcry.

"He's got him!" shouted the little villain by my side. "Come on an' let's git him."

"The boy ran out, and the flock of crows swooped and cawed, and darted all around him. He grabbed the newly-captured crow, which was held tightly in the claws of the decoy, and with two or three masterly twists wrung its neck. Then he grabbed the other by the tail, pulled it off, and stopped its cries, whereupon the flock of crows retired again, apparently believing that they had done their duty. Satisfied that the cunning little Jerseyman could do all that he said he could, I left him off from making the crow clutch any more of his kind. The last I noticed the crow that he had clutched himself, and it flew away and joined the others in the woods, as though nothing out of the usual way in his every-day experience had occurred. As we walked back to the village my canny companion remarked;

"Say, boss, I'll ye ever want any more clutchin' done, all ye got to do is to come up here an' act for Grimesey.'

"So I say that things I never heard of before happened last night and to-day, but I'll swear I never heard of 'clutchin' crows' before."

How Colors Change on the Canvas.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

One has only to see the mournful wrecks of Turner's pictures in the English National gallery to see how much depends on material and technique. There are colors that fade, such are all vegetable colors; there are colors that enter into chemical combinations with other tints, producing unseen future alterations; there are colors that sink and darken, and there are colors that disintegrate. The painter learns which of these will play him false and avoids them, if he is a man of pride and conscience. There should be some handy little manual that would give in the limit of a few pages the results of experiments on colors with light, heat and mixture with other materials, showing what to choose and what to avoid.

Bingo's Patent Cook Elevator.

This machine is a w in use in my yard, No. 6t Park avenue. It thoroughly cleans the coal that passes over it. The coal is cast down square against the screen, so that the dirt goes straight through. I invite the public to call and see it work. I have the Honeybrook and other first-class coals always on hand. Also Kindling Wood, and A. Mitchell, Jr's. Fertilizers and lawn dressing.

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38 West Front St.
Mens Furnishing Department
FRENCH BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS.
We have a few of these goods which we are offering at 50 cts. This grade never has been sold less than 75c.
FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Laced Shirts (all colors) at 69c. & 73c.
" better quality (grey) 85.
Better qualities at 99c, $1.25, $1.50, Cuffs—Boys, Brown, Garnet, Old Gold, Olive, Grey, White, etc.
Extra—A White Flannel Shirt with a set of colored laces made of fine lamb's wool, regular price $1.25, but are now sold at the Bee Hive for $1.85. Tennis shirt will suit the most particular.
Double breasted shirts, blue, all wool, 90c, $1, $1.25, $1.50.
Boys' knee's, all wool, colors, 85c and $1.00.
" " " laced or button $1.20
" " waist, blue, 75c and $1.00.
We are still selling our celebrated "Polka" Dress Shirt at 69c unlaundried. Also a good t-shirt for 48c.
Canvas belts 10c, Japanese Parasols 9c, Palm Leaf Fans 1c.
THE "BEE HIVE,"
38 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.
LOUIS CALLMAN.

Compton's
PURE Philadelphia
Ice Cream.
Parties, Weddings and Receptions served with individual Harlequin Brick Ice Cream, Frozen Custard, Water Ices and Frozen Fruits delivered promptly, well packed in Ice.
COMPTON'S
CONFECTIONERY & BAKERY,
26 West Front St.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF
Desirable GOODS
In the
Jewelry Line,
was all that at
COLLIER'S
Park Avenue.
The prices are down to a hard pan.
Established 16 Years.
Plainfield, N. J.

Cards, Bill Heads, Hand Bills, Programmes, Posters, and
JOB PRINTING
of all kinds at
Reasonable Prices,
EVENING NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT

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In Sheep, Russia and Turkey Bindings.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary is supplied, at a small additional cost, with DENISON'S
PATENT REFERENCE INDEX.
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THE BEST Family Dictionary. Best help for SCHOLARS, TEACHERS and SCHOOLS.
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ALL KINDS
OF
Fruit Jars,
AND
JELLY CANS
Jar Rubbers.
GAVETT'S,
15 E. FRONT ST.

G. F. & C. E. Brown,
Wall Paper
WINDOW SHADES
of all grades.
INTERIOR DECORATIONS.
221 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK.
GEO. F. BROWN,
P. O. Box 1022, Plainfield, N. J.

H. S. BARNES.
17 and 19 Front Street, East,
WALL PAPERS,
Philadelphia and New York Designs.
ATLAS MIXED PAINTS.
$1.75 Per Gallon, Warranted Satisfactory
BRAGDON'S LUSTRA PAINTS.
POOR MAN'S DYES.
Neat and Handy.
Artist's Materials, etc.
5 Per Cent Discount for Cash.

F. A. Pope's,
(Successor to M. VERMEULE.)
For Spring Hats,
CAPS, GLOVES
TRUNKS and VALISES,
Call and Examine the Elegant Stock at
NO 5 WEST FRONT ST
OPPOSITION.
JONES & CO.,
Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co

For cleaning and disinfecting cesspools and privy vaults. Thoroughly and satisfactorily done. Dead and injured animals removed in ambulances. Leave orders with Mr. W. Littell, Mr. Rayhert, Addis and Haasard, practical plumbers, or address Jones and Co., P. O. Box 1426, Plainfield.

JOSEPH T. VAIL
REAL ESTATE
AND
Fire Insurance.
LOANS NEGOTIATED.
Office Opposite Railroad Station.
RESIDENCE NO. 63 E. SIXTH ST.
Dealer in
BLUE STONE FLAGGING.
P. O. Box 929.

Joseph A. Patterson,
FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The Largest and Best Selected Stock of
FINE SEGARS,
Tobaccos, Pipes and Smokers' Articles
IN THE STATE.
Sole Agent for the Celebrated
"BLACK PRINCE,"
Plum and West India Segars.
The Trade Supplied at the Lowest Rates.

PURE Candies,
DELICIOUS
ICE CREAM,
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B. T. BARNES,
4 East Front Street.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
WOOLSTON & BUCKLE,
25 North Avenue,
Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators.
Raised Flock, Brocade Velvets, Leather Papers, Lincrusta Waltons,
And all the New Novelties in Decorations.
PICTURES, MOULDINGS, HOOKS, ETC.,
Also a large and complete stock of Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, and Painter's Supplies.
WHITE LEAD at WHOLESALE.
L. WOOLSTON, M. F. BUCKLE.
P. O. x 74.

BOSTON'S MURDER MYSTERY.

The Body Found in the River Believed to be that of Mrs. Mitchell.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—The murdered woman whose mutilated body was found in bags in the harbor was Mrs. Nellie Mitchell, of this city. Sufficient evidence has been gathered to establish this fact in spite of all previous identifications of the corpse as that of other women. The conclusion that the victim of the gruesome crime of Mrs. Mitchell is based on any opinions of relatives and friends formed upon receiving the pictures of the mutilated remains. Such means of establishing the identity of the corpse have been abandoned. The evidence which has convinced the police and all who are acquainted with the facts that it is that of Mrs. Mitchell who was strangled and mangled on June 29 cannot all be made public now, but it is so positive that no one connected with the case has any doubts on the subject.

Mrs. Mitchell, who lived at No. 196 Endicott street, was last seen at 5:30 p. m. on Monday, July 29. Her husband says he last saw her about half an hour later, when she left the house in a cab. The body of the murdered woman was found several days after, and it can only be said that in the general description it perfectly corresponded with that given of Mrs. Mitchell. Three teeth were missing from the body, and Mrs. Mitchell's dentist has given the date when he extracted the corresponding teeth from her mouth. Other physical points which assist in identification are for the time being withheld from publication. The police have spent nearly two days making a most careful search of the Mitchell dwelling. The result of their labors is not stated, but they are still in possession of the premises.

The neighbors appear in high terms of Mrs. Mitchell. She was contentedly attending to *domestic duties* as late as 6 o'clock on the evening of her disappearance, and her friends refuse to believe that she was a way, as her husband asserts. An acquaintance who lives near by says that Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell called in his wife on the left eye on Saturday, the 18th, and several persons speak of seeing the effects of the blow the next day. There was such a bruise as that described on the left eye of the murdered woman. It is believed that the police will make one or more arrests within a few hours.

SPORTING NEWS.

The New York "Giants" Whitewash Chicago—Races at Monmouth Park.

MONMOUTH PARK, N. J., Aug. 11.—The first race was for 3-year-olds, with winning penalties and maiden allowance, one mile. Lenox first, La Brighade second, Hanarras third. Time, 1:45.

The second race was the champion stallion stakes of $250 each for 2-year-olds with $5,000 added, three-quarters of a mile. Sea Fox first, Bigonette second, Prospus third. Time, 1:18.

The third race was the champion stakes of $250 each for all ages with $2,500 added, over a mile and a half. Freeland first, Miss Woodford second by fifty yards, Louisiana third. Time, 2:36.

The fourth race was a free handicap sweepstakes over one mile and a furlong. Hesd and Toe first, Tolu second, Miss Brewster third. Time, 1:56¼.

The fifth race was the Seaside stakes, a light weight weight handicap for three-quarters of a mile. Blackbird first, Executor second, Petersburg third. Time, 1:18.

The sixth race was a selling purse for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile and a furlong. Hesitation first, Hova second, Joe Mitchell third. Time, 2:00.

The seventh race was a handicap steeplechase over the full course. Sandstar first, *Jim McGowan* second, *Aurelian* third. Time, 5:17.

At Brighton Beach.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The first race at Brighton Beach was a selling purse over one mile. Harris first, Mound Lee second, Hot Box third. Time, 1:46. The mutuals paid $117.15.

The second race was a selling purse of three-quarters of a mile. Tom Kerns first, Tecumseh II second, Niche third. Time, 1:18. The mutuals paid $15.70.

The third race was a selling race of seven-eighths of a mile. Weasel first, Whisperine second, Montauk third. Time, 1:30. The mutuals paid $15.70.

The fourth race was over a mile and three-eighths. Olivette first, Tattler second, Topsy third. Time, 2:29. The mutuals paid $11.15.

The fifth race was for all ages over one mile. Highflight first, Frelic second, King Pan third. Time, 1:42½. The mutuals paid $11.35.

The sixth race was a light weight weight, one mile and an eighth. Blue Bell first, Toquito second, Jennie Griffin third. Time, 2:06. The mutuals paid $162.75.

Baseball.

At New York—New York, 12; Chicago, 0.
At Philadelphia—Buffalo, 5; Philadelphia, 2.
At Philadelphia—Athletic, 9; Brooklyn, 10.
At Richmond—Virginia, 1; National, 5.

Firing on an American Vessel.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—The Otori line steamship Professor Morse, Capt. W. N. Cooksey, three days from Ruatan, with a cargo of fruit, arrived at the levee to-day. The captain reports that his vessel arrived at Ruatan on July 31. He was taking in cargo of fruit when authorities made an unusual and illegal demand on him, refusing clearance papers. By the advice of the American consul he got his vessel under way and steamed out of port, when the fort at Ruatan opened fire on his vessel, three shots passing near her. The fort fired until the ship was out of range. Upon reaching Truxillo the captain reported to the American consul and had the matter brought before Consul Rogers, who, at Belize, who immediately caused the suspension of the offending officer at Ruatan. The steamer then returned to Ruatan and completed her cargo.

Hotel Robberies at Bar Harbor.

BANGOR, Aug. 11.—The summer crop of robberies at Bar Harbor has begun. On Saturday night a New York lady's room was entered and $1,000 in bonds, $1,500 in cash were taken. A man at the Grand Central had $500 stolen. A high waysman was seen on the road to this city on Sunday.

Murdered for His Money.

CURTISVILLE, Aug. 11.—Neil McGinty, of Esperance, a section boss on the Susquehanna railroad, went to Albany recently with $1,000 and has not been heard of since. A body badly mutilated was found in a thick piece of wood near Schodack, which is believed to be that of McGinty. It is thought that he was murdered for his money.

Convicted of Murdering Her Mother.

OSAGE MISSION, Kan., Aug. 11.—The jury returned a verdict of guilty against Mrs. Frankie Morris, who has been on trial at Erie for the murder of her mother, Mrs. Poinsett. The latter's life was insured for $15,000, and the insurance companies contested payment. A motion for a new trial will probably be made to-morrow.

RETURN OF MAXWELL.

THE ALLEGED MURDERER OF PRELLER IN SAN FRANCISCO.

He Says that He was Surprised when Arrested in New Zealand, as He Had Gone There for Pleasure—Very Reticent About the Murder.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 10.—A telegram was received by the chief of police announcing the arrival in San Francisco of the St. Louis detectives in charge of the murderer Maxwell, on the steamship Zealandia, of the Pacific Mail line.

When the steamship was off the city's harbor Chief Crowley, of the police, went on board Chief Crowley, of the San Francisco police force, Capt. Lees, of the detective force, and Sergeant Bruner, ran alongside, and three officials scrambled over the ladder over the side and went to Maxwell's stateroom, where he has been confined during the entire passage from New Zealand under surveillance of the St. Louis detective. It had been arranged that Maxwell's baggage should be searched on board of the steamer and that he should not be taken ashore and placed in a cell in the city prison. His baggage was brought on deck and searched by the customs searchers at the gangway while Maxwell stood on

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 3, No. 62 — PLAINFIELD, N. J., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1885. — Price Two Cents.

Special Notices.

MUSIC.—Prof. Fowler, Violinist, Pianist, and Musical Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, &c. Office: No. 4 Park Avenue. New Yorkers. 7-24-6

IF YOU WANT a pair of Good Grain on the Bus Relief Corset at a cheap price, pronounced the finest ever brought out. Mr. H. A. Thorne is the agent. Price $1. 7-24-3

FOR SALE.—For the want of use, at great bargains. "Apollo" Gas Stove, No. 2, Edward C. Binford, Real Estate Broker, 33 and 37 opposite depot Plainfield, N. J. Ladie's combination Rocking Chair, nearly all handsome inlaid has seats, 2 years old, guaranteed sound, and nice, has been driven only by lady, grocery and fruit, has been driven in city, is stylish, spirited and fine driver; not afraid of cars has 5 years and is in every way trustworthy reliable. Also leather top phaeton and harness, two dollars will buy the above cards or will sell separately. Also Top Cooper Rock easy with shifting seats front & rear one top phaeton seat, one side seat, good as new, Randolph Wood and bride, top, coupe harness will size 8. 7-24-3

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front 250 feet deep for sale cheap, located on La Grande Ave., west of Woodland Ave. Desirable residences on either side of it. Price low. Inquire of Edward C. Binford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield station. 24-tf

TWO NEW HOUSES for sale at a bargain or will exchange. Also one building lot for sale cheap front. Inquire of Chas. H. Hance, corner Fifth and Liberty streets. 7-20-3p

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Iron Box 194, Plainfield. 6-10-f

THE REFORM CLUB HALL, with seating capacity for eight hundred, with all modern qualities and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions. tf

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE in complete order. Lot 50x165 feet, with a good barn, in one location, within minutes from depot. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Isaac Brokaw, 12 Duer street. 7-3-tf

THE SAFEGUARD against Cholera and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Also Thorp's Sanitary Fluid which eat holes in clothing, etc. No acid in Thorp's. Factory, corner Front and New streets. 6-26-1m

FARM FOR SALE.—Cheap, 119 acres. Will exchange. House 18 rooms and barn. Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 5-11-tf

Cent-a-word Corner

WANTED—A good respectable woman with best of references for general housework. Apply 214 East Second street. 7-24-3

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Must be a good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer. Only reference required. Mrs. A. E. Hall, Franklin Place.

FOR SALE—A few shares for Peck National Bank stock. Apply to Mrs. Dunellen. 11-3

TO LET—Furnished part of a house, 16 minutes from Netherwood depot. Wellis. 11-tf

PASTURE for good stock and water, near depot, Netherwood. Wellis. 11-tf

FOR SALE or exchange for larger place an extra handsome driving pony, gentle and full of chickstin. Fencing, Brooders, Incubators, etc. Price reasonable. 17-tf

WANTED TO RENT a small house. Address C. S. care of News Office. 17-tf

WANTED—Capable teacher for Mt. Pleasant school. Apply to N. C. Potter, D. C., Box 1000, Plainfield. 16-3

CHOICE CORNER LOT—65 feet on Madison Avenue 165 along East 10th street, with two tenement houses. Bargain. Apply to Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite station Plainfield. 7-10-tf

PASTURE for horses and cattle, shade and water, at 5 East 2d street. 7-10-tf

A NEW No. 10 concert grand piano for sale at A. Carey's, 45 West Front street. Will be sold very low. 7-10-tf

Professional Cards.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, No. 4 Park Avenue, Plainfield. Office hours until 9 a. m. 1 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 8-30-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN, Mechanical and Electrician, corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & REDING, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN, Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block. Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J. W. Stillman. George F. Suydam.

DR. E. W. HEDGES, Dentist, 24 West Front street, corner Central avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, 10 a. m., 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. 8-30-1y

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 48 West Front street, over Geffken's Hardware Store, (formerly at 104 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 4. 11-11-1y

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST, 28 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CASTLE, Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Circulars taken. Typewriting done in a superior manner. Agent for the Calligraph typewriter. Office, corner Park avenue and Second street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM, No. 1 Park Place, Cowan's Building, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years experience in surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 9-29-1y

DR. T. S. DAVIS, Homœopathic Physician, Office 53 Broadway, near depot, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—10 a. m. to 1 p. m., 4 to 8 p. m. Telephone Call 28.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES, Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth, successor to J. R. and F. A. Dunham, and covering the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with accuracy and dispatch. 54 West Front St., Stillman Magic Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1000. 7-10-1y

CRAYON PORTRAITS of Miss Louise Castleton, Crayon Artist. Specimen's at Rand's, 84 West Front, where orders will be received. 9-6-6

WILLIAM B. MAKSON, Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Abstracts searches procured if desired without extra charge. tf

Educational.

MRS. SYMES, 19 Craig Place, cor. Dean street, a teacher of music, formerly from Germany, will receive pupils and she will on Sept. 1st open a school for the instruction of Music, girls and boys in the English branches and German. Terms moderate. Satisfactory references given. Terms moderate. 6-6

ELOCUTION—Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Miss Alberta F. O. Box 1000.

PIANO LESSONS—Miss Bertie Castleton is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Terms moderate. Address Conservatory of Music, Netherwood, or Brothers, P. O. Box 1000.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO, No. 5 Room 29 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stiles drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	76	6 a. m.	59
9 a. m.	82	9 a. m.	69
12 m.	84	12 m.	76
3 p. m.	93	3 p. m.	74

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885		1884	
Sunrise	4 53 a. m.	Sunrise	4 53 a. m.
Sun Sets	7.19 p. m.	Sun Sets	7.19 p. m.
Moon Rises	8, 5 p. m.	Moon Rises,	p. m.

Chronological Events.

A. Gallatin died, 1849.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow the weather promises to be warmer and fair.

JOTTINGS.

—Gazelle Engine Co., No. 1, are trying a new horn with a view of purchasing it.

—Gov. Abbett was in Elizabeth to-day inspecting the work of the commissioners of taxation.

—Nine cars well-filled with human freight, left the depot this morning for Long Branch, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove.

—Some excitement was caused on North avenue this morning by a horse attached to a light wagon running away and demolishing it.

—A base ball club of this city, who "dubb" themselves the Sun's of Rest, anticipate playing a game of ball with a club at Westfield on Friday afternoon.

—Two boys, residents of Bayonne, named Philip Connolly and Thos. Tausey, were drowned while bathing at the bay bridge near Elizabeth yesterday.

—Warren engine No. 3, which was shipped to the Manchester, Conn., shops, some two months ago, has not yet arrived home again yet. The "boys" are somewhat anxious.

—A German woman had a narrow escape from being crushed by the cars at the Spring street crossing Elizabeth yesterday. A hackman at the risk of his own life rescued her.

—In the house of Alert Hose Co., No. 1, a clock is so arranged that when the hose carriage rolls out to a fire it stops thus showing the time the carriage left the house and how long it has been out.

—The Presbyterian Church at Cranford is again to open to the public Sunday morning, after undergoing a thorough overhauling through the efforts of the ladies of the Church a new carpet has been laid.

—*The new badges which were* presented to the Chief Engineer and Assistants by the Fire Board at their meeting last evening, are very neat. The Chief's badge is made of fire gilt, with raised letters designating the office he holds. The badges for Assistant Chiefs are nickel plated.

—Officer Lynch brought Miles Sweeny before City Judge Ulrich this afternoon to answer to a warrant charging him with violating the second section of the peace and moral act of the city. He pleaded not guilty and was held in $100 bail to appear before the city court *tomorrow morning* at ten o'clock. The necessary bail was furnished.

—The usual Thursday evening meeting will be held in the Reform Club Hall to-morrow evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. These meetings are growing in interest and are much enjoyed by all who attend. There will be the usual short addresses limited to five minutes, intermingled with music rendered by the Dunham Choristers, accompanied by organ, cornet, and first and second Violins. All are cordially invited.

—At the meeting of the Fire Board last evening Engine Co. No. 2 petitioned the Board for to have a brake put on the front of their engine for the use of the driver in case of any accident. It is a much needed improvement as the driver has no available means at hand to stop the engine at short notice in case of any threatening danger. It is said that several persons have narrowly escaped being run over for want of a brake.

—In a quarter of a column article, our esteemed cotemporary, the Elizabeth Journal, pays a very graceful tribute to what it is pleased to style, "Our enterprising cotemporary, the PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS," for the supplement we issued last Monday. The Journal copies the history of the supplement, which has already appeared in these columns. The supplement has drawn out some very interesting reminiscences from the New Brunswick Home News also, which will probably appear to-morrow.

—Attorney-General Stockton and his assistant, William Y. Johnson, are now busy sending out notices to delinquent miscellaneous corporations scattered all over the State to pay up their taxes of 1884, as assessed by the State board of assessors. There are 176 delinquent corporations all together, and the aggregate amount of tax is $91,574.94. They must respond by September 1, or else an application will be made to the court of chancery for an injunction to restrain them from exercising their franchises.

—The mangled remains of a man found at the Union street crossing of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, at Elizabeth, Sunday night, have been identified as those of a man named Charles Schreiner, who resided with his widow mother in that city. He had been to Roselle to see a young lady named Miss Kitty McCormick and it is supposed missed his train and started to walk home on the track and was struck and killed. It is not known whether more than one train ran over him or not. He was identified by his brother.

FIRE BOARD MEETING.

An Amendment to the By Laws.—Mr. Stewart Wants $60 Damages.—The Chief and his Assistants Receive New Badges.—Other Business.

The Board of Commissioners of the Plainfield Fire Department held their August meeting in the city court room at eight o'clock last evening.

Upon the roll being called by the clerk, President Jones and Messrs. Morris, Cutter and Livingston answered present.

In the absence of Mr. Knowland, Mr. Livingston was chosen as secretary pro tem.

The reading of the minutes for the previous meetings were dispensed with.

Mr. Cutter from the Committee on No. 2's new heater, reported progress.

The Treasurer reported that the note discounted by the Board for $2,500 would become due before the next regular meeting and that on hand not enough money at hand to make the payment, and suggested that the whole note or a part thereof be renewed.

Mr. Morris moved that the President and Treasurer be authorized to renew the whole or part of the note for one or two months at their discretion; carried.

First Assistant Chief Engineer Saltman reported that the drain pipe needed repairing; referred to Committee on repairs and supplies.

Also that one side of the stall and the wainscoting in the Zephyr house needed repairing, and that Gazelle Engine Co., No. 1, needed two new feed boxes for their horses; referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, with power.

A communication from Chief Jennings, Foreman Moore, of No. 1, and Foreman Mumford of Zephyr asking that a lamp be placed between the two houses to guard against accidents in running to a fire; referred to President and Treasurer to report at next meeting.

A communication from Gazelle, No. 1, asking for permission to reconsider action in the expulsion of John Jackson; laid on table.

Also from same company stating that the name of R. J. Shotwell had been dropped from the roll for the non-payment of dues; laid over for 30 days.

Also a communication asking for a certificate of exemption for Vernon Prazee, he having served seven years as a member of the department.

A communication from Engine Co., No. 2, asking that a brake be put in front of the engine for the use of the driver, in order to guard against accidents; referred to proper committee for further action.

H. M. Demarest, E. E. Authony, and J. M. Bettman were elected members of Alert Hose Company No. 1.

The names of H. A. Page, C. C. Moore, from Alert, and Frank Krewson from No. 2, were dropped from membership and laid *over for the customary thirty days.*

BILLS.

The following bills were presented and ordered paid:

C. G. Braunor	$ 7.00
W. L. Gavett & Co	2.04
Times Printing and Publishing Co	15.00
T. M. Morton	18.50
Augusta Kelch	8.00
Warren Engine Co., No. 3	5.00

The following bills were referred to the Treasurer with power to pay them if found to be correct:

Chas. C. Smith	$33.75
Jas. H. Huse	3.00
Engine Co., No. 2	25.00

President Jones in presenting the Chief Engineer and Assistants with their new badges spoke in substance as follows:

Chief Jennings: Allow me to present you with this beautiful badge, emblem of your office, which I hope you will never disgrace. You will return it to the department at the expiration of your term of office, which I hope will not be for one year or two years, but have faith in you. Allow me to pin it on your coat.

To Mr. Saltman: Mr. Jones said:

First Assistant Saltzman: I have the pleasure this evening of presenting you with a beautiful badge, emblem of your office, trusting that you will do your duty, and gain the respect not only of the firemen, but of the citizens of Plainfield generally.

To Mr. Waters Mr. Jones thus remarked:

Second Assistant Chief Waters: You are one of the officers of the department and I hope in presenting this beautiful badge to you that you will never do any thing to disgrace it. I hope that we will have the pleasure of the chief's and his assistants' presence at our meetings. We will do anything that is lawful to assist you in the discharge of your duties.

Mr. Morris, from the special committee appointed to confer with Mr. Stewart, in regard to the demolishing of his carriage by No. 2's hose carriage, reported that Mr. Stewart would compromise between the $70 he claimed and the $50 the Board offered, and take $60; report received and ordered filed.

Mr. Morris moved that the Treasurer be authorized to see Mr. Stewart and settle the matter on the best terms possible; carried.

Mr. Morris presented the agreement between the Board and Zephyr Hook and Ladder Co. in regard to the transfer of their horses, wagons, etc., and reported it correct, and moved that the Secretary be instructed have enough copy drawn up and placed in the hands of the Treasurer and Secretary and execute the agreement; carried.

An amendment to the by-laws, in regard to the election for Chief Engineer and Assistants was read and on motion adopted.

Also another amendment fixing the time the newly elected officers shall take their seats was read and adopted.

A communication from Engine Co., No. 2, stating that they had dropped the name of Geo. Reed from the roll for improper conduct, second offense, and also that of Edward Conshay for non-payment of dues; action of company confirmed.

A communication from Gazelle Engine Company No. 1, stated that they had dropped the names of Wm. Roxbury and Z. Roxbury from their roll for non-payment of dues; action of company confirmed.

Also one from same company stating that the name of Jas. A. Decamp from the roll for the non-payment of dues; the secretary was instructed to notify Mr. Decamp.

A communication from Engine Co., No. 2, stated that they had dropped the names of Abe Drew and Ed. Hauck's names from their roll for the non-payment of dues; action of company confirmed.

The clerk reported that the applications of Thos. Carty, and Jas. W. Jackson, from No. 2, Aaron V. Kline and S. A. Davis from No. 1, and Wm. A. Woodruff and S. J. Robinson from Zephyr Hook and Ladder Co., for certificates of exemption, was correct; clerk was instructed to procure them.

The meeting then adjourned.

Our Last Monday Supplement.

Of 5,000 copies of the "Vicksburg Citizen" printed on a part of the number being included in our regular edition last Monday, *we have but a few copies left*, subscribers obtaining so many additional copies to send to friends in all parts of the country. Among the following chronology of important events in the *life of Gen. Grant* will be of especial interest in connection with that supplement and of value for preservation with it:

GENERAL GRANT.

Born at Point Pleasant, Ohio	April 27, 1822
Entered West Point Military Academy	1839
Graduated and entered U. S. Infantry	1843
Joined Gen. Taylor's army in Texas	1845
Second Lieutenant of Infantry	Sept. 30, 1843
Took part in the seige of Vera Cruz	1846
Quartermaster of Fourth Infantry	Ap'l, 1847
Fought battle of Molino del Rey	Sept. 8, 1847
Brevetted Captain for valor	Sept. 13, 1847
Assisted in capture of Mexico	Sept. 1847
Commissioned Captain	Aug. 5, 1853
Resigned from army	July 15, 1854
Farm and real estate agent	1854-9
Colonel 21st Illinois Infantry	July 7, 1861
Brigadier-General of Volunteers	Aug. 23, 1861
Captured Paducah, Ky	Sept. 6, 1861
Captured Smithland, Ky	Sept. 25, 1861
Defeated Gen. Jeff Thompson	Oct. 21, 1861
Fought battle of Belmont	Nov. 7, 1861
Commander Military Dist. Cairo, Dec.	1861
Reduced Columbus	Jan. 1862
Captured Fort Henry	Feb. 6, 1862
Captured Fort Donelson	Feb. 16, 1862
Major General of Volunteers	Feb. 16, 1862
Pittsburg Landing	April 6, 7, 1862
Corinth captured after seige	May, 1862
Commander Department West Tennessee	July 11, 1862
Defeated Gen. Price at Iuka	Sept. 19, 1862
Defeated Gen. Price and Van Dorn at Corinth	Oct. 3, 4, 1862
Defeated Gen. Bragg at Perryville	Oct. 8, 1862
Commander of 13th Army Corps	Oct. 16, 1862
First attack on Vicksburg	Dec. 29, 1862
Laid seige to Vicksburg	May 18, 1863
Captured Vicksburg	July 4, 1863
May of Jackson, Miss.	July 17, 1863
Commander Division of Mississippi	Oct. 1863
Battles of Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Tunnel Hill, defeating Bragg	Nov. 24, 25, 1863
Relieved Gen. Burnside at Knoxville	Nov., 1863
Awarded Gold Medal by Congress	Dec., 1863
Promoted to Lieutenant General	March 1, 1864
Assumed command of U. S. Armies, embracing over 700,000 men in the field	March 17, 1864
Moved upon Richmond	May 3, 1864
Directed Sherman's advance on Atlanta	May 3, 1864
Battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor	May, 1864
Movement from Rapidan to James River	May-June, 1864
Seige of Petersburg	1864
Directed Sheridan's movement in Shenandoah	1864
Directed Sherman's march to the sea	1864
Battle of Five Forks	April, 1865
Fall of Petersburg	April, 1865
Evacuation of Richmond	April, 1865
Surrender of Lee at Appomattox	Apr. 9, 1865
General of United States Army	July 25, 1866
Secretary of War	Aug. 12, '67, to Jan. 14, '68
Nominated for President	May 21, 1868
Elected President	Nov., 1868
Inaugurated President	March 4, 1869
Renominated at Philadelphia	June 5, 1872
Elected for second term	Nov., 1872
Inaugurated second term	March 4, 1873
Left Presidential chair	March 4, 1877
Voyage around the world	1877-'78
General of the Army on retired list	March, 1885
Died at Mt. McGregor, N. Y	July 23, 1885
Buried, Riverside Park	Aug. 8, 1885

STATE NOTES.

William W. Stokes, of Medford, has been selected as Cashier of the Moorestown Bank.

Charles M. Smith, a railroad switchman, was buried at Camden on Sunday. He is the third victim of the cyclone.

On Sunday afternoon the schooner Henry and Edmund, Capt. Wasson, got caught in the swift side wheel ferry boats through the draw of the Central Railroad bridge across Newark Bay, and, swinging around, crushed her bows against the bridge, and sank in about twenty feet of water. Arrangements have been made for raising the vessel at once.

Martin Mullery, of Jersey ave. and York st., Jersey City, on Sunday evening Monday went to John Bannou's house in Bay st. Mr. Bannon, who lives next door, locked the door. Mullery kicked it down and attacked Bannon, who picked up a beer glass and struck Mullery on the head with the glass and knocked him senseless. It is thought that Mullery's skull is fractured.

United States Marshal Bell of Newark last week found that John Hughes, a noted counterfeiter and ex-convict, was passing counterfeit silver pieces of the denomination of five, ten and fifty cents. On Saturday the Marshal was at Pitman's Grove camp meeting, near Camden, N. J., and secured evidence that Hughes and a confederate were passing fifty cent pieces in the crowd. He arrested Hughes and took him to Elmer, near where Hughes lives. Here the officers revealed the place of hiding in the woods of his counterfeiting apparatus and after searching in the Marshal's yard, he found one Samuel Dare, a farmer and arrested him as a confederate of Hughes. Both men were lodged in the jail at Camden yesterday.

PLAINFIELD PARK.

PLAINFIELD IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

A Most Desirable New City Enterprise—Health, Pleasure and Instructive Entertainment.

Incorporate papers of the "Plainfield Improvement Company," stock full paid and unassessable $75,000, were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. Supported by prominent citizens, the City Company, as one of its improvements, proposes to provide extensive and shady decorated pleasure grounds. A delightful park will embrace an artificial lake with about two thousand feet of water front, liberally supplied with gondolas and elegant pleasure boats, swans, ducks, etc., with its banks beautifully decorated with shrubbery and flowers and the majestic elm. Desirably appointed swimming baths respectively for ladies, gentlemen and children will be supplied with pure water by a windmill which will also supply artistic fountains in the gardens.

A spacious hall, elaborate in design and finish, with a capacity for fifteen hundred to two thousand, will be dedicated to music and the drama, oratorical and literary entertainments, festivals, etc.

A skating ice pond will be carefully maintained in "the season," provided with choice music and electric lights under careful and approved management. A macadamized bicycle and tricycle and velocipede course of about a thousand feet will encircle spacious marbleized roller skating course and lawn tennis grounds.

The park will be liberally supplied and elegantly decorated with a suitable mansion of entertainment, macadamized and mossie walks, flower beds, statuary, fountains and grottos, shaded by scores of maj-stic elms with shrubbery and vines entwining. Every exertion will be made by the management to secure the highest approval and patronage of the citizens of Plainfield and its thousands of visitors.

PERSONAL.

Miss Lillie Kenny of Madison avenue, is visiting friends in New York.

Miss Juliet Athens, of West Front street, starts Thursday on a pleasure trip.

Fire Commissioner Knowland and family, are Summering at Saratoga Springs.

At Asbury Park, Mrs. Joseph Clark of this city, is registered at the Ocean Hotel.

Mr. Young Barker of New York, is spending a portion of the Summer as the guest of Joseph Miller at Laing's Hotel.

Charles A. Butler, the popular druggist, and wife of West Front street, are spending a week with friends in Philadelphia.

Miss Ella Mulligan of West Fourth street, started yesterday for a two weeks' visit among the peach orchards of Hunterdon County.

Henry Manning, formerly librarian of the Y. M. C. A., and now general secretary of the Association at Kingston, New York, is spending a few days in town.

Mr. J. P. Fischer, of New York, was in town yesterday visiting friends. He and his wife are spending a few weeks at the home of Mr. Fischer's son, Mrs. Leonard, at Watchung, a few miles over the mountain. His card is among our Special Notices.

Cashier Parse and wife have returned from his trip in the Adirondacks, and are now registered at the Trenton House, Asbury Park. Among other Plainfielders registered at the Trenton House, are Mr. and Mrs. C. Adams and sister, May Adams, and Mr. M. C. Bird and wife.

President Fronch of the Reformed Club returned yesterday from his week's sojourn at Freehold. He says that the Reform Club there has 500 active members, and is not surpassed, in point of discipline, drill, esprit de corps, zeal and general efficiency, and embraces among its members the most prominent and most respectable people of the place.

Mr. Wynkoop's beautiful Summer residence on Raymond Avenue, which has been made illustrious this Summer by a bevy of charming young ladies, who have enjoyed with Miss Jennie and her many gentlemen friends, mid scenes which a visitor says, are "almost divine," is again afforded an enviable reputation, and this week it is said that Miss Minnie Mackey and her young lady friends will be accompanied by individuality known as "Joe," "Fred," and "Pres," as they gaze at the stars of the Summer night, far down yon azure deep.

Ex-Mayor Maxson's white locks have been dyed purple since his sojourn at Asbury Park. Satisfied that the youth and beauty at the Park would not thus afflict a Plainfield citizen, in his fulness of years and honors, it was still a puzzle to his friends why he should assume the hue favored so much by royalty, as he was not known to be thus affected, and they try to look credulous at the explanation that while in bathing a few days ago he put on a purple skull cap to protect his head, and upon leaving the water and removing the cap found that the color had passed from the cap to his hair, and had resisted strenuous efforts to remove it. It is, however, disappearing by degrees.

Postponed by Death.

The death of Mr. Plummer, the father of one of the gentlemen assigned a part in the dramatic performance advertised in another column to be given by said Methodist Hospital at Hotel Netherwood tonight, necessitates a postponement. The notice of the date will be given in THE NEWS.

The long-expected run of menhaden has arrived, and the coast is alive with fish from Sandy Hook to Cape May. Bluefishing is also good.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Hostetter's Bitters at less than the regular price, 50c. and 1.00, as oftentimes imitations or inferior articles are sold as the genuine, in order to enable them to sell cheaply. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

(O. F. WOODWARD, Manager) Le Roy, N. Y.

Hotel Netherwood.

The Citizens of Plainfield are respectfully invited to attend the private Theatricals at Hotel Netherwood on Wednesday and Friday evenings, Aug. 12 and 14, at eight o'clock, on which occasion the two act Comedy Farce of

NAVAL Engagements

will be presented with the following cast, from the guests of the hotel.

CAST.

Mrs. Pontifax ..... Miss Edith M. Kent
Miss Mortimer ..... Mr. Harry M. Woodruff
Admiral Kingston ..... Mr. Geo. W. Curtiss
Lieutenant Kingston ..... Mr. Jas. R. Plum, jr
Dennis ..... Mr. Frank Eckefair
Sloth ..... Mr. Walter Nannberg

Tickets 50 cents each, and the net proceeds of same will be given to the

Muhlenberg Hospital

of this city.

Tickets on sale at Reynolds' and Shaw's Drug Stores and at the Hotel Netherwood.

Plainfield Fire Department.

TAXES FOR 1885.

Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885 is 1½ per cent. on $1,000, or 1½ mills on any day (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. S. Cutter, at his office, No. 5 Park Avenue.

Taxes remaining unpaid Sept. 1st, 1885, will be returned to the Collector of the Board of Fire Commissioners, and interest at 1½ per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owner or his agent; and also in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupyers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—Section 10 of Incorporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.

Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

FIFTH GRAND EXCURSION

Of Plainfield Engine Co., No. 2, to

Cold Spring Harbor

Long Island Sound,

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1885.

Leaving the depot at 7.45 a. m. sharp, and returning reach this city about 8.45 p. m.

The train will stop at Fanwood, both ways.

Tickets $1.25. Half Tickets (children under 12 years) 75 cts.

This will be one of the Grandest Excursions out of Plainfield during the year. All should go and visit the bay, passing close to Liberty Island, and giving a full view of the famous Bartholdi Statue of Liberty the gift of France to America. At the grove there will be fine bathing and fishing facilities and other sports.

Thos. Keller, chairman, H. M. Sherwin, Treasurer and C. E. Martin, Secretary.

Headquarters for

VOEHL'S

Bread, Cake, Pies, Pastry, etc

15 West Front Street,

Confectionery of all Kinds.

Having bought out the business of A. Warnick, call the attention of my patrons to my stock of all varieties of first class Cake Pies, Bread, etc.

NEW ENGLAND BREAD A SPECIALTY.

The old stand at 68 Somerset street, will be in charge of my son. Thankful for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.

JACOB VOEHL,

Successor to A. Warnick, No. 68 West Front street, Plainfield, New Jersey. 6-12-1y.

Hotel Netherwood.

Netherwood Heights

One of the most Healthful, Comfortable and Accessible Inland Summer Resorts in the Country.

S. V. Woodruff, Proprietor.

Wm. A. Woodruff

Represents the following first-class insurance companies:

Fire Association of Philadelphia, LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, WESTCHESTER, of New York, Norwich Union of England, North British Mercantile, of England, The Northern, of England, Manufacturers and Merchants, of Newark, The Washington Life, of New York and other equally good companies, and procures insurance at BEST RATES, has

MONEY TO LOAN

on approved security, and has bargains in

Real Estate.

OFFICE Berry's Building corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence 41 East Second street.

NOTICE CONCERNING DOGS.

All dogs unmuzzled and at large in the city of Plainfield, during the months of July August, and September of 1885, will be held by the board of Health to be worthless, and all persons who may harbor dogs are hereby notified and required to securely muzzle, or to confine, or otherwise prevent the same from running at large in the city during said months, under penalty of prosecution for every violation thereof.

By order of the Board of Health,

GEORGE W. ROCKFELLOW, Mayor. 7-1-tf.

Jersey's! Jersey's!

We have just opened a fine line of Ladies' Black Worsted Jerseys which we sell at 89c.

PARASOLS!

In Black Silk, Black Satin, Colored Satin and Children's Colored Satin and Silk, at greatly reduced prices to close them out. At

Boehm's

7 WEST FRONT ST.

"CANDEE" Rubber BOOTS

WITH DOUBLE THICK BALL

Ordinary Rubber Boots have a single ball over the heel. The CANDEE Boots are *double thick* on the ball, and give DOUBLE WEAR.

Most economical Rubber Boot in market. Lasts longer than any other boot and the PRICE NO HIGHER.

Call and examine the goods.

FOR SALE BY

JAMES HUGGINS AND BRO.

14, Warren Street, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEALERS.

GO TO Green & Co.

FOR BARGAINS!

A FINE Parlor Suite - $38.50
Seven Pieces.

SOLID Ash Chamber Suite $26
Eight Pieces.

OAK OR WALNUT Extension Table - $6

A GOOD Lounge for - - $7

CAREY'S Furniture Express,

LARGE COVERED

JUMBO TRUCK.

Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.

Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

FRANK DAY,

(Successors to R. & J. Coleman.

LIVERY STABLE

North Avenue

Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Carriages to Meet all Trains.

Family Riding a Specialty

FORD & STILES

Funeral Directors

and

PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.

Office, warerooms and residence No. 14 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call, 28.

A. W. RAND,

24 W. FRONT ST.

Books, Stationary and Music.

Croquet and Tennis. Special—Just received a small lot of good letter paper which we are selling at the low price of 25 cts. a quire per box.]

The Evening News.

Published Every Afternoon

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield

T. W. MORRISON, Publisher.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Board of Local Events in and about Plainfield, South Plainfield, Dunellen, Middlesex, New Brooklyn, New Market, Scotch Plains, Metuchen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Bridgewater, Warrenville, Finderne, Bonhamtown, Bethel, Martinsville, Rahway, Woodbridge, Mt. Income, Fanwood, Westfield, Cranford, and other contiguous points, furnished for publication, will be gladly received; any one of general interest. All communications must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication—but as a matter of good faith. We are not responsible for statements of correspondents, and nothing of an offensive nature will be permitted. Address all communications to

THE EVENING NEWS,
Look Box I. Plainfield, N. J.

Job Printing at all hours at reasonable rates!

Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION.
Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE 22, 1885.

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
3 47 a. m.	8 50 a. m.	4 00 a. m.	7 30 a. m.
5 37 "	7 40 "	7 00 "	10 40 "
7 28 "	9 30 "	9 00 "	12 30 p. m.
9 28 "	11 30 "	11 00 "	2 45 "
11 28 "	1 30 p. m.	1 00 p. m.	4 45 "
1 28 p. m.	3 30 "	3 00 "	6 45 "
3 28 "	5 30 "	5 00 "	8 45 "
5 28 "	7 30 "	7 00 "	10 45 "
7 28 "	9 30 "	9 00 "	12 45 a. m.
9 28 "	11 30 "	11 00 "	
11 28 "	1 30 a. m.	1 00 a. m.	

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 3 37, 8 00, 9 33, 11 28 a. m., 1 30, 3 28, 5 28, 7 28, 9 28, 11 28 p. m. Leave New York 4 00, 8 00, 9 45 a. m., 12 30, 1 30, 4 00, 7 00, 9 00, 11 00 p. m. Leave Plainfield connect for Newark 3 37, a. m., and 11 31 p. m. Leave Newark for Plainfield 6 00, 7 05, 8 45, 9 35, 10 45, 11 40 a. m., 12 40, 1 40, 2 40, 3 40, 4 35, 5 35, 6 30, 7 05, 7 30, 8 10, 9 20, 11 30 p. m. Express trains. Sundays, 7 30, 10 30 a. m., 4 30, 7 30 p. m.

PLAINFIELD & DUNELLEN.
Leave Plainfield 8 00, 8 50, 9 29, 10 20, 11 29 a. m., 12 29, 1 29, 2 29, 3 29, 4 29, 5 29, 6 29, 7 29, 8 29, 9 29, 10 29, 11 29 p. m. Sundays, 9 29, 10 29, 11 29 a. m., 12 29, 1 29, 2 29, 3 29, 4 29, 5 29, 6 29, 7 29, 8 29, 9 29, 10 29, 11 29 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green St., 8 30, 4 30, 11 30 a. m., 12 p. m., 3 45, 6 15, 7 15, 11 30 p. m. Sundays 8 30 a. m., 5 30 p. m. Leave Bound Brook 7 00, 10 00 a. m., 4 00, 7 00 p. m.

Trains connect at Bound Brook with Central R. R. of New Jersey.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.
G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1885.

Animals as Barometers.

I do not know of any surer way of predicting the changes in the weather, says a correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, than by observing the habits of the animals. They do not drink, but imbibe moisture during a rain and cauch it afterward. This animal never seen abroad except before a storm, when you will see it climbing the bark of trees and getting on the leaves. The tree shall, as it is called, climb only before rain will climb up the stems of plants, and if the rain is going to be a long and hard one, then they get on the sheltered side of the leaf, but if a short rain, on the outside. Then there are other species that before a rain are yellow, after it blue. Others indicate rain by holes and protuberances, which before a rain rise as large as tubercles. These will begin to show themselves ten days before a rain. At the the end of each tubercle is a pore which opens when the rain comes, to absorb and store up the moisture. In other animals deep indentations, beginning at the head between the horns and ending with the jointure of the tail, appear a few days before a storm.

Every farmer knows that when swallows fly low that rain is coming; sailors when the sea gulls fly toward the land, when the stormy petrel appears, or Mother Carey's chickens, as they are called, predict foul weather.

Take the ants: have you never noticed the activity they display before a storm—hurry, scurry, rushing hither and yon, as if they were letter carriers making six trips a day, or expressmen behind time! Dogs grow sleepy and dull, and like to lie before a fire as rain approaches; chickens pick up pebbles, fowls roll in the dust, flys bite and sting more viciously, frogs croak more clamorously, knats assemble under trees and horses display restlessness.

When you see a swan flying against the wind, spiders crowding on the wall, toads coming out of their holes in unusual numbers of an evening, worms, slugs, and snails appearing, robin redbreasts pecking at our windows, pigeons nestling to the dog-house earlier than usual, peacocks squalling at night, mice squeaking, or geese washing, you can put them down as rain signs. Nearly all animals have some way of telling the weather in advance. It may be that the altered condition of the atmosphere in regard to electricity which generally accompanies changes of the weather, makes them feel disagreeable or pleasant. The fact that a cat likes herself before a storm is urged by some naturalists as proof of this influence of electricity.

Man is not so sensitive. Yet many feel listless before a storm, to say nothing of aggravated headaches, toothaches, rheumatic pains, and last, but not least, corns.

John Cuff, of No. 179 Fortysmith st., Pittsburg City, while drunk Monday struck his wife a blow with his fist which fractured her jaw-bone. He was arrested and the woman was sent to St. Francis Hospital.

TOO MUCH INSURANCE.

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES CONNECTED WITH A WOMAN'S DEATH.

She has Policies on Her Life for $53,000 which were All Issued in Ten Months—The Companies Imagine Fraud.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 12.—For seven days a number of people have been discussing the theory that they regarded as a conspiracy to swindle insurance companies out of large sums of money. The companies interested are the Travelers' Insurance, Mutual Reserve and Mutual Trust companies, of New York; Manufacturers' Benefit, of Boston, and the Mutual Life, of Philadelphia. The detectives believe that the several persons, residents of Haledon, a suburb of Paterson, are implicated in the fraud, and that one case occurred in which, in this case, insurance in the sum of $53,000 was effected on the life of Mrs. Havana Bauer, who died seven months after the first of the policies were all written within ten days.

There are so many suspicious circumstances in this and other cases that the companies demanded an exhumation of the bodies. In the Haledon case companies interested have paid $25,000 of the insurance. The other companies, it is said, will refuse, decline to pay on the ground that fraud had been committed.

Mrs. Havana Bauer died at Haledon on the 18th of June, and the cause of death on the certificate was put down as peritonitis. The attending physician was Dr. Canadain and the undertaker Thomas Rutan, of Paterson.

Application for a transfer permit was granted by Register Baldwin, and the burial was in Long Island Lutheran cemetery. Mrs. Havana Bauer, formerly Miss Dawson, was married in this city to Louis Bauer, an insurance agent. Bauer has a brother, Charles, also engaged in insurance business. During the summer they reside at Haledon in a handsome residence, and in the winter make their home in this city. They took up their residence at Haledon in the beginning of the present summer. In June last there was sickness in the house, and it was said that Mrs. Bauer was critically ill, and a physician was summoned from New York. On June 18 a death occurred in the house and the remains were inclosed in a handsome casket and conveyed to the cemetery on Long Island for burial. The interment took place, and application was at once made to the respective companies for payment of the policies on Mrs. Bauer's life, and, as stated, $25,000 was paid.

The detectives went to Paterson soon after and, it is alleged, have certain facts to show that the suspicions of the companies which refused to pay were well based. When the details were made known to Coroner Robinson, of Long Island, he expressed his willingness to order the disinterment of the remains of Mrs. Bauer and those of another person who died in the house. Certain evidence was then collected, and who lies buried in the same cemetery. As the crime—if crime had been committed—took place in Passaic county, N. J., the detectives and Coroner Robinson went to Paterson, held a consultation with Coroner Vreeland, and the latter agreed and it was decided to go to Long Island and have the remains of Mrs. Bauer exhumed.

The detectives reported that they had discovered that Mrs. Bauer's life policies held in New York was heavily insured by the same persons who had secured the insurance on Mrs. Bauer's life. The insurance was also been paid in this case, but the body had been ordered disinterred. This man was, it is said, heavily insured in favor of Louis Bauer, and he, it is alleged, has since married Mrs. Bauer. The insurance of $53,000 on the life of Mrs. Bauer had been effected between Nov. 26 and Dec. 6 of last year. To the insurance companies in all applications Louis Bauer, "Are you insured in any other company? If so, to what extent and in what company?" The answer was in each and every instance. When the alleged Mrs. Bauer was taken ill, instead of hiring a professional nurse, it is said that girls were employed in the neighborhood to divide herself to take care of her. No relatives visited the house.

The New York physician was called Dr. Sondain, and the certificate was signed Dr. Canadain. The detectives, it is said, learned that the cause of death was cancer instead of peritonitis, as the latter had declared. There was no one at the funeral but the doctor, the undertaker and the husband.

The detectives also say that the undertaker, C. M. Rutan, was very reticent, and refused to say anything about the case until he had had several conferences with Bauer. The detectives believe that Bauer is the channel with arrest by Dr. Canadain if they did not stop their work of investigating the case, and that they have decided that warrants had been issued for their arrest in New Jersey. The officers secured a photograph of Mrs. Louis Bauer and showed it to persons in the vicinity of Haledon, who dwelled at the Bauer residence, and they all assert that it does not resemble her in the least. One and all declare that the picture is that of the other's wife, Mrs. Bauer's photograph shows a luxurious growth of hair, while the dead woman had very little.

The detectives say they believe that Mrs. Bauer was examined and insured and that another woman was substituted for her in death. The latter is believed to be the one examined in place of Mrs. Bauer, who was near death and in whose name the policies were made out. The insurance was divided as follows: $40,000 in the New York Life and $15,000 in the Equitable; $10,000 in the Mutual Trust company; $10,000 in the Mutual Reserve; $5,000 in the Travelers', Massachusetts Benefit, of Boston, and $3,000 in the Fidelity Mutual of Philadelphia. The man who had the insurance in favor of Louis Bauer was insured in the Mutual Reserve for $10,000. Dr. Canadain is said to be a cousin of Mrs. Bauer.

Coroner Robinson, of Paterson, last Thursday visited Long Island City and invoked the aid of Coroner Robinson. A delay was caused by the absence of the necessary papers giving the latter power to exhume the body, but Monday morning the body was exhumed and the autopsy held. Coroner Robinson, Physicians Drs. Conklin and Robinson, of Long Island City, accompanied by Chief of Police Grawl, of Paterson; Col. Potter, vice-president of the Mutual Reserve company; Dr. Canadain, Dr. Baldwin, Dr. Brown, Dr. Sattlewait and Dr. Wickham were present at the cemetery. The body was taken to the undertaking rooms and an autopsy held by Drs. Sattlewait and Brown and witnessed by the other doctors and reporters. The result was not announced, but one of the physicians said the cause of death had been ascertained and nothing more could be learned. The body was covered by the undertaker.

It was the intention of the Paterson officials to take the body back to Passaic county and there hold an inquest, but after a consultation it was decided unnecessary.

One thing is generally understood, that death resulted from natural causes, but the suspicious circumstances surrounding the insurance is a secret locked in the breasts of a few. It was said by a doctor who visited and consumed to the body that it was six inches shorter than the one who

STILL VISITING THE TOMB.

Many Curious Sightseers Make Pilgrimages to Riverside Park.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—A sharpshooter stops out under the tent on which Camp Grant has been established at sunrise and lustily bugles the reveille as another soldier ran the flag up over the tomb of the dead general. A few moments later the entire camp was astir and the oaken doors of the sepulchre were thrown open for the first time this day, and the throng began to view the steel casket and the floral tributes about it. The guard was relieved and all was in readiness for the coming of the curious. The first gun had ascended far above the horizon, and as the day grew older increased in number so they came in groups of hundreds, of whom the majority were women and a large proportion strangers, were passing the portal of the tomb. Among the day's floral anchor was placed among the other funeral pieces. The anchor was the tribute of a southern regiment, sent through the editor of a morning newspaper and bore the words and the name of the regiment with the gift.

The city hall was visited by hundreds of people who were in view with interest the dust covered draperies of the interior and surveyed the tastefully decorated exterior. Schmidt's band on Grant's Tomb, which has been transferred from the rotunda to the govern r's room, came in for its share of attention, and is a striking feature of the room.

Permission has been given by Col. Grant to the art st who photographed the tomb and its contents Sunday, and negative has been secured for printing it. Col. Grant said to Janitor Keese, of the city hall, on Saturday: "Tell the photographer to send half a dozen copies of the picture to Mrs. Grant at Elberon, and then if he can make any money by so doing he has my permission to sell as many copies as he chooses on his own account."

The immediate surroundings over the casket while the body lay in state in this city has been thoroughly cleaned and set up in the undertaker's warerooms, where scores of people inspected it.

Jesse Grant and his wife left the Fifth Avenue hotel for Mt. McGregor yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA'S ABDUCTION CASE.

The Claxton Baby Found After a Prolonged Search.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—The kidnapped Claxton baby, which was stolen from the two little boys while playing in an alley in this city on July 11, and the search for which has kept two city detectives and those of a private firm on the lookout ever since, was found on the farm of Chester. Pa., and returned to its parents. The discovery of the child's whereabouts is due to the shrewdness of a peddler named Hoffman, a man who, having heard of the $500 reward offered by the mayor for the child's return, recalled a suspicious circumstance that he had noticed in the Peabody baby in Chester. After making pretty sure of his case, he reported to the child's father and the police. A detective, who had been put on the case, was quite successful in finding it and arrested the young colored woman who had it in her possession. She has had the baby nearly since the day on which it was stolen, but the police will not allow her to tell her story until she is given a hearing.

The baby was very evidently sick, with every symptom of having taken poison. A physician succeeded in restoring her after two hours' hard work. The officers do not believe that it was the person to steal the child, and it is possible that other arrests in connection with the case will be made.

The Half-Breed Rebellion.

MONTREAL, Aug. 12.—Mr. Burbridge, deputy minister of justice, has returned from Regina. It appears that Judge Richardson found the date of Riel's execution for Sept. 18, so as to permit time for the hearing of an appeal before the court of queen's bench, Manitoba, which opens on Sept. 28.

Seventy prisoners have been held for trial. Forty of these have pleaded guilty to the charge of treason-felony, the maximum punishment for which is death. Some twenty half-breeds taken at Batouche will be tried to-morrow, when the court resumes its sittings.

Poundmaker and six braves will be tried on the charge of murder. There is strong dissatisfaction at Battleford. Pound maker, which was found among Riel's effects.

Vandals at Grant's Tomb.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Notwithstanding the great care that has been taken to prevent vandalism on the exterior of Gen. Grant's tomb, sacrilegious visitors have succeeded in knocking off the bricks on the corners of the vault as mementoes, and in defacing it by scratching their names upon the brick work with pencils.

On a dark night, even with the precautions that have been taken, it is feared that further injury may be done, and in order to guard more securely against it the park commissioner have decided to light the exterior of the tomb by electric light.

A Fatal Railroad Accident.

JESUP, Ga., Aug. 12.—The north bound passenger train on the Brunswick & Western, Virginia and Georgia road crashed into a construction train at a side track near here, at 7:30 a.m., instantly killing J. C. Kendrick, the superintendent of construction, and severely but not fatally injuring several laborers. The passenger engine was badly broken up. It seems the cars of the construction train got away from the brakesmen, who were switching them out of the way of the passenger train, and ran on to the main track, where the accident occurred.

Another Honor for Wolseley.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—It is said that Lord Wolseley has been made a viscount.

The Cholera in Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 12.—There were thirty-five deaths from cholera here.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Secretary Lamar has disbarred Wm. H. Scott, of Holly, Mich., from practice before the interior department.

The United States consul to Ecuador reports to the state department that he has positive information that Dr. Tantos has been liberated.

A naval board has been appointed to meet at the Delaware iron works, Chester, Pa., to make an inventory of the three cruisers Chicago, Atlanta and Boston, which were being constructed by John Roach.

BROOKLYN'S MURDER.

THE AFFAIR STILL WRAPPED IN THE DEEPEST MYSTERY.

Police Theories About the Crime—They Think That Herrick's Stepson is the Guilty Man—Was It a Case of Suicide?

BROOKLYN, Aug. 12.—Thomas J. Armstrong, who was arrested on suspicion of having murdered Albert R. Herrick, his stepfather, at 24 Pierrepont street, was released by the Washington street station. The police guard him closely and will not permit any one to see him. It was said that he had admitted having finally carried a pistol, but that he had none on the day of the murder. The most important of the day's revelations is the fact that Mr. Herrick refused to admit Armstrong to his house last Saturday night, and that the two had heavy quarrels. Some friends of the family, however, deny this, and say that they were very friendly.

The house No. 339 Pearl street, where the murder occurred, was surrounded by a large crowd all day. They stared, curiously at the silver door plate, which bore Mr. Herrick's name in black letters, and tried vainly to peep through the slats of the closed parlor shutters. A long black streamer of crape fluttered from the bell-pull and the whole house wore a deserted appearance. For a time the widow of Mr. Herrick returned from Ellenville, where she had been spending the summer. She was utterly prostrated and unable to say anything concerning the crime or her son's alleged connection with it. The throng which had waited about the door gazed at her curiously but coldly and did not seem to be much affected by her sorrow.

The first place where the detectives looked for young Armstrong was at "Dekker" Hearst's, a well-known hotel in Parkville. Mr. Herrick had been for some time proprietor of the hotel, and it still is known to many as "Herrick's." It used to be a favorite resort of Herrick's stepson, and he made him there they went to the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Pidson, who lives on Park avenue, near Sixth street, Hoboken. There they remained that night and next. He turned pale when they told him what he was wanted for, but he stoutly denied having killed his father, to Agnes Pidson, was his best friend. He went to Brooklyn willingly. He had no pistol and said he had not carried one for several days. He said he had spent most of Saturday with Agnes Pidson and had left for Hoboken before the hour of the murder.

The police are very reticent. They refused to say whether they had found the pistol. One policeman told a reporter that another woman had been found who had also arrested Armstrong. She is a friend of Col. Carroll's residence within a few minutes after the shooting, and that she had positively identified Armstrong as the man. The police have not been told, it is said, that a few days ago Armstrong had told two of his companions that he was short of money, and that he intended to get it in any way he could. Armstrong has also admitted, it is said, that after being kept out of the house Saturday night by his father-in-law he did not return to it all day Sunday or Sunday night.

The police theory is that Armstrong, who stole and pawned time and his stepson's diamonds some time ago, had entered the house in similar fashion. They say that Herrick and his son were bitter enemies, and that the stepson thought the former had cheated him out of the property left to him by his father. They also declare that a short time ago Herrick beat his stepson so unmercifully that the latter had to be taken to the hospital. They also say that the fact that feminine clothing found in the house immediately after the murder proved that the murderer had changed his clothes after disorderly people in the house during his stepfather's absence, that Mr. Herrick had seen the clothes on the hat-stand, where they had been hanging for days, and that to investigate, when Armstrong ran to the cellar, was followed by Mr. Herrick, and there received his death wound.

Friends of the relations of the Herrick family scout the idea. They say that Armstrong had he committed the deed, would not have gone to Hoboken to hide, but would have gone through Reb's saloon, which was connected with Herrick's yard by a gate in the fence, which he had used a hundred times when living there. Mrs. Herrick, In Reb's saloon it was also said that Armstrong would have taken that means of escape.

Another friend of the family says that Herrick was very jealous of his wife, who, he thought, was unfaithful. This friend believes that Herrick committed suicide.

West Shore Surrenders.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The following is given for publication: 60th inst.) Having purchased and received the deposit of a majority of the $50,000,000 first mortgage bonds of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railway company, and having taken possession and lease contained in our circular of July 25, 1885, we hereby give notice that we shall terminate at the close of business on Tuesday, Aug. 25, the privilege of accepting the offer therein made. Foreign holders can deposit bonds up to that date with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., of London. Temporary receipts will be exchanged for engraved receipts in amounts of $1,000 and $10,000 each upon presentation at our office on and after Aug. 25.

MORGAN, DREXEL & CO.

A Letter Delivered After 21 Years.

RIDDLEBURY, Vt., Aug. 12.—Last week Eli B. Parker, an aged resident of this place, received a letter from his son Edward that was written in a Confederate prison twenty-one years ago. The letter was left by a prisoner who was about to be exchanged and the address was erased, leaving only the round "Edward" signed to the epistle as a guide to the destination. After carrying it for several years the exchanged prisoner sent the note to the attorney general's office at Washington, and the destination was discovered after years of hunting. Mr. Parker sent three sons to the war.

A Verdict for $80,000.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—In the supreme court, in the suit of Mary A. Lynch, executrix vs. John Wooldredge, of Lynn, and H. L. Robinson, of Placerville, Colo., Justice Allen gave a judgment of $72,500 for plaintiffs, which, with interest, will swell the total amount to $80,000. The principal defendant, Wooldredge, who is now in Europe, is an ex-president of the Eastern railroad. The suit was brought to secure $75,000 on account of alleged false representations made by Wooldredge in the joint purchase of mines by him and Robinson, at Placerville, Colo., in March, 1880.

Killed by a Blast.

WEYMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 12.—A large log hurled by a heavy blast in Broad street at 9:30 a. m. fractured the skull of a water works employe named Sweeney. He died in a few minutes. Another workman, Dolan, from Marblehead, was badly but not fatally cut about the head and face by flying fragments of rock.

DEPRESSION OF TRADE.

A ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED IN ENGLAND.

It will Probably Not Throw Much Light on the Subject—Lord Hough-ton Members of Parliament Being Closely Watched.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Lord Iddesleigh has issued a set of directions for the inquiries of the royal commission on the depressed condition of trade. The directions excite almost as much ridicule as the composition of the commission and the whole scheme of the investigation have met with. The royal commissioners are requested to inquire whether commerce and manufacturing industries have been transferred to other countries, and if so, why; also to take into account that and they are particularly enjoined to ascertain if a like condition of depression exists in other countries. The attention will be laid upon the latter question foreshadows the probable report of the commission. It is now well known that the commission was devised purely to allay the Radical agitation among the workingmen. It is a part of the new Tory policy of conciliating the masses who are to exercise the franchise for the first time next November, and has the same purpose as the housing of the poor bill, the defeat of the medical relief amendment and the removal of the prisoners from London to make room for cheap dwellings. It will doubtless sit until after the general elections, and will be pointed at by Tory stump speakers as proving

BACK FROM LIBERIA.

THE EXPERIENCE OF A GEORGIA NEGRESS IN THAT COUNTRY.

A Return Messenger From the Colored Colonists Who Flocked to Liberia After the War—Disappointment of the Country.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

The other day Juna Hudson arrived in Atlanta, after an absence of fifteen or seventeen years from Georgia. She was one of the negroes who went to Liberia soon after the close of the war. She belonged to Maj. J. W. Warren, of the executive office, and was the nurse of his children. The craze for Liberia did not captivate Juna, but it caught her husband, a skilful mechanic, who was a free negro in slavery times, and had accumulated a considerable property.

In the latter part of 1867 there was a very large emigration of negroes from the cotton states to Liberia. A party of about fifty was made up in Musogee and adjoining counties, of which Juna and his family were prominent members. The negroes who composed this colony were nearly all old servants of well-known Georgia families. They reached Liberia safely and founded a town which they named Fortsville in honor of the well-known Georgia family.

The history of the colony is a sad one. Most of its members died of the fever. Hudson prospered and accumulated considerable property. A few months ago he died. His widow determined to return to Georgia with her two children and spend the remnant of her days among her old friends. She sailed in a schooner for New York. At last she reached Atlanta, and at once to see "Mars Joe" Warren at the capitol, who gave her a cordial welcome. Juna Hudson is a woman of remarkable intelligence, and appears to be well educated. She is a light mulatto, though her friends say seventeen years in Liberia have made her a shade darker than she used to be.

When asked what she thought of that country, she said: "I never liked it. It is a remarkably rich country and the climate is generally agreeable. I don't know when I have felt as well as I do at this. The trouble is with the fever which never fails to attack settlers and is very fatal. It takes two years at least to become acclimated, and I don't think the climate ever agrees well with anybody but the natives."

"Is the population growing?"

"No, sir. I think not. The natives may be increasing, but there are few American negroes there now than there used to be. Nearly all of the fifty that went over in our party died. Some came back. On the vessel that brought me to New York were twenty-one emigrants returning to this country. They generally get enough of Liberia in months."

"What inducements are offered to settlers?"

"Every family is given twenty-five acres of land, and they can buy as much more as they want for 50 cents an acre. It is the richest land I ever saw, too. I had a beautiful place with many improvements. There were 12,000 bearing coffee trees on it, besides three acres of bananas and plantains. It was valued a few years ago at $8,000. Yet when I left I got money to come back on all I realized was about $600. One reason of this was the trouble with the currency. Very little money is circulated. People are afraid of the money because it is constantly being depreciated. Trading is done almost altogether by barter. I could take a good deal of anything I wanted. So with syrup or fruit. But when my property was offered for sale for gold I could hardly get anything for it. The legislature is trying now to make the money of the country good. Crops are bountiful, but every necessary of life is high. Pork is 30 cents a pound; beef 20 cents; ham 50 cents, and good flour very high."

"What about the government?"

"It is modeled after ours. All the officers are negroes, and there are a good many politicians."

"What is the religion of the people?"

"Among the emigrants there are the various denominations we have here. The native worship fetish."

"Why don't they send missionaries among them?"

"They do, but it is a hopeless task, I think. Among the thousands of natives I saw while there only three had been civilized. Missionaries are scattered all over the country and they find no trouble in getting bands of the natives into their churches and schools, but as soon as the novelty of conversion and are enrolled as Christians, but almost invariably they go back to idolatry when they return to their tribes. The missionary work in Liberia seems to be making no progress."

"You don't think the future of the country looks bright?"

"No, sir. The emigrants who have gone here from this country as a rule are not educated. Many of them come back and many more would come if they had the means. The country is not going to fill up with intelligent American negroes, and I don't believe the natives will ever be made into good citizens. They are ignorant and brutal. They are happy when they come down from the forests loaded with fruit to sell in the towns and then go back to their miserable huts."

The woman thus conversed, giving evidences of close and intelligent observation, and expressing herself unusually well.

Expeditions to the Polar Regions.

[Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.]

There have been 134 voyages and land journeys undertaken between 1496 and 1857 by navigators and explorers to the polar regions. Of these sixty-one went to the northwest, twenty-nine via Behring Strait, and the rest to the northeast or due north.

Since 1857 there have been the notable exception of Dr. Hayes, of Captain Hall, loss of Nordenskjold, sent by the Swedish government, and several by Germany, Russia and Denmark; three voyages made by James Lamont, of the Royal Geographical society, England, at his own expense; the expeditions of Sir George Nares, of Leigh Smith, and that of the ill fated Jeannette; the search expeditions of the Tigress, the Juniata, and Rodgers, and to rescue Lieutenant Greely; further, all the expeditions fitted out under the auspices of the polar expedition, and the whole Greely expedition included—and a number of minor voyages making a sum total of some sixty exploring journeys in those twenty-seven years.

Unsolicited.

[Boston Transcript.]

A grocer wound up a long advertisement with the line, "N. B.—Prime Coffee." "What does N. B. stand for?" asked the head boy of the house. "Sometimes, my dear," patronizingly, "it means take notice; but in this case it probably stands for 'not a bean' here."

A Fact to Be Remembered.

[Boston Globe.]

"I say, getting on for it," the truly Englishman to say that it was nearly 2 o'clock.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE.

Its Editor a Central Figure in English Journalism To-Day.

[Toronto World.]

William T. Stead, the editor of The Pall Mall Gazette, is a central figure in English journalism to-day. He has dic ated English foreign policy of late more than any other man. He is of the "shadow" type, full of sarcasm. He met Chinese Gordon at Dover, talked over the then situation in Egypt, returned to London and wrote the article which compelled the government to send Gordon to the Soudan, and once there he raised such a row that the government had to send Wolseley to Gordon's rescue. He got up a great scare recently as to the condition of the English navy. He is strongly for Russia, and it supposed to be a powerful factor in that section of the Liberals opposed to war with Russia.

Mr. Stead is about 40 years of age, a slim, wiry, nervous man, with push and energy stamped upon his brow. The son of a Congregationalist minister, he was born at Howden-on-Tyne, and at first floated on the world as junior clerk in a shipping office. As a boy he was passionately fond of reading, especially of works having reference to the history of his country, and after quitting work for the day it was his custom to retire to his room and study up the great events of the empire. So diligent was young Stead in this respect that he won the prize offered by a local paper for the best essay on Oliver Cromwell against a large number of competitors.

As he matured from youth to manhood his literary talents developed and were admired and appreciated outside of his local circle, so much so that he was offered and accepted a position on The Northern Echo, a daily published at Newcastle. From junior reporter he rose to the position of editor, and during the last general election he rendered valuable assistance to Mr. Gladstone's cause by his vigorous and pointed articles against the Disraelian administration. His articles in The Echo stirred up all the border burghs in favor of the grand old man, and after the vigorous campaign Mr. Gladstone expressed his appreciation of Mr. Stead's assistance in a kindly worded note.

This was the turning point of Stead's career. When John Morley accepted the editorship of The Pall Mall Gazette he chose Mr. Stead as his first lieutenant, and so faithfully and successfully did Mr. Stead fulfill his duties that when Mr. Morley resigned the editorial chair, the proprietor of The Gazette made Mr. Stead Mr. Morley's successor. This position Mr. Stead has ever since occupied.

Quelling a Mutiny.

[Inter Ocean "Curiosities Crayons."]

"It is a hard place to put a policeman," said an old army officer, "when you send him armed with only a pistol to beat or shoot men who know him well, and many of whom have been his friends and associates. But the most trying position is that of a soldier called upon to quell a mutiny. I remember one case in which our battalion was ordered out in fighting order to suppress a mutinous disturbance in a regiment with which we had been associated for two years. The men of that regiment knew us and we knew them. We had been together in some ugly fights, and it had been a matter of pride with us that we sometimes had stood firm when other portions of the brigade faltered, and now we were marching down to shoot them down again. Every man in that battalion, I will venture to say, never had such feelings before as he had on that day. Not one man disobeyed the order to fall in, but the march was as silent as a funeral procession.

"When we faced the men of the other regiment, hot-faced and angry, clustering with their guns ready and de parate, we felt the crisis had come. The major of our regiment, who had been drill-master for the brigade, and who was known to be a terror in all the regiments of the command, after the line had been formed, put the boys through the regular manual. He kept them at it for ten minutes, and, as the men claimed to be the best drilled in the service, their performance was something to excite enthusiasm.

"This sort of play in the face of mutineers puzzled the men on both sides. They could not divine the major's purpose. But at the end of the masterly drill the nerves of the men under drill had become steady and like iron, and the hot blood of the mutineers had cooled. The major turned and asked the latter to go to their quarters; they went, and the mutiny was at an end."

Boston Baby Talk.

[New York Mercury.]

A New Yorker, who happened to be in Boston for a few days, took well of the opportunity to make a social call. He was shown into the parlor, and while waiting there a nurse entered with a little baby in her arms.

"Ity pity, tootsey, wootsey," said the New Yorker, addressing his conversation to the infant, "oozy, boozy, goozy, woozy—"

At this juncture the child set up a howl that made a steel engraving of Emerson ruffle against the wall.

"I'm afraid she doesn't understand you, sir," remarked the nurse. "There, there, Penelope," she said soothingly, "and were you alarming the gentleman with circumstances over which you had no control that led to the unexpected appearance of a strange gentleman?"

At this the red-up expression on the child's face relaxed; her sobs ceased, and she slumbered.

Blackberries on the Bush.

[Vermont Letter.]

In every town in Vermont you hear stories of the wildest kind of liberality. One of the Rutland surveyors told me recently of an extravagant proposition which was submitted to him by the proprietor of a flint-rock farm several miles from the town up in the mountains. The flint-rock farmer had some horses. He thought that it would be a good idea to lay out a race-course on his farm, if it did not cost too much for the purpose of training his horses. So he said to the surveyor: "I want you to come up to my farm and lay out a trotting-course for my horses. Come up and bring your wife, and I will give you all the blackberries you can pick and eat while you are there." The surveyor responded with caustic Vermont dryness: "I don't believe that I can come. I never did care very much for blackberries on the bush."

A Way Out of It.

[New York Sun.]

"Confound it," said Smith, "there comes Jones, and I owe him $2. He'll ask me for it, sure."

"I'll tell you what to do," suggested Smith's friend. "Just take a drink out of that street fountain."

"How will that prevent him from asking me for the money?"

"He'll think you haven't got any."

An Indignant Excursionist.

[The Current.]

An indignant summer excursionist writes that in looking over the side of his canoe, he espied a snapping-turtle on the bottom of the lake, and on the back of this attraction was the advertisement "Gents' ready-made clothing marked down low."

LATEST by WIRE and CABLE

THIS AFTERNOON.

THE WAR FEVER.

Russia Ready.

LONDON, August 12.—Private advices give assurance that General Komaroff has displayed of late renewed activity in warlike preparations on the Afghan frontier. He is constantly passing between Merv and Penjdeh and studying the strategic situation.

PREPARING HERAT FOR SIEGE.

Advices from Meshad say that the suburban villages around Herat are being destroyed in order to prevent their being used to cover possible movements of Russian troops in case of war. England indemnifies the owners of the property appropriated.

INVESTIGATING AYOOB KHAN.

MESHED, August 12.—Afghan spies are circulating among Ayoob Khan's friends and endeavoring to learn the extent to which his pretensions to the Ameership are supported by Russia.

CAJOLING INDIAN NATIVES.

CALCUTTA, August 12.—Lord Dufferin is using every means to strengthen the loyalty of native Indian princes. A grand durbar will be held in November, to which all the dignitaries of Central India will be invited.

THE BERRICK MURDER.

Armstrong To-Day Confesses the Great Crime.

NEW YORK, 1 30 p. m.—All Brooklyn is excited over the confession of Armstrong, who admitted to-day that he shot his stepfather, and threw the pistol overboard from the Brooklyn Annex ferryboat. This sets the whole matter straight, and the terrible mystery was cleared up. He confessed the crime to the detectives.

According to another report, Armstrong confessed to the killing of his stepfather to Inspector Marshall and Detectives Zandt and Chambers, and says that he threw the pistol into the river from the Brooklyn annex boat.

Wretched Egypt.

LONDON, August 12.—Letters from Saukim show that the garrison troops continue to perish like flies from the effects of the terrible climate. The officials endeavor to conceal the real state of affairs.

CAIRO, August 12.—A fearful state of anarchy in Kordofan is reported by Arabs coming in from that region. Famine adds to the horrors of a situation of lawlessness and fanaticism.

GIBRALTAR, August 12.—Z-bohr Pasha is still in confinement here. He maintains a sulking demeanor and refuses to speak to any one.

Cholera to Spain.

MADRID, August 12.—The reports of cholera from all infected districts for the past twenty-four hours show 4,507 new cases, and 1,620 deaths.

THE ODDITIES OF VALPARAISO.

Female Street-Car Conductors—Mashers, or "Musquitoes"—Milk Stations.

[Chili Cor Inter Ocean.]

That which first strikes the stranger as the oddest thing in Chili is the female street-car conductors. During the war when most of the able-bodied men were sent off to fight Peru, the employment of women in this capacity was found successful, and they have since been kept. They are usually girls from 20 to 25, dressed in a natty uniform of blue flannel, with jaunty panama hats white with blue bands, with lots of pockets, in which they keep their tickets and change. Each one has a leather shopping-bag suspended by a strap from her shoulder, in which she carries her surplus money and a supply of tickets. They are usually neat in their appearance, and some are quite pretty. Therefore a street-car riding is a popular amusement with the young men about town.

These members who make a business of flirting with the conductors are called "musquitos," in local parlance, because they swarm so thickly around the cars and are as great a nuisance to the girls as well as their employers. Not long ago a comic paper, The Puck of Chili, printed a full-page cartoon, in which some of the best-known faces of the dudes of Valparaiso appeared on the bodies of musquitoes swarming around the car of "Conductor 97," who had the reputation of being the prettiest girl on the line. That put a stop to the practice for a while, and caused some of the fashionable young men to retire to the country, but it is being resumed again, and the platforms of the cars are usually filled with fellows trying to get a word or a glance from the syrens in pinafores.

The girls, I am told, are often subjected to insults and impertinences, but there is a policeman at every corner, who promptly responds to their appeals for aid, and obstreperous passengers. They are said to be very competent and honest—the girls, I mean, not the policemen—and get $25 per month. The street cars are double-deckers, with seats upon the roof as well as inside, and the driver sits on an elevated perch on the front end of the car, where only one door is in the rear, and the conductor or conductoress is given a stool to sit upon.

Another novelty is the milk stations. Every few blocks on all but the principal business streets is a platform upon which a cow is tied, and milked to order by a dairy-maid, whenever a customer calls. On a table near by are usually found the measures, cans and glasses, and often a bottle of brandy, where a thirsty man can mix a glass of punch to his liking. In the morning these stands are surrounded by servants from the aristocratic houses, women and children with cups and buckets, awaiting their turn, while fast as one cow is milked another is dismissed and another is driven upon the platform. This plan has its advantages, and the milk handle in Chili is not much used by milkmen.

Fatal Put in Pepper.

[Chicago Herald.]

"I dislike to see you eat cayenne pepper," said a wholesale grocer to a friend who was putting the stuff on some raw oysters. "Why?" said the friend. The grocer dusted a little of the pepper on the open page of his notebook and drew his finger over it. A number of small and lines showed where grains of pepper had been drawn over the paper. "Because half of this stuff is not pepper. The real article, pure and strong, comes from the West Indies. It is regularly adulterated for restaurant use by mixing it with rice, flour and ground mustard husks which have been colored red with red lead. Those red lines on the paper are pure red paint."

King's Patent Coal Elevator.

This machine is a w is use to any yard. No. 61 Park avenue. It through v cleans the coal that passes over it. The coal as was down square against the screen, so that the dirt can straight through. It saves the public to call and see it. We have the Honeybrook and other first-class coals always on hand. Also Kindling Wood, and A. Mithell, Jr's Fertilizers and lime dressing.

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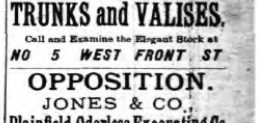

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WHITE LEAD a WHOLESALE.
L. WOOLSTON. M F. BUCKLE.
P. O. x 74.

LONG BRANCH LETTER.

PICTURES OF THE IRON PIER, BLUFF AND "WOODEN CASTLES."

The Masculine Tendency to Distrust Women—Took Theirs in a Teacup.

Drive Along Ocean Avenue—Money Made and Spent.

Special Correspondence.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 4.—The trip by water from New York to Long Branch is one of the pleasantest excursions about the great city. The journey occupies from two to two and a half hours. Boats make regular trips to and from the Branch. On the steamer you will have a rare chance to study human nature from all parts of the country. On the whole the crowd is rather more "tony" than that which joins the steamers to Coney Island. Still there is enough of "rearmost to nature" left-hand to afford the student many a smile.

One thing that is always very funny on such an occasion is to see all the men about one sinful in the landable endeavor to inform the minds of their lady companions. The male sex takes to instructing the female as instinctively as a duck takes to water or a colored person to stealing watermelons. If about you are twenty men with ladies, nineteen out of the twenty will be instructing the women. And the silliest things those men will say, and the women will look with the intensest expression of interest, and take it all in. Even though they had heard it twenty times before, and could tell it far better themselves, they will look the picture of attention and admiration, and a little more will be blended than the small head could carry all that man knew. It flatters the man's vanity, confirms him in the convictions, (and sometimes) that he knows more than a woman. Yes, my dears! If a man tells you a horse is a horse, look as though you never heard it before, and never would have heard it only for him. That's the way to catch him. Nothing like it.

IRON PIER AT LONG BRANCH.

As we leave New York at the Battery, a great clock upon the new produce exchange building says it is five minutes after 4. One of the masculine instructors sees the clock just passing from sight.

"It's five minutes after 4," says he.

The woman had been seeing the clock all the time, and knew it as well as he. But if you'll believe me, the humbug looked as though the information was profoundly new and interesting to her.

We pass on down the bay, through the Narrows, and glide past Sandy Hook out into the ocean and down the coast. An hour passes. Villas and fishermen's cottages begin to dot the white shore line. The villas are painted dark red, or brown and dull green. More and more thickly they come, till a continuous line of them is seen, with smooth bright grass plots in front.

At length, to the southward, a long framework is seen, looking something like a railroad trestle-work, or the clear scaffolding about a building. It extends hundreds of feet out from the shore into the water.

"There!" says one of the male instructors to his wife. "That's the iron pier. That's where the steamboat lands."

Everybody knew it before. But this man had to tell his wife, so she would get the information from him and proper family discipline thus be maintained.

A fatuous idea is this pier. It is built as strongly as iron and the lightest workmanship can make it. Yet once or twice the sea has risen so furiously that it has cracked the great supporting columns like pipe stems, and swept the pier so treacherously with his whip-like tongue that it is impossible for the steamers to land.

ON THE PIER.

All is quiet enough now though, on this hot August day. The steamer rounds the pier lazily and cuddles softly up to its side. The gangways are let down, and the throng streams up the stairway and upon the pier.

Not all leave the boat, however. New York people often take the round trip upon the Coney Island and Long Branch steamers, simply to get the ride upon the water. This ride to Long Branch and back is a delightful water excursion lasting four to five hours. Families go sometimes and take a big lunch basket along. The sea air is infinitely reviving to pale, puny children.

Among the people on our boat were two rosy, substantial Irish women. They were mother and daughter evidently, who earned an honest living with their hands and feared no man. They were out for an afternoon outing, and enjoying it. The old lady slipped her new shoe off, to "aise" her foot, while she sat. They did not both land at Long Branch. They drew out their veil and ate their lunch. They had some ginger cookies, which they made last an hour in eating. Next they poured their drink into a teacup, and sipped it as daintily as a Long Branch dame takes her best breakfast chocolate.

Tea! Oh, of course. At least that is, I thought it was. But I got to leeward of them, and I'm afraid that the innocent tea-colored liquid in their cup wasn't tea at Jersey whisky, strong enough to make a dog howl, then I never wrote a line for a newspaper. Perhaps it was tea after all, you know. But the fun of the thing was in pouring it into the cup to make believe it was tea. That was the kind of it.

The building of the pier has changed the character of Long Branch. Before that it was the paradise of stiff old fellows, largely Philadelphians, who believed the Almighty made it expressly for them. It was inaccessible by steamboat. It was off the main line of railways, and the fierce fee for getting to it high enough to make it out of reach of very poor people. Long Branch has been a fashionable watering place nearly or quite a century.

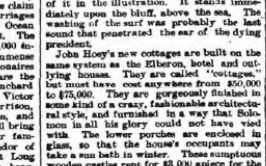
But now vast excursions containing a thousand people descend upon the iron pier like a wolf on the fold. Awnings are stretched over it to keep off sun and rain. Gayly painted benches line the sides, leaving the common herd to rest and breathe the sea air. Small refreshment stands, where the common herd's girl may eat ice cream and her fancy drink his glass of beer. Just around the iron pier it is as lively as Coney Island, with much the same sort of cheap show gayety. Ice cream booths, cigar stands, hacks, wines, flies and dust make a scene like the breaking up of a country fair. Old residents shake their heads, and say the pier has ruined this part of the Branch. For my part I'm glad of it. I always rejoice when a new breathing place is gained for the people who do the work and make the wealth of the nabobs. The more such outlets there are for them away from the city the less crime and madness and pestilence there will be. No! Let us give the crowd every advantage we can. Then if the crowd will learn not to spit upon the floor, stick its feet upon cushions, invade private premises and destroy shade and fruit trees, even the nabobs will learn to respect it. In brief, let us hope the crowd in time will learn to respect a form of itself.

The liveliest part of the new bathing at Long Branch is immediately around the pier. A steep, crumbling bank rises above the sands here, and on this is the set-up bank that the bathing houses are

FRANCKLYN COTTAGE.

Quite to the west of the town is an esthetic group of red and brown houses. All the Long Branch houses are built of wood. This group, in a pretty and tasteful feature of the landscape. One, you notice, is larger than the rest. Here are cool halls, painted lilies with a wand and manner of quaint and pretty corners. The group of houses is Elberon, which you have read about so much. In plain language, it is an addition to and built by Mr. L. Brown. Hence its name. The larger building, in the center, is the hotel. The cottages grouped all about are let to families that take their meals in the hotel. A good number of the Long Branch cottages are built without kitchens. They, in fact, belong to a hotel. But instead of having one building the lodging places of a vast caravansery of every nation and kindred and tongue, its apartments are separated into cottages, with a central eating place. This is a popular plan at Long Branch. In one of the Elberon houses, the Franklyn cottage, President Garfield ended his suffering life. You see a reproduction of it in the illustration. It stands immediately upon the bluff, above the sea. The washing of the surf was probably the last sound that penetrated the ear of the dying president.

John Hoey's new cottages are built on the same system as the Elberon, hotel and outlying houses. They are called "cottages," but must have cost anywhere from $50,000 to $75,000. They are gorgeously finished in some kind of a crazy, fashionable architectural style, and furnished in a way that Solomon in all his glory could not have vied with. The lower porches are enclosed in glass, so that the house's occupants may take a sun bath in winter. These sumptuous wooden castles rent for $3,000 apiece for the season. That is near the top notch for a Long Branch wooden castle.



ON THE CLIFFS.

Long Branch is noted for its beautiful drives. The main avenue skirts the beach for many miles. It is as smooth as a floor. The soft red earth makes a road of unequaled beauty, a pleasant relief alike from stony pavements and tollsome pulls through sand. It is said there are quite fifteen miles of beautiful drives in and immediately about Long Branch. The people here claim that the most beautiful horses and carriages in America are to be seen upon Ocean avenue, and perhaps they are right. The Branch contains in summer about 15,000 inhabitants, and they represent immense wealth. Here the Philadelphia millionaires bloom out in summer. Here, too, are the cottages of Geo. W. Childs, of Blanchard vice-president of the Erie railway, of Victor Newcombe, of the late Commodore Garrison, Horace White, the newspaper man, and scores of other prominent people. All bring their carriages and horses, and their families vie with one another in splendor of toilet and turn-out. The drive at Long Branch, from 5 o'clock till dark, is a beautiful sight. However old-fashioned republican a citizen's own notions are, his family generally manage to bring him up to the times. There was one such citizen, whose name you would know if I mentioned it. He had persistently frowned on liveried coachmen all his life. No man in his hire should wear buttons and knee breeches. So he said. But he has a family of bright and handsome sons and daughters. The eldest heir of his father's distinguished name slipped a pair of gorgeous silver chains upon the horses for the drive. From that we can only a step to livery, to breeches, buttons and all. The coachman, a good-looking fellow, was proud as a peacock of his new rig. It was all done on the quiet, so as to spring it upon the papa unbeknownst. Next day his beautiful and interesting family brought him out to the front door to take the usual drive, and behold, there it all was! Should he act the ugly pup, and order the things taken off? He did the wise thing, being thus circumvented. He pretended not to see it. He said never a word, but went with them like any meek and well-behaved papa. May be he didn't see it!

HOEY'S PARK.

Mr. John Hoey's park and grounds are the admiration of visitors to Long Branch. There are lovely drives, lawns and flower beds. At one end of the grounds is a great grove of cedar trees, several acres. Under them is a carpet of green grass. It is the first time I ever saw a good coating of grass growing under cedar trees. Mr. John Hoey is a very rich and eccentric old gentleman, who likes to be mistaken for his own gardener.

The West End hotel is the largest one at the Branch. It holds 1,000 people altogether, outlying cottages and all. It happened to be the night of the famous annual ball that I arrived. This is a complimentary ball given every season by the proprietors of the West End to the ladies of the house. The large skating rink was decorated with fancy flowers, and lighted by electricity. The ball was a brilliant affair. The ladies largely wore beautiful white toilets.

The New York Sun says: The specialty in this year's daytime dress at Long Branch is redness. Garments of scarlet are so common that the village trustees ought to, if they haven't taken special precautions against the loosing of bulls in the streets. There is no other bright color in vogue. White costumes are plenty, black stockings are the fashion, and the red and white hose are general, but all the glare in costuming is red. Black lace is worn very thinly over arms and bosom, and harness of either is more fashionable than powdered mallow-nose, so softening is the screen of lace. The leading dresser, as for the past four years, is the oft-mentioned Mr. Moses Praley, of St. Louis; but it is in the quantity quite as much as the quality of her wardrobe that she distances all competitors. Miss Van Vleed, a Brooklyn belle, is a notable competitor, and her costumes are both rich and becoming. She is very vivacious. Yesterday she was wearing a bonnet of either a fez or a fiadan, a red horse accommodations. I shall never essay to admire the Long Branch stables. They are finished off nobly but hardly nicely in style to match the house and painted to correspond. One of them might easily be taken for a dwelling house. They are kept as neat as can be. But there is usually to be seen in the carriages about a stable that to say the least are not esthetic. These are tumbled together upon the outlying side of the structure. Then a screen of green or brown lattice work is built to shut off the view, and vines are planted over it. Growing over this they were wreathed all. We were going from this cottage to New York that he was shaken up in a railway accident, and never recovered entirely from the injury. The cottage is rented to a stranger now, who has thus draped it in honor of the lamented dead. Nearly all Long Branch is in mourning.

Planting the evergreens to screen the stabling and domestic sight from view was the general's own idea, and it is considered very good taste. Long Branch lives in the public eye. Therefore, all offensive objects must be kept from sight. This is done most skillfully in case of the horse accommodations. I shall never essay to admire the Long Branch stables. They are finished off nobly but hardly nicely in style to match the house and painted to correspond. One of them might easily be taken for a dwelling house. They are kept as neat as can be. But there is usually to be seen in the carriages about a stable that to say the least are not esthetic. These are tumbled together upon the outlying side of the structure. Then a screen of green or brown lattice work is built to shut off the view, and vines are planted over it. Growing over this they were wreathed all. We were going from this cottage to New York that he was shaken up in a railway accident, and never recovered entirely from the injury. The cottage is rented to a stranger now, who has thus draped it in honor of the lamented dead. Nearly all Long Branch is in mourning.

GRANT'S COTTAGE.

The West End, so-called, is the fashionable part of the Branch. That is the part farthest removed from the iron pier. As you are well toward the west-southern end of the town you will see out close to the top of the bank a roomy, plain-looking brown cottage. At this time it is heavily draped in black. A close clamp of young evergreens, pines and firs is on each of the entering driveways. One of them hides the stables from view. The roomy brown wooden house is the cottage that belonged to Gen. Grant. Here he lived, and passed some happy a well as some very wretched days. It was in going from this cottage to New York that he was shaken up in a railway accident, and never recovered entirely from the injury. The cottage is rented to a stranger now, who has thus draped it in honor of the lamented dead. Nearly all Long Branch is in mourning.

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One of the most famous resorts in Long Branch is the Pennsylvania Club house, so called. Here the heaviest gambling is done, the most openly of any place in America. I suppose it is called the Pennsylvania club house because of its Quaker-like name. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are gambled away here every season. Famous men of wealth have broken themselves here. Not that there have been some since was a politician of note in his state, a brainy, popular man. He was a dashing, good-looking fellow, who visited Long Branch and held his head high with the best. But he caught the gambling fever, and his handsome property vanished away like a smoke wreath. He is a financial wreck now. Endless embarrassments broke him up it was said. But it was this Pennsylvania club house that broke him.

One man has made his fortune off it, and that is one man who keeps it. He came to Long Branch some few years ago with an old push-boat and a horse and a wagon to match. He began letting on awnings and everything he could lay eyes on. I don't see my how many hundred thousands he is worth now. His wife is a devout Catholic, and supports a little church of her faith in the old part of the town. This able financier won $60,000 betting on the election of Cleveland. With the money he erected two cottages that are a feature of Long Branch. The children's toy playhouse, one of them, cost as much money as the whole mansion in which many a worthy family live.

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Split Zephyr hand-made Shawl, Black, White and Red $4.75.

Cashmere, with crocheted border, Black, White and Red at $3.75, and other styles not mentioned here.

Also, A New **Black Jersey** at $2.75.

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Hardware and Iron Merchant.

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New York, June 25, 1885.

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FANCY PUDDING a Specialty.

A Large Variety of

Individual Ice Cream Imitations.

ICE CREAM

For Wedding Parties, Church Fairs, Excursions, Festivals, etc., at a great reduction in prices. Also first-class Restaurant at

RAMONETTI'S

24 North Ave.,

Telephone, No. 30. 6-19-12

CITY MILLS,

Somerset Street

Near Front, Plainfield, N.J.

FRENCH BROS

Merchant Millers,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

New Process Pastry and Family FLOUR

EVER-READY PREPARED

Flour and Indian Meal,

Hominy, Oat-meal,

Wheat and Rye Bran.

All kinds of Feed for Horses, Cattle and Poultry.

BALED HAY AND STRAW

Corn, Oats, Wheat, Buckwheat, Barley, Wheat and Rye Bran, Corn Meal, Screenings, Cracked Corn, Bone Meal, Oil Cake Meal Ground Oyster Shell Cracked Bone,

GOODS ETC. DELIVERED

CELERY! CELERY!

Henderson's Half Dwarf.

10,000 PLANTS FOR SALE.

They have been Transplanted from Seed Bed and are splendidly rooted.

PLANT NOW.

H. KIMBALL,

COR. SECOND AND CHURCH STS.

10 Per Cent.

REDUCTION

ON EVERY ARTICLE OF

Summer Wear

IN FOR THE NEXT

Thirty Days

AT

SCHWED Bros.,

Leading Plainfield Clothiers.

No. 7 E. Front St.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

FOR BARGAINS

IN NEW AND

SECOND-HAND

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

AND FOR

First Class Cabinet Work

AND

UPHOLSTERING

CALL AT THE STORE OF

J. S. Powlison

48 West Front Street.

L. M. FRENCH

Carriage Manufacturer,

No. 18 Somerset St.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

FINE CARRIAGES

ALL STYLES.

CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH.

REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT SHORT NOTICE.

JUST OPENED!

Retail *Department*

At 8 West Front St., of

CAMPBELL'S

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

For the Sale of all kinds of

Foot Wear For Ladies, Misses and Children, For Men, Boys' and Youths.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

DON A. GAYLORD

Dealer in

LUMBER

MASONS' MATERIALS

And

COAL.

Also keep in stock choice quality of

Cannel Coal.

Madison Avenue,

And

C. R. R.

Telephone Call 89.

CARNEY BROS.

No. 11 Somerset Street.

TINNERS,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters.

All kinds of Furnaces, Ranges, etc., properly put up and guaranteed.

Stoves Stored.

All kinds of tinware made to order. Come and see our Oil Stoves. Something new. Gas Fitting as cheap as good work can be done.

Sanitary Plumbing.

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.

Reference our work in Plainfield.

Photography No. 3 and 5 E. Front St.

Instantaneous Old Pictures Taken of Adults and Children.

Pictures Copied and Enlarged,

Crayon, Water Color and Oil Work.

Lowest Rates consistent with First Class Work.

F. C. LANGHORNE, Photographer

23 1-2 W. Front

MORALLER BROS.,

JEWELERS

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

French and American Watches and Clock repaired.

PARK HOUSE.

Park Avenue Corner of Eighth Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Having been newly renovated and placed in the best sanitary condition, with fine spring water in new open, as a first-class Summer and Winter resort for Families and Transient.

We, the proprietors and guests of the Park House, take pleasure in recommending it under the present management, as cleanly and healthful, properly kept in all its appointments, and a first-class family hotel.

W. L. Jones, Henry J. Taylor,
Jno. L. Pilmmer, H. M. Gilligan,
Leon Flerston, Frank Hastings.

J. A. HOPKINS Prop.

E. C MULFORD

Real Estate Broker and Fire Insurance.

Office 35 and 37. Opp. R. R. Station, Plainfield, N. J.

REPRESENTING

The North America Insurance Co. of Phila., Phoenix Assurance Co., of London.

P. O. Box 26.

RESIDENCE, NO. 69 EAST FIFTH STREET,

Office Hours, 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m

Business Cards.

P. P. VanArsdale,

Pianos and Organs

For Sale or To Let. Pianos and organs Tuned and Repaired. 54 E. Front St.

Laine, the Hair Cutter,

29 West Front street,

[up stairs] Shaving, Hair-cutting, Shampooing etc., in first-class style. Particular attention paid to hair cutting and shampooing for

Ladies & Children.

Mrs. A. Corwin,

Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets,

Feathers, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc. Plain stitching and Dressmaking. 16 East Front street.

William Claassen,

Shaving and Hair Cutting

No. 5 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

H. N. Spencer, 62 Somerset street,

Grocer & Seedman,

Fine butter, cheese, teas, coffees, and specialties. Full assortment seeds, choice celery, cabbage and pepper plants.

J. Manning, Residence, Evona P. O. Box 777,

Carpenter & Builder,

20 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

Frank Jones,

Borden's Condensed Milk,

P. O. Box, 777, Plainfield, N. J.

Dress Cutting, Rooms at Opera House building, entrance between Swain's and Dumarest's. Hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p.m. Ladies can have their measures taken and cut

Perfect Fitting Cloths Cut

and basted in two hours, over which they can make their own dresses with the greatest ease. System. Materials furnished. Also paper patterns.

TenEyck's Meat Market.

Fruits and Vegetables in season. 27 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Spicer & Hubbard, Madison avenue and Third street

Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors,

Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds.

Somerset House,

Permanent & Transient Board,

at Fair Rates. First-class stables and sheds attached. Meals at all reasonable hours. Corner of Somerset and Emily streets.

L. L. McVoy, Driven Wells,

Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work over. After an experience of fifteen years I feel confident of executing all work entrusted to my care with satisfaction. Office No. 2 Park avenue, near Front street. Shop 24 East Front. 1-26-tf

T. E. Morgans,

Housedealer, Books, Stationery

and Music, 27 1-2 Front street.

Rudolph Laurent, 7 Somerset St., Practical

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

Repairing of French and American clocks, fine watches and Jewelry a specialty.

Mrs. L. Adams, 42 West Front street Plainfield, N. J.

Fashionable Milliner & Dressmaker

Mourning Goods a Specialty. Novelties in Evening Dresses. Cloaks of Mlle. Dosne of 947 Broadway, N. Y.

Farmer's Hotel, Somerset street near Front,

Boarding, Permanent or Transient

Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Blimm, Prop.

J. W. and H. Coddington,

P. O. box 296 Plainfield, N. J. Families, hotels, restaurants, saloons, butchers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates with

Clear Spring Water Ice,

Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain.

Notice.

Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults,

thoroughly cleaned as per cent cheaper than anyone else. New work in the line of Brick Laying, Plastering and contracting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders by mail to box 748 promptly attended to. John Barry, 3 Chatham street, next to Arnold's grocery.

James O. Miles, No. 21 South avenue,

Artist Sign Writer and Scenic Painter,

Instantaneous Portraits on Banners,

For signs on Glass, Wood, Stone or Metals, Fan Boards, Shields, Transparencies, Banners, etc., in any shape, color or size.

R. A. Ross, Stoner Place, North Plainfield,

Informs carpenters and builders that he has taken charge of the North Plainfield Moulding and Planing Mill, and can furnish

Mouldings Sashes Doors,

Blinds and all Kinds of Scroll and Turned Work at Reasonable Prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Closed hardwood.

E. B. Maynard, Force & Hotel, North avenue,

Shaving & Hair Cutting

Four first class artists in attendance. Ladies and Children's Hair cutting and shampooing a specialty. Branch—74 Somerset street, North Plainfield.

Six Barrels of

Kindling Wood for One Dollar,

At George Demera's Kindling Wood Establishment, 75 Somerset street. 4-sept

John Wolf, P. R. C. P. O. Box 96

Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults

dug and cleaned at reasonable prices.

J. A. Blatz, Proprietor,

Blatz's Hotel,

Somerset street, near Greenbrook Road, North Plainfield. Cool, airy and pleasant; sanitary. Comfortable, convenient and healthful. Good accommodations.

Jules Boutes, UPTOWN PARLOR

Ladies' Hair Dresser,

Hair Goods at New York Prices. Wholesale and Theatrical goods a specialty. 25 W. Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Milk Dairy,

Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily,

Address D. S. Coles, P. O. Box 700, Plainfield.

M. Powers,

Kindling Wood,

12 Large Barrels for two dollars. Wood for sale grates a specialty. Guaranteed to be dry. Leave the order at Powers' Kindling Wood Establishment, P. O. Box 720.

Naylor and Smalley,

Carpenters and Builders,

Plainfield, N. J. Estimates Furnished.

Emmons Bros.,

Masons and Builders,

Orchard Place, near Front street. Jobbing promptly executed. P. O. Box 992.

Smalley Brothers, Stores avenue,

Meat Market,

Orders delivered in all parts of the city.

Isaac Brokaw,

Real Estate and Insurance.

Houses rented and collected for the Hanover and Somerset Co. Farms for sale. Agent of N. Y. 32 Door Safes.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 3, No. 63 PLAINFIELD, N. J. THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1885. Price Two Cents.

Special Notices.

MUSIC.—J. P. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist, and Musical Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office, No. 6 Fourth Avenue, New York City. 8-12-6

FOR SALE.—For the want of use, at great bargains, "Appleby at the Office of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 32 and 37 opposite depot Plainfield, N. J." Lady's trotting turnout, consisting of handsome blooded bay mare, 6 years old, warranted sound, kind and gentle; has been driven by lady; present owner for past four years, is a stylish, spirited and powerful driver, not afraid of cars has no tricks and is for sale because they thoroughly reliable, 950 pounds; phaeton and harness, 300 dollars will buy the above outfit or either separately. Also one Cheap Rockaway with shifting glass front \$200, one top phaeton \$60, one cheap cart \$25; beautiful Shop and Office and brick \$300; coupe harness full size \$35. 8-12-tf

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front 200 feet deep on Netherwood on La Grande Ave., west of Woodland Ave. Inquire of Edward C. Mulford, of 32 Front street, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield station. 8-12-tf

TWO NEW HOUSES for sale at a bargain or will exchange. Also one building lot forty feet front, corner of Chas. H. Hand, corner Fifth and Liberty streets. 7-30-3m

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1407, Plainfield. 6-10f

THE REFORM CLUB HALL with seating capacity for eight hundred, with all requisite appointments, heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or entertainments.

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE in complete order. Lot 50x150 feet, with a variety of choice fruit trees, seven minutes ride from depot. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Inquire of Broker, 32 Duer street. 4-30tf

THE BEST SAFEGUARD against Cholera and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's Household Ammonia on hand. Sold by dealers at dollar per gallon. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Illustrated circular which tells what it does in cleaning, etc. No acid in Thorp's. Factory, cor. Front and Liberty streets. P. O. Box 256. 6-30 3m.

FARM FOR SALE.—A Cheap, 110 acres. Will exchange. House 18 rooms nearly new, 2 barns, 2 tenant houses. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire at East Front street. 5-11-tf

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Guaranteed true to name. Thoroughbred Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, and Mecovey Ducks. Williams Bros., Bayside, Staten Island. Eggs \$2.00 for 26 for 3. Address J. S., Box 187, Post Office.

Cent-a-word Corner

TO LET—Second floor of No. 29 Front street, 3 rooms, water on floor. All improvements. Enquire at French's store, No. 29 Front street. 12-tf

WANTED—A good respectable woman with best of references for general housework. Apply at 121 East Front street. 12-2

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Must be a good plain cook and willing to assist in chamber work. City reference required. Mrs. E. Hall, Franklin Place.

FOR SALE or exchange for larger place an established poultry business. Henery full of chickens. Fresh eggs, incubators, etc. Address Box 46 Jackson avenue. 11-2

WANTED TO RENT a small house. Address C. S. care of News Office. 11-2

WANTED—Capable teacher for Primary School. Apply to R. C. Potter, 13, Pleasant St., Plainfield. 10-3

CHOICE CORNER LOT—150 feet on Madison Avenue by about 170 feet on Ninth street, between trees and shrubbery. Apply to Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite depot Plainfield. 7-27-tf

PASTURE for horses and cattle, shade and water. 18 East Front street. 11-tf

WANTED—A concert grand piano for sale or to let. Carey's, 45 West Front street. Will be sold very low. 4-26-tf

Professional Cards.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON, No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours 10 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 3 p. m. 8-29-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN, Homœopathist and Electrician. corner Second and Washington streets, Plainfield. Office hours 10 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 3 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters in Chancery, Notaries Public, Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor-at-Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public, Office, Second Front and Somerset streets.

QUYDAM & STILLMAN, Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block, Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J. George D. Quydam. Walter Stillman.

DR. E. W. HEDGES, Physician and Surgeon, 77 West Front street, corner Grove avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, till 9 a. m., 1 to 2 and 6 to 8 p. m. 8-20-tf

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 13 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware store (formerly at 104 East Front street). Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5. 11-11-12

DR. CHAS. R. THERS, DENTIST, 32 West Front street, will administer ether as a local anesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER, Expert Stenographer. Will report cases of legal importance in shorthand a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taught. Typewriting done in the highest manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM, P. O. Box 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had many years experience in surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 9-23-tf

DR. T. S. DAVIS, Homœopathic Physician, Office 53 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—by appt., 8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m. Telephone Call 18.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES C. E. Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth, successor to T. K. and J. H. Dunham, embracing the last twelve years and connecting with those of every office of county in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in any part of Plainfield or vicinity. Office, corner Second Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1.

CRAYON PORTRAITS of Male and Female Persons Artist. Children's or Infant's, a Specialty. Orders left at Reed's, 4 West Front; where orders will be received. 8-6-6

WILLIAM B. MANSON, Counselor at Law, will buy and sell real estate, collect mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Title and searches procured if desired without extra charge.

Educational.

MRS. SYMES, 22 Craig Place, cor Duer street, a teacher of twenty years' experience, announces that she will on Sept. 7, 1885, open a school of instruction in French, Latin and boys in the English branches, with private lessons in Music. The delicate and backward receive special attention. Satisfactory references given. Terms moderate. 6-6

ELOCUTION. Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. Address Miss Alice Bird, P. O. Box 1407. 6-30

PIANO LESSONS. Miss Matthias is now prepared to give instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Address Box 1, Watchung Depot, North Netherwood, and to others, P. O. Box 1295. 7-30

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO, Over 23 Stillman Block. Specific light, water on floor. 8-12-6m

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelles drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.	1884.
6 a. m. 76	6 a. m. 59
9 a. m. 82	9 a. m. 67
12 m. 88	12 m. 76
3 p. m. 91	3 p. m. 74

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885	1884
Sunrise ..... 4.53 a. m	Sunrise ..... 4.53 a. m
Sun Sets ..... 7.19 p. m.	Sun Sets ..... 7.19 p.m.
Moon Rises 8. 3 p. m.	Moon Rises.. p.m.

Chronological Events.

Battle of Blenheim, 1704.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow the weather promises to be warm and fair, followed by a slight fall of temperature.

JOTTINGS.

—The Mt. Olive Baptist Church excursion left this city to-day for Coney Island.

—Three excursions passed through this city yesterday en route for Asbury Park yesterday.

—Plainfield will have the finest skating rink in the country when completed.—Elizabeth Herald.

—The teachers examinations for Somerset County will take place at Somerville on August 20 and 26.

—Workmen are engaged macadamizing Front street at the corner of Somerset, with crushed stone.

—Two stages loaded with pleasure seekers passed through this city en route for the mountains on a picnic.

—The Times denies that one of its three owners, as stated in the Elizabeth Herald, is a prohibition candidate.

—The Firemen's Relief Association held their quarterly meeting in the parlor of No. 2 engine house last evening.

—Clara, the nine-year-old daughter of John Blimm, who died Monday, was buried at Mt. Bethel yesterday afternoon.

—Gazelle Engine Co., No. 1, took their apparatus out for a wash last evening, and found the engine in good condition.

—The Athletics will cross bats with the Plainfield Stars again in a game of ball Saturday on the Eighth street grounds.

—The police officers raided the Salvation Army barracks at Elizabeth Tuesday evening and captured four of the officers of the army.

—The Board of Freeholders have decided to take no action on the question of jail warden or sheriff until the Court of Errors decides.

—The excursion which left this city yesterday for Ocean Grove returned last evening about half-past eight, after spending an enjoyable day.

—The store of Mr. Rogers of New Market, was entered by burglars Saturday night, but they were frightened off before obtaining any thing of value.

—Men are engaged unloading a large stone crusher from a car at the depot to be used by John Wilson, in his business of crushing stones, at the notch.

—Michael O'Neil, the old man who attempted to commit suicide on July 22, has so far recovered that steps are being taken to have him removed to the Morris Plains Asylum.

—Winfield Scott Post, No. 73, G. A. R., accompanied by their drum corps will leave this city on Monday to spend the day at the encampment at Schutzen Park, in Hudson county.

—Quite a crowd collected in front of the residence of Mr. Garretson at the corner of Central avenue and Third street to admire the beauty of a night blooming cereus which opened its bud last evening.

—Joseph Blatz, Chas. Smith, Hugo Waighan, Helaire Thiry and son, and Solomon Flagg, returned last evening from the fishing banks of Perth Amboy, where they had spent the day fishing and crabbing.

—The total population of Monmouth county as shown by the census just completed is 62,324, an increase of 6,786 over that of 1880, only three more counties are to be heard from to complete the State census.

—The Jersey Central Railroad suit against the State of New Jersey to defeat the operation of the new railroad tax law, was in progress at Long Branch Monday. The company have sworn experts to show that the valuation put upon their property was excessive. The railroad witnesses have been on the stand for about two weeks.

—As a result of general correspondence and meetings of the Prohibition leaders in New Jersey, C. F. Vandyke, of Plainfield, is at present traveling through the State formulating a plan to be put in operation in the campaign of the approaching Fall, and which is hoped to culminate in the election of a Prohibition Governor in 1886. Mr. Vandyke has already addressed several Prohibition meetings, and his purpose is to speak in every county in the State.—Rahway Progress. No Such name appears in the directory. And President French of the Reform Club does not know of such a man of this city.

A league for the extermination of gamblers has been formed at Long Branch with such prominent citizens as General Horace Porter, George W. Childs, Jesse and Joseph Seligman, Chauncy M. Depew and John Harper as members.

Peter Ludwig was during his court over the track at a crossing of the Midland Railroad near Marion, Sunday night, when he was run into by a train. The wagon was broken and B is believed his skull was fractured.

$15,000 OF BONDS STOLEN.

A Plainfielder Robs his Aunt and is Arrested.

Some two years ago Messrs. Rolston & Bass, brokers, of New York, secured $15,000 worth of first mortgage bonds on various railroads as an investment for Mrs. Sarah M. Osgood, of Brooklyn. The coupon bonds, which were kept in a tin box, disappeared Saturday as did also Herbert Brintnall Brooks, a son of Mr. T. B. Brooks of Seventh street, and a nephew of Mrs. Osgood's. The bonds were advertised as missing by Messrs. Rolston & Bass, whose place of business is at 20 Broad street, New York, Walter Bass of the firm being of this city. The following respecting the matter is from the New York Times:

The bonds which were advertised on Tuesday as missing by Rolston & Bass, brokers, at No. 20 Broad street, belonged to Mrs. Susan M. Cogswell, of Plainfield, N. J. They were stolen from her on Saturday by her nephew, Herbert Brintnall Brooks, who is the son of Mr. T. B. Brooks, a varnish manufacturer of No. 403 West Twelfth street, who lives in Plainfield. Messrs. Rolston & Bass, who are also bankers, got out circulars which described the securities as follows: Four thousand dollars Flint and Pere Marquette, $2,000 New York, Chicago and St. Louis, $4,000 Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western, and $500 Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern. They could have been disposed of for about $15,000 by Mrs. Cogswell, but the first named bonds were negotiable by bearer.

When it was learned that on Monday and Tuesday young Brooks had called and endeavored to sell the $4,000 of negotiable securities in several places, Detective James E. Liston was detailed to look for him, and through Herbert's brother-in-law traced him late on Tuesday night to Benham's saloon, in West Street, near Dey street, and arrested him there, and recovered the negotiable bonds. The other bonds were found in the safe of the Mercantile Hotel in an envelope marked H. B. Brintnall. Brooks treated the arrest contemptuously, saying there would be no prosecution. In the court room he said that he had no particular motive in taking the securities from his aunt's house. He was not in great need of money, had no liaison which compelled him to steal, and no gambling habits.

Young Brooks' family desired that he should be a doctor, and he began his studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, but ill-health prevented him from continuing his course. When he was arraigned before Justice Duffy he was asked if he was made to have him discharged and secure the bonds for the brokers. The magistrate decided that, as there was no one who could act for Mrs. Cogswell or the authorities of Plainfield, he should remand the prisoner to have an officer take him there to be dealt with. Meantime Detective Liston has the custody of the bonds.

Mrs. Brooks, the mother of the thief, and Mrs. Cogswell are spoken of by those who know them in the very highest terms, and are deeply sorrowful over the young man's misconduct. They have done all in their power to shield him, but the matter is in the New York papers to-day, all of which gives a different account of the affair. The family are said to have sought to make it appear that the young man had been given the bonds to try and sell.

PERSONAL.

Dr. and Mrs. Burlingham are enjoying a vacation at the sea shore.

Col. Mason W. Tyler and family, started Tuesday for Amherst, Mass.

William Runyon and wife and child are summering at Asbury Park.

Mrs. Annie Moore, of William street, is visiting friends at Hartford, Conn.

Miss Belle Chamberlin and her sister Miss Etta, of Boston, are visiting friends in this city.

Rev. Judson Pierson and family are visiting Mr. Pierson's mother in North Plainfield.

Albert Runyon, of the post office staff, has returned from his vacation at Lake Hopatcong.

Mrs. R. H. Radford and son of Park avenue, are spending a short time at Asbury Park.

Wm. Voorhees, Jr., is summering at Long Branch where he expects to remain until September.

Dr. Anderson of East Front street, started to day for the Catskill Mountains to remain until September.

Stephen R. Hope and wife of Fourth street, left town yesterday for a week at Rockaway Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Bonny and family of Grove street, are on a two weeks' stay at Liberty, New York.

The Misses Kate, Mary and Dot Bigley of New York, are visiting Miss Mary Harding of West Second street.

Mr. M. Rittenhouse and wife and J. Rittenhouse of this city, are enjoying sea breezes at Asbury Park.

Mr. P. M. Demarest, of Front street, has returned from a trip to the sea shore, greatly improved in health.

Jacob Blimm, Jr., who has been confined to his house for the past few days by sickness is able to be around again.

Rev. Dr. Yerkes, is visiting his brother, Judge Yerkes, of Philadelphia. In about a week he will start for Saratoga.

Fire Commissioner Livingston and family start Monday for the Adirondacks, where they expect to remain one month.

Mrs. T. E. Morgans and child of East Front street, have gone to Liberty, N. Y., to spend a few weeks with relatives and friends.

Carman Parse, the gentlemanly cashier of the First National Bank, began his at his post after a pleasant sojourn at the mountains and sea shore.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Brown of North Plainfield, are arranging for a trip next week to Niagara Falls, to include a visit to the Thousand Islands, and a run through the Lakes.

Henry B. Newhall of Seventh street, is the President of the H. B. Newhall Company of New York, an extensive wholesale hardware concern. His sister, Miss Kate Newhall, has somewhat more than a local reputation for her painting, her specialty being marines in oil, and has undertaken enough with great care in detail and of very telling effect.

From An Exchange.

The Home News of New Brunswick, speaking of the supplement published by us last Monday says, it is "a souvenir as rare as it is interesting and valuable as a relic of the dark days of the rebellion. It is not likely that more than 1000 copies from the original form were printed, and of these it is not probable that more than 100 copies are now in existence."

The writer in the Home News then goes on to say:

"Vicksburg was besieged by the Union forces under U. S. Grant on the 18th of May, and the siege was kept up with great activity for 47 days, until the surrender of the besieged forces under the Confederate General Pemberton, July 4th, 1863.

Pemberton was caught in a trap laid by Grant, and found himself suddenly penned up in Vicksburg very poorly prepared to stand a siege. Provisions were very short, and long before the surrender both the Confederate soldiers and the inhabitants of the town were put on short allowances for food. A soldier of one of the Texas regiments who passed through the siege told the writer that the soldiers were put on half rations, and the able-bodied men were called upon to help man the defences and this left the women and children, especially of the poorer classes, to shift for themselves, and they had little on which to depend for food except what they could beg from the military authorities, who had not sufficient for the soldiers. Mules, horses, dogs, cats, rats, colonies, prices, and horse and mule meat were luxuries that only the wealthy could afford. The common food of the people on a late day must on more than one occasion and knew of instances in which cats, and even rats, had been eaten

The Evening News.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

Who Only "Daily" Paper in Plainfield

JT. W MORRISON, PUBLISHER,

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

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Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION.
Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE 21, 1885.

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
2 57 a. m.	6 30 a. m.	6 00 a. m.	9 30 a. m.
7 45 "	9 35 "	8 00 "	11 30 "
8 30 "	11 35 "	9 00 "	1 30 p. m.
10 30 "	2 07 p. m.	12 00 m.	4 30 "
1 30 p. m.	5 10 "	2 45 p. m.	6 30 "
4 30 "	7 00 "	4 45 "	9 01 "
6 30 "	9 00 "	7 00 "	11 30 "
9 00 "	11 30 "	9 00 "	2 00 a. m.
12 00 m.	2 30 a. m.	12 00 m.	5 00 "
2 30 p. m.	5 30 "	3 00 p. m.	8 00 "
5 30 "	8 30 "	6 00 "	11 00 "
8 30 "	11 30 "	9 00 "	2 00 a. m.
11 45 "

CITY GYMNASIA.

TRAINING TO CREATE A HEALTHY RATHER THAN A "STRONG" MAN.

Physical Training as Conducted in the City of Philadelphia—Y. M. C. A. Gymnasia—Dr. Sargent's System—Dr. White's Methods.

[Philadelphia Press.]

The physical education of to-day aims to secure the healthy rather than the "strong" man. Normality is what be strives for. The production of sprinters and sparers on the same principle which governs the rearing of a horse is a thing of the past, in theory at least. The physical educator pretends to utterly condemn the extraordinary development of muscle. He is "down on" Sandow and turning bars. He has been quick to appreciate the drift of public opinion. He knows that in the last decade or two, when such a Paladin of the car as Renforth died in his boat on the St. Johns, when Walter Brown, who first carried the fame of the American sculler to England, went off like a school girl of a hard cold on the lungs, when the scene on over-training even got into literature, and Wilkie Collins took it up and wrote a novel about it, when irate fathers forbid their sons to train for freshman crews, and frightened mothers prevented their daughters from swinging the three-pound Indian club in the name of calisthenics—he knows from these signs that he has come nigh to being a public bugaboo and acts accordingly.

Y. M. C. A. GYMNASIA.

Of all the city gymnasia the physical department of the Young Men's Christian association is perhaps the most easily accessible and popular in its character. What the physical department is managed in accordance with the conduct of the rest of the establishment is evidenced by the text on the back of the card which is furnished to each pupil at the end of his course, and which shows the twelve months' improvement in measurements.

"Do you allow man when they come here to take up whatever form of physical exercise they like?" was asked of H. C. Barrett, the head of the physical department. Mr. Barrett pocketed a huge pair of calipers, and responded, "Not by any means. When a man comes here I measure him with this. I find out every place where he's weak, and I set about developing those places; generally, of course, it's in the chest.

Lining three of the four sides of the room were long rows of lifts, light iron weights, these mounted on pulleys, and each having ten rope-handles by which the weights could be raised. Some of the handles pulled straight out, some sideways, of some one handle pulled in one direction and the other contrariwise. There was no direction in which a human muscle could give in which the lifts could not extend it. These lifts, all of graded light weights, the heaviest of which can be raised without straining by a child, are now the principal weapons in the armament of the physical instructor. On another side of the room were the sliding seats, oars and footrests of a full-rigged, racing shell. Beside it was a stationary bicycle, from which no man could take a header and further down the row was a health lift, with which a man of sedentary habits pulls the headache out of his study-dulled brain.

Following is the list of measurements which Mr. Barrett takes at the beginning and at the end of a student's course, in every case with a marked increase in a year between the temporary extremes: Name, date, age, weight, height, right calf, left calf, right arm up, left arm up, right arm down, left arm down, right forearm, left forearm.

THE SARGENT SYSTEM.

The name of Dr. Sargent, professor of physical culture at Harvard, is now synonymous with all that is "advanced" in the cultivation of the body. A room in the Herald publication building, next door to the Chestnut street front of the Christian association edifice, is the local shrine of the "Sargent system" and Dr. Walter A. Ford is the high priest. There are at least forty women in Dr. Ford's class of 100, and some of the Sargentian appliances are essentially ladylike.

Not only are there machines for strengthening the spine, bolstering up the back, expanding the chest and developing the biceps, but the minutenese of the Sargent sy tem includes the stiffening of the wrists and the toughening of the fingers. The little hand that grips a machine like a shovel handle and turns it over fifteen times in fifteen minutes, with the iron weight attached to it, for six days a week and thirty weeks in a year, gets a grip of forearm behind it that can handle the hardest-mouth brute ever seen on Wissahickon or Lansdowne drives. Pair strokes of Oregon and Liszt have a sliding-rack, weighted also, which renders the fingers which grasp it, according to Sargent, capable, in this time, of completing the most interminable opus of any modern master.

DR. WHITE'S METHODS.

At the foundation of this God every attempt at the rational physical improvement of university students is the action taken last autumn by the board of trustees in regard to athletics. A chair of physical education was then created in the faculty of the college department and the position filled by Dr. J. William White, the president of the Athletic association. Dr. White has examined all under-graduates in that department with a view towards prescribing for them in the future the courses of physical culture which they severally need, thus turning the advantages of the Athletic association to useful account. Without such direction the competitive sports, games and exercises might be harmful in some cases and useless in others.

Not content with this examination, Professor White examines every student on a copy of a blank, which he is expected to fill up with his name; class and department or position; age and birthplace; nationality of father, mother, paternal grandfather, paternal grandmother, maternal grandfather, maternal grandmother, and occupation of father. The following questions are then to be answered:

"If parents are dead, of what did they die? Which of your parents do you most resemble? Is there any tendency to disease in your family? If your general health good? Have you always had good health. Have you ever had any of the following diseases: Asthma, bronchitis, spitting of blood, pleurisy, pneumonia, palpitation of the heart, Bright's disease, gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, headaches, paralysis, dizziness, fits, rupture, dyspepsia, habitual constipation, varicose veins, liver complaint, jaundice, chronic diarrhœa, dysentery? Have you ever had any injury or undergone any surgical operation? What have been your favorite exercises? How much time have you devoted to them daily? How much time do you spend in the open air daily? How many hours do you sleep daily? How much time do you spend in study outside of the college? If you use tobacco, to what extent?"

HOW PEACHES ARE PICKED.

A Spring Prophecy—The "June Drop"—Train After Train Loaded.

[New York World.]

From Wilmington, Del., down the entire length of the peninsula the peach grows as naturally as corn, and there are few farmers near railroads or water-courses who have not orchards of greater or less extent. Some peaches are already being shipped to the northern markets, but the most important shipments are yet to come. Every one loves a nice, ripe, juicy peach, and the extent of the crop and consequent price of the peaches becomes therefore a matter of universal interest.

Every spring as regularly as the years roll round the prophecy goes forth that late frosts have killed the buds and that there will be no peaches the following summer, and though there is frequently some danger of this being true, nearly every summer proves the falsity of the prophecy. The trees send forth their blossoms very early in the spring, and these tender little flowers are very susceptible to the influence of cold. It is on this account that every little sudden return to colder weather, to which our springs are liable, calls forth the most lugubrious predictions from the grumblers. Another element of uncertainty in any early estimates of the crop is what is called the "June drop." At the first approach of warm weather the trees begin to take on a redder hue, and soon the little pink blossoms begin to burst forth, more coming on day, until the vast demarcation presents a complete blaze of glory with their coverings of pink and white blossoms, and here and there a green leaf threatening to put in its appearance wherever it can find an opening. The appearance of a large pink orchard in full bloom has been the cause of frequent remark by all who ever saw one.

As the blossom withers and falls off the minute, pale-green peach is left hanging in its place, and as this fruit has developed the germs the number of these little peaches is almost equal to the number of blossoms. Should they all, or near all, mature, no tree would be strong enough to bear its load, and the consequence would be the splitting off of every limb before the peaches had attained half their size. Here Nature steps in to adjust matters, and during the month of June, when the fruit begins to assume its well-known form and color, the trees are relieved of their surplus load, and all that can not be conveniently carried drop to the ground. This is what is called the "June drop."

Soon the fields will be swarming with human beings mounted on step-ladders, boxes, barrels and everything available, plucking the fruit and filling their baskets. Even the "tramp"—that otherwise useless member of society—is pressed into service, and he works with a vim and energy he is never known to use on any other occasion. Train after train will be loaded, and all day and all night they will follow one another in rapid succession on their way to northern markets. Of course, the destiny of most of this fruit will be New York, which is the great market of the country for everything. The steamboats plying up the Maryland rivers will, however, carry much of it to Baltimore, which city, on account of its numerous canning establishments, is a formidable rival of New York as a peach market.

Local canneries also use large quantities of them, and the evaporators are becoming quite generally introduced. The picking and packing of the peach crop gives employment to thousands of hands and at quite remunerative wages. The canneries and evaporators require many hands, as well as the growers, and thus all available labor is used at this season. Frequent complaints of the scarcity of help is heard. Fruit and vegetable raising is rapidly converting this section into a veritable garden, and nothing abandons everything to tempt the appetite of even an epicure.

He Was Located on the "K" Desk.

[Cincinnati Times-Star.]

The local telephone company, in order to accommodate captious subscribers who are always complaining that what is known as a kickers' or "K" desk. When any subscriber becomes obstreperous for any length of time his line is disconnected from its regular position and placed in the "K" desk, where an expert operator, chosen especially for her good nature, takes charge of it. In connection with this the following little incident is related:

Last week a prominent business man and politician became curious as to the manner in which his telephone was worked and called at the office of the company. General Manager Stone courteously showed him to the operating room and explained the working of the system to him in a satisfactory manner. Incidentally he showed him the "K" desk.

"What's that for?" asked the visitor.

"That is where we keep the kickers and growlers; fellows who are always objecting and finding fault about their telephones," answered Manager Stone.

"Oh, yes, excellent idea, very good," rejoined the visitor.

They turned away and looked at other things in the exchange when the visitor suddenly asked:

"Where's my line?"

The manager turned to a check-boy and asked him the location of Mr. Visitor's line.

"No. 5,555, sir," piped the boy. "It's over there on the "K" desk.

* * * *

The general manager came down the fire escape for safety.

Length of the Philosopher's Life.

[Philadelphia Call.]

Evidently the life of a philosopher tends to longevity. There are at present at the various German universities no fewer than 157 professors between the ages of 70 and 80. Of these 122 deliver their lectures as usual, seven of them being more than 85 years of age. The oldest is the veteran Von Ranke, who will be 91 in his 91st year, but is not considered fully equal in vigor, memory, and other faculties to Professor Elvenrich, who is thirty-nine years his junior.

After all, it is not remarkable that a professor should live to a good old age. He has a good constitution and congenial pursuits. He ought to be devoid of the unworthy passions that shorten existence, and to lead a life as placid as that of the gods of Epicurus. But Germany, in spite of the figures just quoted, can not show a professor equal to M. Chevreuil, of Paris, who still lectures, still writes, still conducts experiments in chemistry, still walks every day from his laboratory, and will, if he lives, be 100 years of age in August of next year.

Reciprocity.

[London Punch.]

Wife—I've been thinking, dear, ever since you gave me Macaulay's history at Christmas, which you said you'd been longing to read, what present I should make you at—Whatnicables. Now, what do you say to a new carriage rug? You know how bitterly cold I have often felt in the victoria.

What Mamma Said.

"Grandpa, dear, we have come to wish you many happy returns of your birthday; and mamma says if you will give us each a dollar we are not to lose it on our way home."

LATEST by WIRE and CABLE

THIS AFTERNOON.

$100,000 FIRE IN JERSEY CITY

An Acre of Flame.

JERSEY CITY, 2 p. m.—Jersey City was visited to-day by the most sweeping conflagration ever known there since the memorable tornado of flame that demolished the Erie depot, round houses and machine shops and in which the intrepid fireman "Jim" McCarthy perished just twenty years ago.

The fire bells rang out in the first place at half past two o'clock this morning and the department was summoned to the iron foundry of Edward Gibson, corner of First and Henderson streets. While the firemen were battling with the flames here another alarm was rung out for a fire only a few blocks distant, at the corner of Warren street and Railroad avenue, where is a network of Pennsylvania Railroad tracks.

RAPID SWEEP OF THE FLAMES.

Meanwhile the Gibson foundry was all but totally destroyed and the entire fire department was summoned by a general alarm to concentrate their forces on the second fire, which threatened general devastation of valuable property on Newark avenue. The latter thoroughfare is the main artery of business in the city and is crowded with dry goods and grocery stores. The fire originated in a stable which adjoined a large barrel and box factory, a furniture storage house, several frame tenement houses and liquor saloons, still the chief striking on the Newark avenue dry goods and other stores. The material just suited for a vast conflagration, and within fifteen minutes from the sounding of the alarm almost the entire block bounded by Newark and Railroad avenues and Warren street, and covering more than an acre in territory, was swept by the flames.

It is estimated that the losses will exceed $100,000.

Cholera in France.

MARSEILLES, August 13.—The Cholera is spreading rapidly, and to the intense dismay hot weather prevailing. The Pharo Hospital is rapidly filling with patients, many of whom die within a few hours after being attacked.

Cholera in Spain.

MADRID, August 13.—The reports of cholera from all infected districts for the past twenty-four hours show 3,651 new cases, and 1,358 deaths.

Poison in the Wine Cup.

[New York Commercial Advertiser.]

Every effort is made by wine growers to prevent adulteration, but whenever they send their wines in bulk there is danger of adulteration. The consumer is liable to get a decoction of the genuine article with the adulterants that are made in this city. This adulteration threatens to bring about the resumption of importations from France and Italy.

The adulteration is done principally in this city, although but a small part of the California and Ohio wines sold in this city is adulterated. Such practices threaten to increase. There are two houses in this city whose business is to make adulterants. Their enterprise represents considerable capital, and the profits are large. The one requisite is that the adulterating liquor shall be sold at about two-third of the expense of the genuine article.

Wine is made the foundation of the adulterant, which is made up of corn spirits, glucose, acids and flavoring extracts, all of which are injurious. Each of these firms manufactures about 15,000 gallons of adulterating liquor a month, which represents a total of about 60,000 gallons of adulterated wine through the country within thirty days. This great quantity of injurious spirits is drunk freely, the persons using it being of the opinion that they can drink what they think is pure wine with impunity. The cost of the adulterant is about 3 cents a gallon, and therefore the wine dealers who use it are able to sell the wine at least 30 per cent. less than genuine and pure wine.

The Man in White.

[Boston Gazette.]

A man in white, baggy linen attire is always a humiliating sight; his attire in itself is a confession of weakness, and emphasizes the sad truth that summer has got the better of him. A mortal who thus compromises with his dignity is lost to prudence, and discovers, too late, that Nemesis has assumed the shape of moist starch, and is driving him through the world with shrunken coat, distorted trousers, and a vest suggestive of a map of Oceanics.

This slave of the sun, however, is doomed to sink still lower in the month of August will be found sinking along the streets without a collar, his limp coat slung over his arm, and his hat removed from his perspiring head to take the place of a fan! Conscience at last smites him, and, to avoid his friends, he creeps along the shadows of houses, and regards dark angles and deserted streets with a longing almost proportionate to his intense humiliation and moral weakness.

A Parson's Story.

[Adelaide (Chronicle.)]

A North Adelaide parson was taking leave recently of a congregation with whom he had not lived on the best of terms. "I do not regret one separation dear brethren, for three good and valid reasons. The first is that you don't love me, the second that you don't love one another, and the third that God does love you. You don't love me—my salary is several months in arrear; you don't love one another—or there would not be such a dearth of marriages amongst you; and God loves you, or He would not so quickly be loved, because there have been so few funerals among you lately."

Cremation in Calcutta.

[St. Paul Pioneer-Press.]

Calcutta has 830,000 inhabitants, 25,000 of whom are Europeans. The city is divided into two distinct sections, the native and the foreign quarters, in one are narrow streets, dirt and filth; in the other, palaces, parks and pleasure grounds. Mr. Benedict described the ghats, or places where the bodies of the dead are cremated on the river bank. A pile of wood is erected, the body placed on top, and the whole fired. As the flames consume the body, the nearest male relative breaks with a club the skull and bones of the deceased, and pushes the body into the flames until all is consumed, when the ashes are thrown into the river.

A Bridseye Pineapple.

A bridseye pineapple sold in New York the other day for $3. It differs from other pineapples in that it has no core, eats like a cheese and possesses an exquisite flavor.

Jersey! Jersey!

We have just opened a fine line of Ladies' Black Worsted Jerseys which we sell at 89c.

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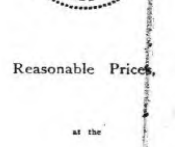

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Printing, Stationary and Music.

Croquet and Tennis Special—Just received a small lot of good letter paper which we are selling at 25c the box; gilt edge at 50c per box.

WOMAN AND HOME.

A CHAT CONCERNING THE PROPRIETIES OF PAPER-HANGING.

The Little Ones—To Sweep a Room—Girl Vagrants—An Impure Atmosphere—Washing Clothes—Bills of Home-wifely Wisdom.

[Chicago News.]

"Wall paper grows continually lighter in color," said a Wabash avenue man who makes a fine art of wall hangings. "It has, of course, now at an end. Everybody has finished all renovations and decorations for the summer. Most persons have their paper hanging done either in the spring or autumn. A few individuals of wealth and taste have their walls rehung both at the beginning of the warm and cold weather, so that they will be appropriate for both seasons. People now look to the matter of papering entirely to the dictates of the decorators. They used to select the paper for each room. They have learned, however, that the effect which makes such things a study is better able to give them satisfaction if left to his own judgment. The new fall papers will, undoubtedly, be even lighter in hue than those for spring. I suppose we'll keep right on getting lighter tones till we reach again the pure white satin sheen faintly traced with delicate tinted figures. Then will go back-ward again till the world will see its walls covered with the most glaring hues."

"Are flowers the most popular designs in wall papers now?"

"No; flowers have become too common. There was a great run on flower designs for awhile. Nothing else was pretty, you know. Rooms hung with artistic flower paper—pink roses, for instance, on a cream gray or pale blue ground—looks like a bower. But they've got tired of so much flowers. Lines that the most stylish and expensive papers now are in other designs, the finest being imitations of figured cloths. This paper is all hand-made, and is very fine. Most of the wall paper now used in America is made in New York. During the last six or seven years the industry has improved wonderfully in this country. Before that all of our best papers were imported. The papers turned out in New York were equal to the English or French work. American paper is more used by fashionables in the west than in New York or Boston, where the tendency to ape everything English is greater than the desire to have things in the best taste. The English designs for this year are very unique, not to say grotesque, yet they are extensively used in the east. Some of this English paper brings $12 per roll. The patterns are astonishingly large. No frieze is used unless it is a mere extension of the design in still larger figures. Now, it is impossible to paper a room and have the effect artistic without a frieze. One English design for a drawing-room that I saw represented a luxuriant growth of immense yellow poppies with blue green poppy foliage on a white background."

"Do the stork and sunflower still have a place in wall-paper?"

"Black storks are to be found in any design, and it is impossible to sell a piece of paper with a sunflower on its surface."

"How is the space above the mantel papered?"

"Just the same as the rest of the room. The style of having the mantel space different is dead. Uniformity appears in everything—just as it does in the dress line this summer. Nothing is complete without dinsel. The dado is no longer used except in dining-rooms. Some rooms, however, have the dining-room dado in hard wood. Floral designs are still used for sleeping apartments. A very beautiful design is known as 'Persian paper.' It is highly colored in red and blue passion flowers. French tapestry is used considerably for drawing-rooms. The prettiest hinting for nurseries and children's sleeping-rooms is Walter Crane paper. It has delicate-tinted scenes from childhood in Japanese villages. Tapestry is also used in the mediæval style, deep green and yellow leather paper. Some persons prefer the Japanese leather paper, which has gold and embossed figures on a deep china red background."

"What is the correct ceiling paper?"

"Oh, any paper corresponding to what is on the walls."

Breathing a Foul Atmosphere.

[Dr. S. W. Bowles in Good Housekeeping.]

Above all it is filthy to live in a foul atmosphere. We do not bathe again and again in the same water or enjoy eating or drinking from unwashed dishes. Why be fastidious about such matters during the day and careless at night. Those who sleep are fleeting to inspire air and find ready access to our bodies. When in sleep the organs are less able to resist the noxious influences. When in earlier days the close, unventilated manner of building houses let the air freely into the rooms around the loosely fitting window frames, and the open fires, fireplaces readily drew out the foul air, the inmates of the dwelling (according to modern ideas), were more uncomfortable, but they were healthier.

The idea of the modern building seems to be a hermetically closed box, impervious to air from without, save to certain flues, capable of allowing the air to escape, economy in the use of fuel, prodigality in the waste of life. I am not prepared to criticise the especially built house of the present day, but simply to emphasize the additional care which the necessity of twelfths of warm and dry must be supplemented by equal painstaking in furnishing sufficient means for the proper egress and ingress of fresh air. Not necessarily cold air, pure air, and this accomplished with as little draught as possible. The possible danger to health is in the current of air alone, so quickly over the body as to rapidly exhaust the heat, producing a chill. These required conditions are readily obtained by an open fire place with one or one hand slightly open windows on the other hand, with a screen before the windows, if needed.

You can readily prove if your ventilating is sufficient by occupying the room for a time, and then leaving the room, breathing the fresh air from out of doors for a few moments before entering the room. Now by your sense of smell is a fair means of judging of the purity of the air in the room.

Young Vagrants of the City.

[Ike Howard's Letter.]

A girl street-rover is to my mind the most painful figure in all the unfortunate crowd of a large city. With a boy "Arab of the Streets," one always has the consolation that, despite his ragged clothes and bed in a hot or hay-stack, he is free from all restraint of time of it, and enjoys many of the delicious pleasures of a child's roving life, and that a fortunate turn of events may at any time make him a useful, industrious fellow of him. At least we cannot say that he is much corrupted; his sins belonging to his ignorance and to his condition, and are often easily corrected by a radical change of circumstances. Red-handed thieves, the chicks of religion, and of fairer classes in the community, without a desperate struggle, will often utterly eradicate these evil habits, and the rough, thieving New York vagrant make an honest, hard-working western pioneer.

With a girl vagrant it is different. She feels homeless and friendless as more; she has more of the feminine dependence on affection; the street trades, too, are harder for her, and the return at night to some lonely cellar or tenement room, crowded with dirty people of all ages and sexes, is more dreary. She develops body and mind earlier than the boy, and the habits of vagabondism ingrained in her in childhood are more difficult to wear off.

It has often seemed to me one of the most dark arrangements of this singular world that a female child of the poor should be permitted to start on its immortal career with almost every influence about it degrading. Its hateful loneliness overwhelms to forward indulgence of passion, its examples all of crime or lust, its lower nature awakes long before its higher, and then that it should be allowed to walk and degrade its soul before the maturity of reason and beyond all human possibility of cleansing! There is no purity in the sentimental accretion that the sins of the lad are as degrading as those of the girl. The instinct of the woman is more toward the preservation of purity, and the sense of its fall is deeper.

How to Sweep a Room.

[Detroit Free Press "Household."]

Friday in most houses is looked upon as the regular sweeping day. As many young housewives have not a clear idea how a room should be swept, perhaps the following may not come amiss. First, completely cover your hair with a cap made of cambric. Cut out a large oval-shaped piece, hem or bind the edges and about an inch from the border run on a narrow strip of the goods to which pin a small piece drawing string. The first step is to remove all the books, knicknacks, etc., from the room, removing the dust from each article before carrying it out. Shake down and wrap up any curtains that reach to the floor, open the windows and whip all stuffed furniture with a rattan, then follow with a whisk, brushing the dust out thoroughly.

Then dust the tables and remove all to the hall or another room. Now dust the tops of the doors, windows, picture mouldings, pictures and wood work with a feather duster. Pin a soft cloth over the broom and sweep down the walls. Now the room is empty save two or three large pieces of furniture, which should be covered with calico or old sheets. Scatter tea leaves, which should be moistened a little, over the floor and sweeping by brushing out the corners and all along the walls with a whisk broom; then sweep with a large broom, to the center of the room. Gather up the dust and brush the whole room once more, lightly and quickly.

Once in two months it is a very good plan to wipe up the floor with a cloth wet in a pail of warm water in which a beef's gall has been emptied. This pailful will do two or three rooms. After the sweeping dust your walls and doors also with a feather duster and wash off any finger marks with warm-soap suds. Then close the window, washing them if necessary, or else dusting with a fine cloth.

Frightening the Little Ones.

[Babyhood.]

With painful frequency we hear of cruel "practical jokes" perpetrated upon little children. Quite apart from the cowardly and old story of a child frightened into convulsions by a play-fellow who "only wanted to have a little fun." One would think that incidents like these, often enacted and told with ghastly iteration often enough from generation to generation to warn off the most incorrigible fun-lovers and fools from such ground.

The progress of the witless plot is generally the same up to a certain point. There is neither originality nor variety in the favorite mode of execution. It sounds trite in the telling. A figure wrapped in the conventional sheet, lurking in a dark corner, a spring upon the unsuspecting victim, selected because he is the most timorous or delicate of the family or school; dismay, shrieks and hysterical sobs, mob laughter—then a difference in the ending. Some times no apparent harm is done, unless that one child is made more timid, another more cruel. Again, the new arrival is not balanced so far that a swoon, or, as in the case before us, convulsions ensue. Once in a while the innocent subject of the practical joke pays for his tormentor's prank with his reason or his life.

In a less flagrant manner incalculable mischief is done in many nurseries by tales of ghosts, bogies, the black man who comes down the chimney to catch children who will not go to sleep quietly, etc. That mother is culpable who, when she finds her child unduly timid does not watch for indications that the nervous organism of her offspring has been tampered with, and who, should her suspicions be confirmed, does not follow the clew to its source and banish the criminal from her household.

Inharmonious Adjuncts.

[Boston Globe.]

The decorative instinct is a happy faculty; but unless it be intelligently cultivated it is apt to produce incongruities. Recently driving by a beautiful country place, I was delighted by the picturesque sweep of well-kept lawns and beauty of trees and shrubbery. Indeed, all that landscape gardening could do was manifest in the arrangement of the grounds. A rippling brook was spanned by charming rustic bridges covered with vines and provided with inviting seats where one could rest to the flowing accompaniment of the murmuring water.

While the delight of all this rural beauty was at its height, the apparition of a terra-cotta fawn incongruously lying upon a grass plot, coloring the cobble stones of a drive, its haunches, close to the carriage road, acted as effective disenchanters. It is easy to imagine the sudden shock such unnatural and inharmonious adjuncts are apt to produce upon the mind. Had the fawn been placed in the great near the shrubs, and the barn partly screened by the broad leaves of the foliage plants, there would have been a verisimilitude that would have been pleasing.

A Plea for the Toddlers.

[Cor. Kansas City Journal.]

While summer sun glares hot on reflecting side walks, where busy mothers go out with shade, hat and parasol, leading a child whose head is encased in a fancy night cap that affords no protection to face, eyes, or any fancy day cap will watch the draws up faces of those people whose eyes are unshaded you can get idea of the cruelty you practice on the baby.

Teachers complain of the ever increasing near-sightedness among school children. Do you think rimless caps, turbans and night caps do not weaken the eyes by constantly exposing them to light?

A sureway to bring wrinkles on a woman's face is to habitually wear small bonnets and rimless caps. Watch yourselves, ladies, and you will find your faces unconsciously twisted into deep lines and double bow knots, the moment the light strikes it. Pity sheds hats on the children and on yourselves if you want good looks in the family.

Washing Clothes Without Boiling.

[Cor. Minneapolis Housekeeper.]

I first sort my white clothes, then make my suds just as I do for any washing. I then put the water into the tub, and put into the water a lump of sal-soda or concentrated lye—just enough to soften the water, if use a little in rain water soon then I take the cleanest pieces and wet them, lay them on the wash-board, and rub soap on them, using careful to rub the soiled and stained parts well; then roll up tightly just as if I were going to iron, and serve the entire lot the same way, then I cover them all up in the tub by spreading a blanket or old cloth over to keep the water warm, and leave them a half hour. I then rub them out after putting in some more warm water.

Change the water as often as it becomes too dirty to do good work, keeping it warm by dipping out the dirty water and putting in clean hot water, then make a suds in another tub, rub them out in this while the colored clothes are soaking in tub number one, rinse and hang out. I do not boil them at all. I sometimes find some pieces that are too soiled to yield all their stains in one soaking; in that case soak and roll them up again. I do not use any soap in the second suds at all. You can use any kind of soap. We usually buy our soap, and use a great deal of Kirk's; but I find one kind works just as well this way as another. Now, sisters, try this way; I am confident of the results. I use this method to wash out the many little things that we do not resort to the boiling process every day—for—ribbons, handkerchiefs, stockings, mittens, etc., and find it works like a charm.

A Woman in Love.

[Kansas City Journal.]

Did you ever see a woman who could reason when she is in love? Such an individual would be an excellent investment for a dime museum, and would run any number of months without change of programme. She would surpass "The Witch of Wall Street," and even distance "The living skeleton." But you can calculate on one thing: She is not to be found.

If she makes up her mind that she has discovered the one man in all the world, she will quickly shrive him of vices and invest him with virtues. If he is addicted to drink, she will dream of the reformation in store for him through the magic of her affection. No matter if you point out to her that bleary old bloat that hangs around the cheap grogshop; no consequence that you show her that pale, determined woman who drags out her life in a shop, sewing-room or school-room, her lines will fall in different places. It is a marvelous, incredible thing, this love portion which blinded Titania's eyes to the donkey's head on the trunk of Bottom, the weaver.

The Strain of Social Life.

[Harper's Bazar.]

A sagacious writer who has firm faith in the superlative beauty of American women, thinks also that the women of New York take no pains to preserve their youth and good looks. "By the time Lent sets in," he declares, "they look completely fagged, and faces which ought to be flushed with healthful beauty are wan and wrinkled, and bodily strength which should be free and elastic gives evidences of utter weariness. Nor do all these young women get in summer the relief from social strain which they so much need."

There is some truth in this statement, and there is some exaggeration. A day at Jerome park, or at the Country club, or at the Staten Island cricket-grounds, reveals scores of fresh and lovely faces. Yet the truth is worth consideration, since the social life of New York is unquestionably a prolonged dissipation, and must tell sooner or later upon women who try to live up to it.

Quality in Eggs

[Exchange.]

The Poultry World says that the difference between an egg laid by a plump, healthy hen, fed with good, fresh food daily, and an egg laid by a thin, poorly fed hen is as great as the difference between good beef and poor. A fowl fed on garbage and weak slops, with very little grain of any kind, may lay eggs, to be sure, but they are broken easily, and are not for cakes, pies, etc., they will spread in a weak, watery way over your dish, or look a milky white, instead of having a rich, slightly yellow tinge. A "rich egg" retains its shape as far as possible, and yields to the beating of a knife or spoon with more resistance, and gives you the conviction that you are really beating something thicker than water or diluted milk.

A Kitchen in Paris.

[Foreign Letter.]

The average Parisian kitchen is about five feet square, and is lighted with one window opening into a dismal yard nine feet square. Along the wall runs an iron-edged table five feet long and about two feet wide. In this table are cut from four to six square holes, and underneath runs a sheet of iron or tin. Just in the middle of the stone or table itself the space between this shelf and the table is closed in front by iron doors. This is called the wall heater, the general name of fourneau, and, with the exception of roasting, it is on this block that all the cooking is done. There is the greatest possible economy in fuel.

A Woman's Newspaper.

[Mexico Cor. Boston Globe.]

One of the most successful newspapers in Mexico is The Album de la Mujer (The Woman's Album), a paper chiefly of feminine taste, and is a credit to the able manageress and editress, Concepcion Gimeno de Flaquer. This paper makes, I am credibly informed, the handsomest profit for the lady who owns it. Then there are papers devoted to music, to agriculture, to the bull ring and the theatres, to the doctors, to public school teachers, etc. Every class seems to have its organ provided for it.

A Drink for Hot Weather.

[Brattleboro Household.]

In very hot weather, especially if one is some what debilitated, a glass of lemonade with a teaspoonful of elixir of calisaya, or one-half teaspoonful of tincture of Peruvian bark added to it, taken every afternoon will prove most refreshing. We have passed summers in very unhealthy places in comparative comfort, by daily use of this simple tonic. The calisaya is the most agreeable, giving a delicate perfumed flavor, not so bitter as the bark, but a little bitter is very nice with the lemon.

Truly Matched.

[Columbia (S. C.) Register.]

Those who are truly matched were indeed born for each other. Those who are mated, however, are not always those who were thus born for each other. But what is to be done under such circumstances? That is a difficult question to answer, requiring more experience in life than we can claim for ourselves. The only help for it that we can see is to be a true man and woman for it all, and learn that, though not made for each other, you may yet live for each other.

And Yet Get on Well.

[Chicago Herald.]

More is required of young ladies in society than of young men. A young man need not be beautiful, need not sing, play or say anything intelligent. He may be positively idiotic and get on well in society, as is shown in numerous instances.

Restoring Rubber Jewelry.

Rubber jewelry that has faded can be restored to black by rubbing with a paste made of rottenstone and sweet-oil.

Philadelphia Mercury: A woman must love something, but her cat of inkoblod.

EXTRA!

Zephyr and Cashmere Shawls

We have just received some new goods in this line. Among them are

Shetland Long Shawls (very desirable) at $2, $2.50 and $2.85.

Shoulder Capes Black and White at $2.75.

Opera Shawls Black and White, Black, White and Red at $4.75.

Cashmere, with crocheted border, Black, White and Red at $3.75, and other styles not mentioned here.

Also, A New Black Jersey at $3.75.

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A. M. Griffen,

Hardware and Iron Merchant.

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Telephone Call 6.

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The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.

NEW YORK, June 25, 1885.

This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Thorne of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's book, in the townships of Dunellen, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, in Union county, without any restrictions and that orders taken by anybody else in the above mentioned townships, for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders by us, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filled.

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10,000 PLANTS FOR SALE.

They have been Transplanted from Seed Bed and are splendidly rooted.

PLANT NOW.

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Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. He also will take specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

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We, the patrons and guests of the Park House, take pleasure in recommending it under the present management, as cleanly and healthful, properly kept in all its appointments, as a first-class family hotel.

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PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 4, No. 64 PLAINFIELD, N. J., FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1885. Price Two Cents

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OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE, 21, 1885.

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
3 27 a. m.	6 50 a. m.	4 00 a. m.	7 30 a. m.
7 42 "	10 55 "	8 00 "	11 30 "
9 00 "	12 55 p. m.	9 00 "	1 00 p. m.
10 30 "	2 55 "	11 00 "	3 00 "
12 00 m.	4 55 "	12 00 m.	5 00 "
1 30 p. m.	6 55 "	1 00 p. m.	7 00 "
3 00 "	8 55 "	2 00 "	8 00 "
4 30 "	10 55 "	3 00 "	9 00 "
5 30 "	12 55 a. m.	4 00 "	10 00 "
6 30 "	2 55 "	5 00 "	11 00 "
7 30 "	4 55 "	6 00 "	12 00 m.
8 30 "	6 55 "	7 00 "	2 00 p. m.
9 30 "	8 55 "	8 00 "	4 00 "
10 30 "	10 55 "	9 00 "	6 00 "
11 30 "	12 55 a. m.	10 00 "	8 00 "
12 30 a. m.	2 55 "	11 00 "	10 00 "
1 30 "	4 55 "	12 00 m.	12 00 m.
2 30 "	6 55 "	1 00 a. m.	3 00 a. m.
3 30 "	8 55 "	2 00 "	4 00 "
4 30 "	10 55 "	3 00 "	5 00 "
5 30 "	12 55 p. m.	4 00 "	6 00 "
6 30 "	2 55 "	5 00 "	7 00 "
7 30 "	4 55 "	6 00 "	8 00 "
8 30 "	6 55 "	7 00 "	9 00 "
9 30 "	8 55 "	8 00 "	10 00 "
10 30 "	10 55 "	9 00 "	12 00 m.
11 30 "	12 55 a. m.	10 00 "	2 00 a. m.
12 30 a. m.	2 55 "	11 00 "	4 00 "
1 30 "	4 55 "	12 00 m.	6 00 "
2 30 "	6 55 "	1 00 a. m.	8 00 "
3 30 "	8 55 "	2 00 "	10 00 "
4 30 "	10 55 "	3 00 "	12 00 m.
5 30 "	12 55 p. m.	4 00 "	2 00 a. m.

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 3 27, 8.00 a.m., to 3.30 p.m. 11 27 a. m., 1 27, 3 30, 5 27, 7 30, 9 27, 11 30 p. m.
Leave New York 4 00, 8 00 a. m., 12 00 m., 4 00, 8 00, 12 00 p. m.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark every hour, a. m., 12 m., 1 p. m., 2 p. m., 3 p. m., 4 p. m., 5 p. m., 6 p. m., 7 p. m., 8 p. m., 9 p. m., 10 p. m., 11 p. m.
Sundays 3 27, 1 00 a. m., 3 30 p. m.
Leave Plainfield for Elizabeth 6 00, 7 05, 8 45, 9 27, 10 30, 11 15 a. m., 1 05, 1 30, 3 45, 5 25, 6 00, 6 45, 7 30, 8 30, 9 30, 10 30 p. m., 12 00 m.
Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield 6 30, 7 15, 8 00, 8 30, 9 15, 10 00, 10 45, 11 30 a. m., 12 30, 1 45, 3 45, 5 00, 6 45, 8 00, 9 30, 10 30 p. m.
Trains marked P. M. are Evening.
For Bound Brook, Somerville, Bridgewater, Flemington, Phillipsburg and Belvidere, see Time Tables at Stations.
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FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1885.

A New Oyster Pest.

In the vicinity of Stratford, and elsewhere along the Connecticut shore of Long Island, it is said that a new and destructive pest has made its appearance, in the shape of the oyster-worm. It resembles an insect, and mainly attacks the "seed oysters," i. e., those from one to two years old. It builds on top of the oyster's shell a cluster of brown coll-like cells, which accumulate so rapidly that the young bivalve is soon smothered. According to Mr. Henry C. Kane, an experienced oyster grower, nine-tenths of the many thousands of bushels of seed oysters planted this year have been thus destroyed. Others dispute this and seem to think there is no ground of alarm. The matter has been taken in hand by the Connecticut Shell Fish Commission, by whom the evil will be investigated.

Homeopathic Perfumes.

The odoriferous molecule of musk must be incomprehensibly small, when we are told that one grain of musk and, in a radius of ninety feet, disengaged in one day. No microscopical power has yet been conceived to enable the human eye to see one of these atoms; yet the organs of smell have the sensibleness to detect, from day to day, its agile their smallness, as it is stated that the same grain of musk under-goes absolutely no diminution in weight. A single drop of the oil of thyme, ground down with a piece of sugar and a little alcohol, will communicate its odor to twenty-five gallons of water. Haller kept for forty years papers perfumed with one grain of ambergris, after this the odor was as strong as ever. Borlinetti has evaporated a molecule of camphor sensible to the smell to 2,262,584,000th of a grain. Boyle has observed that one drachm of assafœtida exposed to the open air had lost in six days the eighth part of one grain, from which Keill concludes that in one minute it had lost one 69,120th of a grain.

Why the Italians Sing.

C. H. Von Klein M. D., gives the following in a paper read before the thirty-ninth annual session of the Ohio State Medical Society, at Dayton June 23, 1885:

Mr. Bishop was called to undertake the autopsies of the late Dr. Bordini, of Rome, the author had made the examination of the throats of thirty-two Italians, thirteen of whom were professional singers. The Italians appear to have natural organs of voice for music. He found the throat very roomy, the tonsils almost level with the fauces, the uvula extending only one eighth an inch from the soft palate, the posterior nares very large, the larynx thickly lined with a smooth mucous membrane, the epiglottis enormous. Another peculiarity was, the author found it very seldom necessary to use a tongue depressor. They seem to place their tongue down to the mylohyoid muscles, forming it into a concave shape. This accomplishment is necessary for a singer, and can only be effected by a long and tedious training.

DOES MAXWELL LIE?

HE DECLARES THAT PRELLER IS ALIVE AND CAN BE PRODUCED.

The St. Louis Officials Placed No Credence in His Statement—Other Claims to the Plenty of Circumstantial Evidence Against Maxwell.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—According to a telegram from San Francisco, published here, Maxwell, the alleged murderer of Alfred Preller, declares that the time he will produce Preller alive and well, and that where he got the body found in the trunk, Maxwell says, was that he had in the trunk was bought by himself and Preller and left in the hotel for the purpose of procuring insurance money upon Preller's life. He adds:

"When the case comes up for trial I shall have proof of where the body found in the trunk was procured, and from whom it was bought, at what time it was brought to the hotel, and all the details of the plot. I can tell you now that the corpse was brought to the hotel in a cab, and from the cab to the room was carried up to room 144. Everything was arranged to give color to the theory of a sudden murder and hasty flight. Nothing was omitted which I thought would add to this misconception. My design was to get clear out of the country before the body was ever discovered, and once in Australia I thought it would be easy to bury my identity in the East Indies until things had been forgotten. I will show every one entirely trusted Preller, and how completely I was his assistant in this scheme, when I tell you I don't know to-day whether or not he intends to be carried on his life. I knew it was to be a big sum, and gave my help in the enterprise simply because he was an old friend and associate. When I get to the bottom of arrangements I have for communicating with him, of course it is out of the question for me to tell, but you can rest assured all the necessary of these facts I have given you, and they will all be proven on trial."

On the other hand, C. O. Bishop, assistant prosecuting attorney, says that they have *evidence of Maxwell's guilt that has not* been made public and will not be until produced in court. He says letters from abroad, he says, "show that Maxwell had obtained almost complete control over Preller, whose acquaintance he had made on the steamship Cephalonia. In one of his letters home Preller said that he had a position and succeeded to his harvester, and had also received his degrees from Christ's college. These letters go to show that Preller had successfully imposed on Preller, and was entirely in his confidence, or at least to such an extent intimate with him that he knew Preller's financial condition, and made an easy victim of him. I got the letter from Alfred Preller only the other day, and this is the first time I have mentioned it to a newspaper man.

"His not Preller's family been rather indifferent regarding his fate?" the reporter asked.

"On the contrary," said Mr. Bishop, "they have been most deeply interested. The family is a retiring one, and they shrank from the notoriety which publicity which has attended this unfortunate affair. They have been in correspondence with this office, and have been most anxious to learn about the remains. To these letters I have replied that the remains are embalmed and under our control, and that we may yet need them in the case is disposed of. For this reason they have not urged their removal. Preller's cousin, Mr. Schlesinger, of New York, was in this city to-day to meet the funeral expenses, and I think eventually the body will be shipped to England for interment."

The prosecution have almost fully outlined their methods of procedure in the case. From Mr. Bishop the reporter learned that in all probability the theory was not that more nor less than a fakir, a travelling fraud, who made his living by imposing on just such good-natured fellows as Preller was. His object in coming to this city at the time he ran away from the chemist to whom he was apprenticed in some small town in England, was in no way with him a magic lantern and slides belonging to his employer —the same magic lantern he tried to dispose of at Alco's, in this city, and which was found in the trunk in the hotel. Mr. Bishop also he shown that the meeting here of Maxwell and the trip to New Zealand were prearranged. It will be shown that Maxwell bought the ticket for his check for room 144, where the remains were discovered. *Then there is the bottle from Norrow's drug store*, where Maxwell got the four ounces of chloroform. It was not possible for him to have killed his friend by accident, and he could hardly have used chloroform in self-defense.

Then there is the motive, robbery. It was known to many, and will be clearly proved, that on the morning that Maxwell left for Preller was *killed*, Maxwell was out of money, and was trying to sell his magic lantern and slides belonging to his employer —the same magic lantern he tried to dispose of at Alco's, in this city, and which was found in the trunk in the hotel. It will also be

THE LESSON TAUGHT.

NO STINGING WORDS LEFT BEHIND FOR ANYBODY.

Self-Control Carried from Birthnight to Man-Right—The Domestic Patient of a Virtuous Husband—Breakfast the Bliss of Fame.

[George Alfred Townsend in Boston Globe.]

The last man of great incentive is dead, leaving the lesson that a true democracy never runs dry of talent, but produces its own material. No highly respectable northern person in the year 1860 seemed to grow after that time, while men from rude and obscure parts of the country appeared like farm-fed trotting horses in response to the offer of a premium, and soon passed the old-established conservative reputations of Scott, Wool, Banks, Shields, Patterson, Rosecrans—for Seward had commanded a militia regiment, as Cameron and Forney had been generals or colonels, were wiped out by Lincoln from the Sangamon country, Grant from the Galena region, Sheridan from Lexington and Winchester, Hancock from Chambersburg, Sherman from a street-car railroad in St. Louis, Stanton from the grimy skies over Steubenville, Thomas from the home of Nat Turner's insurrection in the Virginia pines, Garfield, the canal-boat boy, and Farragut, the Tennessee mountain child.

One after another the old colonial names dropped off, desperately clinging, like the wise and skeptical folks, from the treetops at the deluge of Noah, to the last. We as the founders of the war party go like the military exquisites—Chase and Sumner, his Bragg and Halleck. So it has been in every great revolution, and so it will ever be. The officers of the revolutionary war, Dearborn, etc., were found to be imbeciles for the war of 1812. Hardy in the younger and skeptical folks, from the trees as the deluge of Noah rose

POISONED CHEESE.

AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE NATURE OF TYROTOXICON.

Symptoms of Cheese-Poisoning and Those of Canned Meats Very Similar—The Litmus Paper Test—Nature of the Poison.

[Chicago Times.]

At the recent meeting of the Michigan state board of health, Professor U. C. Vaughan, M. D., Ph. D., presented a report of his investigations in cheese-poisoning. It is well known, he said, that cases of severe illness follow the eating of some cheese. Such instances are of frequent occurrence in the north German countries and the United States. In England they are less frequently observed, while in France, where much cheese is made and eaten, they rarely or are said to occur very rarely. A few years ago the reputation of a large cheese factory in northern Ohio was de-troyed by the great number of alarming illnesses arising from eating its cheese. Disease was then called "sick" cheese.

KINDS OF CHEESE THAT ARE POISONOUS.

A German author says: "The numerous kinds of soft cheese prepared in small families or on small farms are generally the cause of the symptoms, while it is quite exceptional to hear of symptoms arising from the use of cheese prepared in large quantities." Some two years ago a family in Allpeus, Mich., was poisoned by eating of cottage cheese; but the cheese which poisoned so many in this state last year was made at one of the largest factories in the state, and by a thoroughly experienced cheesemaker. The old foul-smelling cheese, such as Limburger and Schweitzer, have never been known to be poisonous.

EFFECTS OF THE CHEESE.

The symptoms produced by "sick" cheese, as reported by German and American physicians, agree quite closely, and are as follows: Dryness of the mouth and throat with a sense of constriction, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, headache, sometimes double vision, and marked nervous prostration. In rare instances the sufferer dies from collapse. As a rule, recovery occurs in a few hours, or at most after a few days. The symptoms of cheese-poisoning and those of sausage, canned meats, and fish-poisoning are very similar, though death results more frequently from the others mentioned than from cheese-poisoning.

APPEARANCE OF THE CHEESE.

The samples of cheese examined had no peculiarities of appearance, odor or taste by which it could be distinguished from good cheese. It is true that if two pieces of cheese—one poisonous and the other wholesome—were offered to a dog or a cat, the animal would select the good cheese. But this was probably due to an acuteness of the sense of smell possessed by the animal and not belonging to man. Indeed, if a person tasted a cheese knowing that it was poisonous, he might detect a sharpness of taste which would not ordinarily be noticed.

CAN WE RECOGNIZE POISONOUS CHEESE?

There is no certain means at present, by chemical examination, by which a poisonous cheese can be distinguished from a wholesome one. The most reliable reagent method is probably that proposed by Vaughan a year ago, and it is as follows: Press a small strip of blue litmus paper (which can be obtained at any drug store) against a freshly-cut surface of the cheese. If the paper is reddened instantly and intensely the cheese may be regarded with suspicion. When treated in this way any good cheese will redden the litmus paper, but ordinarily the reddening will be produced slowly and will be slight. If a piece of the paper is dry, a small bit should be rubbed up with an equal volume of water, and the paper should then be dipped in the water.

Dr. Vaughan has regard the above test as free from error, but as the most reliable ready means now known. Every grocery should keep this litmus paper, and fresh cheese which is cut. The depth of the reddening of the paper may be compared with that produced by cheese which is known to be wholesome.

NATURE OF THE POISON.

Dr. Vaughan has succeeded in isolating the poison to which he has given the name tyrotoxicon from two Greek words which mean cheese and poison. It is a product of slight putrefaction in the cheese which probably occurs in this way, as the curd has been known to poison a person. By this slight putrefaction, or excessive fermentation as it may be called, a large amount of butyric acid is formed, and this in the presence of the casein of the cheese is capable of developing a different sample of this poisonous cheese contain different amounts of the poison. The same weight of cheese from one cake furnished three times as much poison as that from another cake.

The poison was obtained in long, needle-shaped crystals which are freely soluble in water, alcohol and chloroform. The smallest visible fragment of a crystal placed upon the end of the tongue causes a sharp, stinging effect at the point of application, and in a few minutes dryness and constriction of throat. A slightly larger amount produces nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. The poison is volatile at the temperature of boiling water, and for this reason even poisonous cheese may be eaten with impunity after being cooked. The substance has also a marked, pungent odor, and through the nose one can obtain sufficient of the volatile poison to produce dryness of the throat. This is true, however, only in the isolated poison. In the cheese the taste and odor of the poison are both modified to such an extent that they would not be recognized, as has already been stated.

San Francisco.

[Exchange.]

San Francisco is situated at the north end of a peninsula, thirty miles long by six miles wide, which separates San Francisco bay from the Pacific ocean. The city stands on the east slope, and at the base of high hills. Forty years ago the water came up to the foot of the hills, and ships rode at anchor in the bay, which is now filled up and covered with costly buildings. There is but one road leading from the city over the hills to the main land. The city covers about twenty square miles.

The Editor's Lost Opportunities.

[Boston Transcript.]

If this paper came out daily instead of weekly it is quite likely its editor would be unable to go about unarmed. We think the reason he was many chances to write smart observations about things that get cold and grow old before the week rolls around, and we are therefore obliged to let them pass unnoticed.

Value of a Submarine Boat.

[Scientific American.]

Trial trips at Nice with a submarine boat of the naturalist Toselli have indicated that this vessel will render valuable service to science. It can penetrate to a depth of about 300 feet, and its powerful electric lamps make easy a minute inspection of the sea.

Jay Gould is said to be determined to have the fastest yacht in the world if it takes a million.

WIFE AND L

[John George Watts in Cassell's]

Come, and drain a cup of joy
Now with me, good wife,
And bring the girl and boy
Now with thee, good wife.
Let all hearts be blithe and gay,
It is fourt-en years to-day
Since you spoke the life "aye"
That to me was life.

When in wedding white arrayed
I beheld you stand,
Why, I almost afraid
E'en to touch your hand.
And when with love intent
Your gaze on me was bent,
You seemed a being sent
From the "Better Land."

And an angel you have proved
Soon that girl, glad soul,
Aye, wherever we have roved
In sunshine and in storm.
In all goodness you true-eyed,
And all excellencies blend
In the sister, wife and friend,
As a sacred dower.

You have made my life more pure
Than it might have been;
You have taught me to endure
And forgive and win
With your simple song of praise
You sanctified my days,
And our thoughts to heaven you raise
From a world of sin.

Come, let's quit the dusty town
With its noise and strife,
And seek the quiet down
That with health is rife.
Work's good, and so is play;
Let us keep our wedding day
O'er the hill and far away.
Happy man and wife.

NO AFFECTIONS, NO AMBITIONS.

Life of a London Flower-Girl—"Didn't Hold to Books."

[Dorothy Tennant in English Illustrated.]

One afternoon, attracted by the singularly-refined face of a flower-girl passing the Strand, I went up to her, bought some of her flowers, and asked her to come and sit to me, which she at once consented to "take her likeness." She said, rather condescendingly, that, as her business time was chiefly of an evening when the theatres were open, she would want to do so. The next morning, an hour after the appointed time, my flower-girl appeared. She looked nonchalantly about her; then, seeing a large mirror, stood sometime before it in silence, gazed lovingly at herself, and at length exclaimed: "Well, it is a rare chance to see oneself like this!" and turned her small antique head from side to side, bridling and peacocking with infinite grace.

She was shy, and yet defiant. Her clothes hung closely and yet loosely round her graceful form, showing the deficiency of underclothing. Her head was bare; her beautiful, rusty hair in rich profusion gathered up in a careless knot. When the cold wind blew she drew her ragged shawl over her head. Her ignorance, like her knowledge, her audacity were fairly bewildering. She seemed to have no affections, no ambitions. Sometimes she would laugh, as if born to do nothing else, but with a melancholy look in her eyes. This young forsaken thing lived alone in a room she paid for by the week. She liked to stay in bed till 10 or 11 in the morning, though on market days it was necessary to be at Covent Garden very early to buy flowers. These she arranged as tastefully as possible in the basket, and, after placing them in a light, flat basket filled with moss, which is usually carried tilted on the palm of the hand.

In the afternoon she took up her stand at the entrance to some restaurant in the Strand or by the approaches to Charing Cross station. And soon as the theatres opened she hovered about the entrances, but on wet nights no one would linger to buy "button holes." People only thought of hurrying into or away from the theatres, so the unsold flowers had to be carried home and kept fresh, if possible, to be palmed off, when they seemed withered, in dark corners of the street, "not too near the street lamps." The girl could read, she said, but "didn't hold to books." Ladies never gave her anything she cared to read; it was always "goody rubbish they wouldn't so much as look at theirselfs." She used sometimes to attend a sewing class, where ladies came to read aloud twice a week, "but it was heavy reading."

Once an old gentleman "preached" about scarlet fever and what poor people should do; "but there wasn't much sense in what he said," was her only comment. One of the greatest pleasures she enjoyed was looking in at the shop windows, especially the jewelers' shops in the Strand. Lockets, earrings and bracelets she spoke of with something like fervor. The photographs of actresses, professional beauties and the royalties seemed a source of unfailing interest. "I don't think much of Mrs. Langtry; I know plenty of girls about the market quite as well-looking, though not so stylish."

The Eastlake Dead.

[Harper's Bazar.]

Few people will be sorry that the sunflower has been weeded out, the cat-tail relegated to its native swamps, the straight Eastlake furniture sent to the fourth story. The dull, dead shades, which were so wrongfully called subdued, are all out of fashion. Drawing-rooms and hall-rooms now blaze with color; red paint is freely used for the wood-work, bright cretonne, or tapestry, or stamped woolen or *silk* is put on the walls or held down by moldings of bright painted wood; ceilings are papered with the most brilliant of tiles, that is to say, paper imitating tiles.

Empress Carlotta.

[Foreign Letter.]

The unfortunate Empress Carlotta, of Mexico, who has been insane ever since the death of her husband, is said to show signs of recovering reason. Of late she has grown so much worse and shown so little passing events that the doctors hope that recovery may get well. The empress orders her own dinner daily, and so far remembers the time of year that she never asks for game, fish or fruit out of season.

Tricyclists as Trade Circulators.

[Progress.]

A serious person advertises in an English religious journal for Christian tricyclist desires, through our columns, to engage him as many brother wheelmen that they should zealously utilize the many opportunities that present themselves during their journeys in the rural districts." The caper is commended to the army of American tricyclists men now doing the tricycle act in Canada.

Tricycles and Dress Reform.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

A tricycle riding woman must turn her attention to dress reform. The present voluminous skirts will strike her as cumbrous and "in the way," she must wear sensible under-clothing, and corsets must be discarded. Here are three small reforms which, if universally instituted, would reduce the death rate ten per 1,000 among women.

Photographed from a Balloon.

In a recent balloon ascent, Tissandier, the French aeronaut, secured twenty-four instantaneous photographs of the country between Paris and Rheims

THE GIRLS WHO WORK.

DEVICES BY WHICH THEY DECEIVE THE PUBLIC EYE.

Ladies Whose Life Is One Long Grind at Desk and Counter—Lunch in a Music Roll—Successful Clerks.

[St. Paul Globe.]

"No, they are not going to take music lessons, and those little morocco-covered cases are not filled with perfumed sheets of music, but with as much lunch as would feed a quarter of an ordinary hand." was the remark of the proprietor of a dry-goods store on Third street to a reporter the other morning, as a dozen or more young ladies some of them carrying ordinary music-rolls, went past at a lively walk. It was not yet 8 o'clock, and the remark has been made that it was early for young ladies to pay a visit to their music teachers, for such, to all outward appearance, was the errand of the young ladies.

"Yes," continued the owner of the dry-goods store, "those innocent-looking music cases are possibly filled with a ham sandwich, with a half-dozen cakes, an apple, and a general assortment of bread-and-meats."

"They are off for an early picnic?"

"Picnic! Yes, picnic; but not to any of the lakes. Those young ladies are clerks in some of the stores down-town. They live too far away to go home at noon, and so they carry their lunches, and those music rolls are their dinner pails."

"Why do they use them? Didn't you yourself just make the error of supposing they were on their way early out for an early music lesson? Won't other people think the same? The young lady that works behind a counter in some shop is a woman—a lady who, aside from some school-girl pride and desire to look sweet and attractive under all circumstances, possesses that natural feminine delicacy and sense of the external fitness of things that tells her that there is something out of harmony between her own pretty figure—and she knows it is pretty—and a dinner pail. If it is not this feeling it is a desire to conceal from the public the fact that she is obliged to work somewhere for a living, and hence the music-roll."

As a rule a young lady who works in a store in St. Paul, as elsewhere, does not give much fault away to the general public, except to such of it as has occasion to care for her professional services behind the counter. Hundreds of such young ladies pass along the streets two or three times each day. Always tastily dressed, though often—nearly always—with plain material, with a parasol, if the sun is shining, carrying a music roll or book—for ofttimes the lunch-basket is disguised in this shape—pretty in figure and feature, and with a pair of eyes that seem a little reckless at the sight of those into which they look, shortly before 8 o'clock in the morning, a score of young girls may be seen within a single bay. At four later they will be behind counters or at desks earning an honest living. As a rule the lady clerk—shop girl is too vulgar—is not given to flirtations in the store or street, either on the street or behind the counter, and except for a little good-natured semi-flirtatiousness that comes from natural spirit and acquaintance with many people, she is strictly business.

The successful clerks," said the proprietor of a house where fifteen girls are employed, "are girls of better taste than two-thirds of the customers that they try to please. If they have enough good taste to handle their goods properly, and be of assistance to lady customers in making selections of goods, you may be sure they know how to get around and keep up the most attractive style. No, they are not all pretty, but some who are most plain in appearance are the most useful behind the counter and have the highest salaries. Whatever delay and annoyance the fair one may be subject to from alleged masters, who often frequent the stores in the up-town part of the city, the ladies who wait on them on the pretext of some trivial purchase, does not come to those who are not a pretty face."

"There isn't anything interesting to be said about the way we spend our time," said a young lady with pretty brown eyes that looked through a pair of spectacles at the reporter, who had introduced himself and asked the question as she stood behind the counter. "It just hard work, and that's all there is to it. When there are no customers to attend to we are expected to be putting the counters and shelves in more attractive condition, and in other ways helping in the business.

"What do we do when we are not in the store? We have rooms to take care of, our dresses to make and repair, and I expect we do as much general home work before coming to the store and after we leave as many do, who do not have to work for a living. Of course we have some recreation, and so in the winter we go to the rinks once in a while, or a number of us meet in some girl's room and we play progressive euchre."

"That man," she continued, pointing to a young man sitting before the counter a little further down the aisle, who was examining some handkerchiefs in a leisurely manner, doesn't want to buy anything. He thinks he is attracting a good deal of notice with the lady who is waiting on him, but right there he is mistaken. We can tell one of those men as soon as he comes in."

"Do these people give you much trouble?"

"If they do it is the girl's own fault. Such men never trouble me in the least. If they don't find our company congenial they soon quit, and if that young lady had anything else to do and didn't want a little recreation she would be very icy in her style of showing goods. In some stores there are lady superintendents who have an eye on all such people and don't allow the girls to waste any time with them, even if they have nothing else to do.

"I can tell you something else, but you mustn't say anything about it. Some of the proprietors of the stores are worse than the dudes. They come around when they are not busy, and on the pretense of telling us how to do our work they try to do the 'mash' act themselves. Of course the girls have to talk to them as long as they see fit, but it is worse than selling to them. They customers to have them sit and chat at me for fifteen or twenty minutes, but they don't make many mashes, for the girls all dislike them and would rather lose a few dollars from some to leave the firm just on that account."

Coins in the Toilet.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

Valuable old coins and medals are no longer safely exhibited in collectors' cabinets in Paris, when the collector possesses a fashionable wife. The latest idea in toilet is to convert one into a fan to be worn with a thick trimming of precious antique coins, hanging loose like the little chenille balls lately worn.

Fur from Feathers.

[Arkansaw Traveler.]

Fur made from feathers is a product of recent years. In many respects it is equal or even superior to genuine fur. The material is used for the borders of ladies' cloaks, dresses, etc., and even sealskin cloaks have been successfully imitated with it.

EXTRA!

Zephyr and Cashmere Shawls

We have just received some new goods in this line. Among them are

Shetland Long Shawls (very desirable) at $2, $2.50 and $2.85.

Shoulder Capes Black and White at $2.75.

Split Zephyr hand-made Shawl, Black, White and Red $4.75.

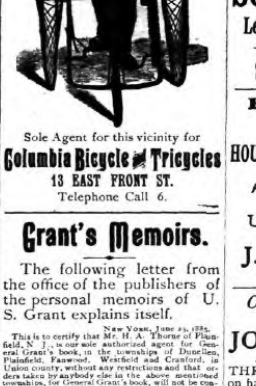
Cashmere, with crocheted border, Black, White and Red at $3.75, and other styles not mentioned here.

Also, A New Black Jersey at $2.75.

EDSALL.

A. M. Griffen,

Hardware and Iron Merchant.



Sole Agent for this vicinity for

Columbia Bicycle and Tricycles

13 EAST FRONT ST.

Telephone Call 6.

Grant's Memoirs.

The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.

NEW YORK, June 29, 1885.

This is to certify that Mr. W. A. Thorne of Plainfield, N. J., is our only authorized agent for General Grant's book, in the townships of Dunellen, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, in Union county, without any restrictions and that orders taken by anybody else in the above mentioned townships, for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders by us, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filled.

CHAS. L. WEBSTER AND CO.

F. J. HALL, Manager.

Immense Reduction

IN PRICES OF

HATS and TRUNKS

AT

U. B. CRANE

PRACTICAL HATTER.

12 PARK AVENUE.

And dealer in Trunks, Bags, Umbrella, etc. also Trunks and Umbrellas repaired. CHARGES LOW.

JOHN JOHNSTON,

DEALER IN

BEST

QUALITY Coal

Yard and Office, South avenue, next to the Railroad.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

LAING'S HOTEL,

J. B. Miller and Bro., Prop.

Front St., Opposite Madison Ave.,

Plainfield, N. J.

A First-Class Family Resort.

Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates

MILLINERY.

CORRECT STYLES.

MRS. BROOKE'S,

Formerly with Madame Rutens, of London, England.

66 EAST FRONT STREET.

CITY MILLS,

Somerset Street

Near Front, Plainfield, N.J.

FRENCH BROS.

Merchant Millers,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in CHOICE Brands of

New Process Pastry and Family FLOUR

EVER-READY PREPARED

Flour and Indian Meal, Hominy, Oat-meal, Wheat and Rye Bran.

All kinds of Feed for Horses, Cattle and Poultry.

BALED HAY AND STRAW

Corn, Oats, Wheat, Buckwheat, Barley, Wheat and Rye Bran, Corn Meal, Screenings, Cracked Corn, Bone Meal, Oil Cake Meal Ground Oyster Shell Cracked Bone,

GOODS ETC. DELIVERED

10 Per Cent. REDUCTION

ON EVERY ARTICLE OF

Summer Wear

FOR THE NEXT

Thirty Days

AT

SCHWED Bros.,

Leading Plainfield Clothiers.

No. 7 E. Front St.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

FOR BARGAINS

IN NEW AND

SECOND-HAND

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

AND FOR

First Class Cabinet Work

AND

UPHOLSTERING

CALL AT THE STORE OF

J. S. Powlison

43 West Front Street.

CRUSHED STONE

Is Now Furnished by

JOHN WILSON.

A good supply of stone in THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.

Orders can be sent through the post office, or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street, corner Washington Ave.

JOSEPH T. VAIL

REAL ESTATE

AND

Fire Insurance.

LOANS NEGOTIATED.

Office Opposite Railroad Station.

RESIDENCE NO. 63 E. SIXTH ST.

Dealer in

BLUE STONE FLAGGING,

P. O. Box 828.

PURE Candies,

DELICIOUS

ICE CREAM,

at Saloon Parlors of

B. T. BARNES,

4 East Front Street.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Joseph A. Patterson,

FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

The Largest and Best Selected Stock of

FINE SEGARS,

Tobaccos, Pipes and Smokers' Articles

IN THE STATE.

Sole Agent for the Celebrated

"BLACK PRINCE,"

Plum and West India Segars.

The Trade Supplied at the Lowest Rates.

JUST OPENED!

Retail Department

At 8 West Front St., of

CAMPBELL'S

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

For the Sale of all kinds of

Foot Wear FOR Ladies, Misses and Children. FOR Men, Boys' and Youths.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

DON A. GAYLORD

Dealer in

LUMBER!

MASONS' MATERIALS

And

COAL.

Also keep in stock choice quality of

Cannel Coal.

Madison Avenue,

And

C. R. R.

Telephone Call 89.

CARNEY BROS.

No. 11 Somerset Street.

TINNERS,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters.

All kinds of Furnaces, Ranges, etc., properly put up and guaranteed.

Stoves Stored.

All kinds of ranware made to order. Come and see our Oil Stoves. Something new. Gas Fitting as cheap as good work can be done.

Sanitary Plumbing.

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.

Reference our work in Plainfield.

Photography No. 3 and 5 E. Front St.

Instantaneous Pictures Taken of Adults and Children

Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.

Crayon, Water Color and Oil Work.

Lowest Rates consistent with First-Class Work.

F. C. LANGHORNE, Photographer

23 1-2 W. Front

MORALLER BROS.,

JEWELERS

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

French and American Watches and Clocks repaired.

PARK HOUSE.

Park Avenue Corner of Eighth Street,

Plainfield, N. J.

Having been newly renovated and placed in the best sanitary condition, with fine spring water, is now open as a first-class Summer and Winter resort for Families and Transient.

We, the patronized guests of the Park House, take pleasure in recommending it under the present management, as cleanly and healthful, properly kept in all its appointments, and a first-class family hotel.

Wm. L. Jones, Henry J. Taylor,
Jno. L. Plimmer, H. M. Gilligan,
Leon Florenton, Hugh Hastings.

J. A. HOPKINS Prop.

E. C MULFORD

Real Estate Broker and Fire Insurance.

Office 35 and 37, Opp. R. R. Station,

Plainfield, N. J.

REPRESENTING

The North America Insurance Co. of Phila., Phoenix Assurance Co., of London.

P. O. Box 35.

RESIDENCE, NO. 69 EAST FIFTH STREET,

Office Hours, 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m

The Bee Hive,

(6 doors below Music Hall)

38 West Front St.

Mens Furnishing Department

FRENCH BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS.

We have a few of these goods which we are offering at 50 cts. This grade never has been sold less than 75c.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Laced Shirts (all colors) at 69c.
" " better quality (grey) 85.

Better qualities at equally low prices. Colors—Blue, Brown, Garnet, Old Gold, Olive, Grey, White, etc.

Extra—A White Flannel Shirt with set of colored laces made of fine lamb's wool, regular price $2.25, but are now sold at the Bee Hive for $1.85. This shirt will suit the most fastidious.

Double breasted shirt, blue, all wool, 85c, $1, $1.25, $1.50.

Boys' bicycle, all wool, colors, 55c and $1.00, sizes of

" " " button $1.25
" " waist, blue, 75c and $1.00.

We are still selling our celebrated "Pride" Dress Shirt for 69c unlaundried. Also a good shirt for 48c.

Canvas belts 10c, Japanese Parasols 9c, Palm Leaf Fans 3c.

THE "BEE HIVE,"

38 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

LOUIS CALLMAN.

Compton's

PURE Philadelphia Ice Cream.

Parties, Weddings and Receptions served with individual Harlequin Brick. Ice Cream, Frozen Custard, Water Ices and Frozen Fruits delivered promptly, well packed in Ice.

COMPTON'S

CONFECTIONERY & BAKERY,

26 West Front St.

ALL KINDS

OF

Fruit Jars,

AND

JELLY CANS

Jar Rubbers.

GAVETT'S,

15 E. FRONT ST.

H. S. BARNES

17 and 19 Front Street, East,

WALL PAPERS,

Philadelphia and New York Designs.

ATLAS MIXED PAINTS.

$1.75 Per Gallon, Warranted Satisfactory

BRAGDON'S LUSTRA PAINTS.

POOR MAN'S DYES.

Neat and Handy.

Artist's Materials, etc.

5 Per Cent Discount for Cash.

CLARE'S JEWELRY STORE

9 Park Avenue,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE & Optical Goods.

Repairing equal to New York houses, at Reduced Rates.

An old established store. Long practical experience.

L. M. FRENCH

Carriage Manufacturer,

No. 18 Somerset St.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

FINE CARRIAGES

ALL STYLES.

CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH.

REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT SHORT NOTICE.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol. 4, No. 65 — PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1885. — Price Two Cents

Special Notices.

MUSIC. J. F. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist, and Musical Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office, No. 6 Fourth Avenue. New York City. 8-12-6

FOR SALE — For the want of use, at great sacrifice, "Apollo" at the office of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite depot Plainfield, N. J. Lady's exquisite turnout, consisting of handsome blooded bay mare, 4 years old, warranted sound, kind and true, has been driven by lady, perfect gaiter for road four years, is a stylish, spirited and free driver, and afraid of cars has no vices and is in every way thoroughly reliable, fine leather top phaeton and harness, you will find this a rare chance, call or address quickly. Also fine Coupe Rockaway with shifting glass front \$200, one two phaeton top village cart and beautiful Bay Pony, saddle and bridle \$150, coupe harness for mare \$35. 8-12-3-f

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front, 150 feet deep at Netherwood on La Grande Ave., west of Woodland Ave. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield depot. 8-11-f

TWO NEW HOUSES for sale at a bargain or will exchange. Also one building lot forty feet front. Enquire of Chas. H. Hand, former Fifth and Liberty street. 7-20-30

BUSINESS FOR SALE. Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address 7-30-f

THE REFORM CLUB HALL, with seating capacity of three hundred, with all basic qualities and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE in complete order. Lot 50x125 feet, with a fine grove; excellent location; seven minutes from depot. Will be sold at a bargain on easy terms. Isaac Brokaw, 12 Duer street. 8-10f

THE BEST SAFEGUARD against disease and infections diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant. A dollar per gallon. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Also a full line of Carriers which will not soften in clothing, etc. No acid in Thorp's. Factory, cor. Front and New streets. P. O. Box 34. 6-30 3m

FARM FOR SALE. Cheap, 110 acres. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders; shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 8-11-6f

EGGS FOR HATCHING. Guaranteed true to name, 3 Thoroughbred Light Brahmas, White Leghorns, Black Cochins, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, and Muscovy Ducks. William Pitman, Box 1, Bound Brook, N. J. Eggs \$1 per 15 or \$6 per 100. Address J. S. Box 1071, Post Office, Station A, New York City. 8-11-6f

Rent-a-week Corner

LOST Pointer-dog liver and white colors. Return for reward. R. L. Forrest, Hillside avenue. 8-13-3

WANTED—A girl for general housework in a small family. Enquire 9 East Fifth street. 8-13

LOST—A black satin parasol on Third street. I found please return to Mrs. King Chatham street.

WANTED a situation as chamber maid and waitress. References present employer. Address, D. M., Box 609.

TO LET—Second floor of No. 29 Front street, 7 connecting rooms; gas, water, closets. Enquire at French's store, No. 29 Front street. 13-tf

CHOICE CORNER LOT—100 feet on Madison avenue, 200 feet on Eighth street, between these lines, bargain. Apply to Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite station Plainfield, N. J. 7-30 tf

PASTURE for horses and cattle, shade and water, at East Front street. 11-tf

A NO. 1, concert grand piano for sale at Carey's, 45 West Front street. Will be sold very low. 8-10-tf

Professional Cards.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON, No. 5 Front street, corner Front. Office hours until 9 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 8-30-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN, Homeopathist and Electrician, corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m., 2 to 4 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters in Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices, corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN, Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block, Rooms 3 and 5, Plainfield, N. J. George F. Suydam. W. Stillman.

DR. E. W. PEELER, Physician and Surgeon, 77 West Front street, corner Central avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, till 9 a. m., 1 to 4 and 6 to 8 p. m. 8-9-1y

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 13 East Front street, over Gellen's Hardware Store, Plainfield; at 204 East Second street, Somerville, administered. Office hours from 9 till 5. 11-11-12

DR. CHAS. K. THIERS, DENTIST, 28 West Front street. Gold filling a specialty. Nitrous oxide used as a local anesthesia.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER, Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation. Typewriting done in a superior manner. Agent for the Remington Typewriter. Office, 5 Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J. P. O. Lock Box 1071. 8-13-6m

F. A. DUNHAM, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 9-23-12

DR. T. S. DAVIS, HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Office 55 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—9 to 10 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m., 6 to 7 p. m. Telephone Call 48.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth, successor to J. R. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and covering the county, they are prepared to survey property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with accuracy and dispatch. Office, 36 West Front St., Still man Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1071. 8-13-6m

CRAYON PORTRAITS by Miss Louisa Moss, Crayon Artist. Specimen's at Reed's, 24 West Front, where orders will be received. 8-6-6

WILLIAM B. MAXSON, Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Abstracts and searches procured if desired without extra charge.

Educational.

ELOCUTION. Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons, day or evening, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1071.

PIANO LESSONS. Miss Nellie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own rooms or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood, and to others. P. O. Box, 1581.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO. Room 29 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

NOTICE CONCERNING DOGS.

All dogs unmuzzled and at large in the city of Plainfield, during the months of August and September of 1885, will be held by the board of health to be nuisances. All persons who may own or harbor dogs are hereby notified and required to muzzle, or to confine, or otherwise prevent the same from running at large during the above mentioned months, under penalty of prosecution for every such offence.

By order of the Board of Health.
GEORGE W. ROCKFELLOW, Marsh'l. 8-6f.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this week, kept for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelles drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.	1884.
6 a. m. 61	6 a. m. 58
9 a. m. 68	9 a. m. 69
12 m 72	12 m. 77
3 p.m. 75	3 p.m. 84

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885	1884
Sunrise.....4.53 a.m.	Sunrise.....4.53 a.m.
Sun Sets....7.19 p.m.	Sun Sets....7.19 p.m.
Moon Rises 8. 3 a.m.	Moon Rises.... p.m.

Chronological Events.

Napoleon I. born, 1769.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow is promises to be cooler and fair.

JOTTINGS.

—Howell Division S. of T. will picnic at Boynton Beach on August 25.

—A number of cases of typhoid fever are reported in the vicinity of the Boulevard.

—A prominent young man has been missing since Wednesday and his relatives cannot ascertain his whereabouts.

—Officer Lynch, yesterday morning, took Michael O'Neill, the old man who attempted suicide on July 22, to the Insane Asylum at Morris Plains.

—The ruts in New Jersey country roads are four inches wider than those of New York State. Hence New York truckmen dislike to do trucking in New Jersey.

—A lady was before Justice Nash this morning and said that her husband failed to support her, after hearing her story the justice referred her to city Judge Ulrich.

—At the meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders at Elizabeth Wednesday the committee appointed to find what became of the fines collected by the Justices of the Peace throughout the county reported that they could not prove that any fines had been collected.

—Considerable excitement was occasioned at a store on West Front street yesterday, by the screams of a youngster being "chastised" by his parents. A crowd was attracted, and neighbors were indignant at the disturbance which the say is of frequent occurrence and very annoying.

—The City Attorney of Rahway, has been served with notice to show cause at the November term why a mandamus should not be issued compelling the Common Council to raise by taxation the interest on the Water Bonds. These bonds to the amount of \$185,000 are held by the Rahway Savings Institution, whose affairs have been in the hands of the Chancellor for some years.

—A young man engaged digging drains in this city claims to be the step-son of Rev. Dr. Newman, Gen. Grants parson. The young man is engaged learning the Plumbing business. He says that the present Mrs. Newman is the reverend gentleman's second wife, and that since the marriage he has had to shift for himself. There are very respectable people in town who believe his story.

—George Benbrook attained his majority Thursday. The official count of the purse presented by his parents to mark the happy event showed \$200 in gold. George will spend a week at Asbury Park. Miss Lena Garretson of Central avenue, is now at Asbury Park. About five months ago she fell on the ice and received an injury to the knee cap which it was feared would lame her for life. She has, happily, almost entirely recovered, and will return home in charge of Mr. Benbrook.

—In all the miles of printed matter published during the six months relating to the illness and death of General Grant we do not remember having seen mention of these singular circumstances: That Grant was born at Clermont and died at Clermont. That America's two greatest Generals, each made President after successfully conducting a war to save the nation, died of diseases which though different, attacked the throat, and we believe they were the only two Presidents, so far as known, who were throttled at the outset by the grim monster. July has been a fatal month for Presidents and ex-Presidents. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died July 4, 1826; Monroe, July 4, 1831; Taylor, July 9, 1850, while in office, and Grant, July 23, 1885, while a retired private citizen.

—Proprietor Woodruff of Hotel Netherwood evinces his characteristic liberality in the arrangements made by him for the private theatricals to be given in the hotel parlors on Tuesday evening next, the entire net proceeds of which he proposes to offer to the Muhlenberg Hospital. The announcement will be found in another column, and speaks for itself. The comedy to be presented, "Naval Engagements," is one that has demonstrated its right to be called a successful comedy, by the applause of thousands. The stage is already in process of construction, and will be under the efficient management of the Music Hall property man, W. R. Mattox, who has secured special scenery and appointments. The leading attraction to Plainfield people will be, of course, the talented young actor, Master Harry Woodruff. To the charm of private theatricals in the parlor will be added, the skill and savoir faire of trained artists. The people of Plainfield, and especially the friends of Muhlenberg Hospital are cordially invited. See advertisement for particulars.

MRS. SMITH'S AWFUL FATE.

Ripped Open by a Cow.

On a small farm at the southerly end of Central avenue towards New Brooklyn, and about a mile beyond the city, resides Prof. G. Smith and his wife and four children, the oldest a girl of fourteen years and the youngest a girl of about four years. Prof. Smith, who is about seventy years of age, has been for years and until recently the organist of St. Mary's Catholic church, and has taught music in their youth to many of Plainfield's citizens, including Cark Evans. Mrs. Smith is about thirty-nine years of age, and expected a few days ago to become a mother within about five months.

The family have a cow, which has but one horn, the other having been broken off at some previous time, and this cow Mrs. Smith and her oldest daughter Wednesday evening about seven o'clock went to milk. The daughter did the milking, while Mrs. Smith endeavored to keep off flies from annoying the animal, and after the milking was finished the cow started off, and Mrs. Smith got in front of it to turn it in the desired direction, when the cow rushed at her, and pierced her stomach with its horn, tossing her high into the air. The animal's horn entered four inches below the navel, and came out about two inches above, making two openings, the upper one about three inches in length and the lower one about four inches, the intestines protruding through the latter wound as the poor woman fell to the ground, the horn from its curled shape having also been a terrible internal wound as it was drawing out. The cow was driven off and the distracted daughter screamed and secured the help of neighbors, whereby Mrs. Smith was conveyed to her home and placed on a bed.

Dr. Martin, a neighbor, immediately drove into town to secure the services of Dr. Boone who was attending Mrs. Smith's husband, who has been ill for some time past at the house, but failing he got Dr. Long, who promptly responded and reached the house about half past nine, the woman's entrails mean while hanging out on her limbs. He cleaned the sand and dirt from them, and after carefully oiling them restored them and sewed up the several wounds. By his order Mrs. Smith was removed to the Muhlenberg Hospital, Thursday, where a consultation by the medical staff washeld. Mrs. Smith's pulse indicated internal hemorrhage and to save her life if possible from bleeding to death it was found necessary to re-open the lower wound. This was done by the process of a silver catheter bivin had previously on Thursday been given to the child, and it was found that the womb was filled with blood, but the numerous wounds made it impossible to trace the source of bleeding, so as to stop it. The blood was removed the womb cleansed, and a tube inserted whereby to carry off accumulations, and the wound re-sewed up. The physicians are all doing their utmost to save Mrs. Smith's life, but the chances of her recovery are only one in one hundred, although under the circumstances, she is considered to be doing as well as could be expected.

Population of the Counties Compared with the Returns for 1880.

The State census has been completed and shows that the total population of the State is 1,576,825. In 1880 it was 1,131,116, net increase, 145,700. Only three counties in the State show a decrease, Hunterdon, 1,150; Morris, 447; Sussex, 1,138.

The following are the complete census returns of the State:

Counties.	1885	1880
Hudson	240,332	187,944
Essex	213,775	180,929
Passaic	83,387	60,960
Camden	70,662	62,942
Mercer	69,790	58,061
Monmouth	62,324	53,528
Union	61,739	55,571
Burlington	57,323	55,402
Middlesex	56,189	52,296
Morris	50,414	50,861
Cumberland	41,962	37,967
Bergen	39,981	29,786
Warren	37,772	36,389
Hunterdon	37,459	38,570
Gloucester	37,041	25,886
Somerset	27,425	27,162
Salem	25,573	24,570
Sussex	22,401	23,539
Atlantic	22,371	18,704
Ocean	15,300	14,455
Cape May	10,748	9,765
	1,576,825	1,131,116

The increase since 1880 is 142,709.

He Bought Bottles.

On complaints of Gustave Satterlin, Chas Greder, Henry Straum, Chas. Algier, and Seiz Bros., Frank Hollenback, a junk dealer, was brought before Justice Nash this morning and held in \$500 bail to appear for trial on Thursday, August 20, at two o'clock. He is charged with buying and selling bottles with their labels upon them. Matthew Wade, of Elizabeth became his bondsman.

Base Ball.

Athletics vs. Plainfield Turn Verein, this afternoon on the Eighth street grounds.

The Sons of Rest of this city went to Westfield yesterday afternoon and played a game of thrilling interest with a nine of that place. Zieus was honored by a position behind the bat. After seven lively innings the game was declared a draw. The score stood 19 to 19.

In the Churches To-Morrow.

Rev. A. R. Dilts will occupy the pulpit of the Park avenue Baptist Church both morning and evening.

Samuel R. Haynes of New York city, will speak at the Friends meeting House, on Peace street, in the morning.

—The Asbury Park post office evidently needs overhauling. Our subscribers at the Park complain very much of the difficulty they have to get letters and papers, which they know have left here correctly.

—In 1776, Middlesex County had a population of 4,009, of whom 3,706 were white and 303 negroes. The total number of inhabitants in the State at that time was 33,442.

PERSONAL.

Salmon C. Baker of this city, is registered at the Lagilley Cottages, Asbury Park.

Frederick Haberly of West Fifth street, has returned from his visit to Asbury Park.

Sheriff George M. Stiles of this city is enjoying himself for a few days at Atlantic City.

Miss Lizzie Chandler of East Third street, is enjoying the healthy breezes of Asbury, N. J.

Miss Florence M. Titsworth of Madison avenue, started yesterday for Watch Hill, Westerly, R. I.

Dr. Frank S. Wells, is taking a months vacation and is making a tour of well-known Summer resorts.

Mr. Harry Campbell, of this city, is spending a few days at Asbury Park for the benefit of his health.,

Miss Mamie Jennings of East Third street is spending a few days with friends at Buttonhill Springs, N. J.

Mrs. F. M. Whitely of Steiner Place, started to-day for a two weeks visit to friends at Laurel Hill.

Edwin H. Lewis, son of Rev. A. H. Lewis, was to-day taken down with measles. His father is still confined to his bed.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Crawford of 34 East Fifth street, are on an extended tour among the White Mountains of New Hampshire.

Mrs. H. W. Brower and daughter Bessie are visiting the many friends and relatives of her younger days at her old home in Fishkill N. Y.

William Rheaume, his wife, daughter and the servants of North Plainfield, are spending the Summer until the middle of September at Boynton Beach.

Miss Lizzie VanDeventer of West Fourth street, started Saturday for a two weeks' sojourn at Noyes Beach, R. I., after which she will spend a week at Asbury Park.

Judge Ulrich, wearied with the private business accumulated upon him during the summer months and tired of the many complaints daily before him, has taken his wife and daughter along the sea shore to relieve monotony and bear what the "wild waves are saying."

John O. Miller, a well know resident of Cranford township, died Thursday evening at the age of 87 years. He was born in Cranford township, and had always resided there, being a farmer by occupation. He was an attendant of the Presbyterian Church in the village, and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Mrs. A. Swinton of Putman avenue, sailed Thursday morning for Glasgow for her health. She intends to be gone until next spring and to visit London, Paris, and Switzerland. She is accompanied by Mrs. T. F. Burnham, one of her three daughters, another being Mrs. F. C. Langhorne of Ninth street, and the other Mrs. Alexander Jackson of Greenville, N. J. Mrs. Swinton has been a resident of Plainfield for the passed ten years, and is close on to sixty years of age. Mrs. Swinton's only son is Dr. William J. Swinton, of Somerville. He was formerly for several years County Physician of Somerset Co., and also Coroner.

Somerset Chosen Freeholders.

At the regular monthly meeting Tuesday the following appointment of the yearly appropriations was announced by the Finance Committee:

Court expenses	$8,300
Interest on debt	7,100
Lunacy	7,600
County jail	1,800
Public buildings and grounds	1,000
Per diem and salaries	4,000
Coroners	300
Stationery	500
Elections	480
Advertising and printing	420
Incidentals	1,500
For bridges	20,000
Bank discount on temporary loans	350
	$55,000

The Collector was authorized to borrow $5,000.

The salary of the Clerk was increased $50 in order to compensate him for the extra duty of attending meetings of the Auditing Committee.

A committee of five viewed the bridge near Col. Huff's, at Neshanic, on Wednesday. One of the abutments of this bridge is entirely gone, and the quicksand upon which it rested is of such depth that great difficulty is apprehended in getting a secure foundation.

Thursday Messrs. Conkling, Schaffer and Hoagland, with the Director, visited the lunatic asylum at Trenton.

Dropped Dead.

Abel Vall, of Illinois, accompanied by his family, has been visiting his brother, Hartshorn Vail, of West Fourth street, this city, for some time past. Yesterday morning they started for their home and arrived at Corning, New York, this morning, when Mr. Vail fell and expired before medical assistance could be summoned. His relatives in this city were notified by telegraph. Heart disease is assigned as the cause of death.

New Uniforms.

The new uniforms, for which the Plainfield cornet band has waited so long and patiently, arrived yesterday afternoon. They are very neat and consist of spear helmet hats and red coats, with white epaulettes. There are sixteen suits in all and the cost is said to have been two hundred and fifty dollars, raised mainly by contributions from the citizens of Plainfield and North Plainfield who contributed liberally.

The Prisoner Discharged.

The case of the State vs. Herbert B. Brooks came up for trial before Justice Nash in the station house at eight o'clock last evening. Chief Dodd stated that he was unable to find the witnesses. The Justice then discharged the prisoner, there being insufficient evidence to hold him.

One of Our Unappreciated Beauties.

[From the New Brunswick House News.]

THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS give a graphic description of a Utopian public park which looms luridly in the mind of that city of great expectations. We hope that our ambitious neighbor may achieve its fondest hope in the acquisition of a breathing place that may be to it a sound and healthy lung forever. In the meantime we want Plainfield and all other limitative municipalities to distinctly understand that we have got our park; a vast expense of unobstructed atmosphere fenced in by the eternal horizon. This is not intended for profanity, as our Common Council has adopted this style of fence for economic reasons that need no explanation. For those who are lovers of nature in her milder moods, our park affords opportunities for the most hilarious enjoyment. Upon its sunny slopes repose the retired cat, the hoopskirt of elegant leisure and the cancan. Upon its pebbly rest is to which long service lends honor. On the hills and the meadows the pensive goat masticates the succulent circus poster, with an eye single for an opportunity to astonish the rear of the youthful cowboy, who, upon a broncho steed, scours the boundless plain across the boundless plain. Here the patient bug, Sisyphus like, rolls his ball up the miniature mountain of street dirt stored by Council for the betterment of the Poor Farm. Upon the surface of lakes of velvety green, the stately duck and motherly duck meander to and fro, while the lazy pig, the happiest of all nature's handiwork, grunts in elegant languor upon the damp margin. That is to say the fowls and pigs will have their innings as soon as it rains.

Here from early morn till dewy eve the small boy toileth at the national game and deems his sport cheaply bought with an application of the motherly slipper that makes him prefer a chair that has no bottom in it.

Across the towering hills and flowering dales you can hear at eventide the loving call of the fond mother gathering her dear ones home:

"Willie! Wi-i-l-l-i-e!! You Bill! Blast you, if you don't come home this blessed minute, I'll break you in three pieces and kindle the kitchen fire with the fragments.

Such are only a few of the scenes and incidents that render our park an earthly paradise, and cause the great loving public heart to swell in thankfulness to the municipal liberality which enabled the Board of Health to disinfect it lest the cholera epidemic which threatens us should alight there —and stay.

Borough Council Meeting.

The Borough council met in the parlor of Warren Engine House at eight o'clock last evening. Present: Mayor Van Winkle, and Councilmen Slater, Weaver, Ludlow, Thickstun and Arnold. Mr. Brunson was absent.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Slater a number of the ordinances was taken up and passed upon. The ordinance in regard to licensing venders drew forth considerable comment, but was finally passed. All voting aye but Councilman Thickstun. The ordinance which reads that no slaughter house shall be maintained or no slaughter business carried on within five hundred feet of any house drew forth considerable comment, but it was finally agreed that it did not concern the business now in operation. After passing several more ordinances the meeting adjourned.

The Summit Railroad Accident.

The following is the verdict of the coroners jury in regard to the Summit railroad accident.

"We find the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company has for a long time left a number of empty cars on each side of said crossing, thereby shutting the view of passing trains, and which makes this point extremely dangerous to the travelling public, and without using any means to protect human life by placing flagmen or gates at said point. We believe that this negligence of the said Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company in not protecting said crossing was the sole cause of said collision, and that the said company are culpable for the same, but that the employees on said train No. 39 are in no way liable."

STATE NOTES.

Ground was broken on Tuesday for the foundation of the new North Baptist Church, at Jersey avenue and Fourth street, Jersey City.

Joshua Duffell, of Berlin, Camden county, was killed at that place on Tuesday by a bank caving upon him while he was at work digging a cellar for a private residence.

The family of the late Samuel Flock, who was killed by a train at Lawrence Station last week, intend bringing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for damages on account of his death.

A public meeting of citizens of Mount Holly was held on Wednesday night to pass upon an offer of a Philadelphia manufacturer to establish a large factory there, providing \$50,000 is raised in that place for the enterprise.

Kate Bridmer and Charles Carr, both of Baltimore, became exhausted in the surf at Asbury Park, Tuesday, and narrowly escaped drowning. Augustus Heckler rescued both. Miss Bridmer was unconscious when brought ashore.

A New York syndicate offers to establish new gas works at Burlington, and an ordinance giving it the right has passed first reading. The Burlington Hotel, and the Edgewater Park will be lighted from the plant in Burlington.

Mary Cooper, a domestic employed at Ocean, left the residence of a friend near Fair Haven early on Tuesday morning, and when near Ocean was assaulted while in a grove by a negro who struck her a terrible blow and felled her to the ground. He then attempted a disgraceful assault. She screamed for help, and David Bray, a colored coachman, who lives close by, rushed to her rescue, when the negro assaulted him, subsequently Dick Hampton, a negro laborer, was arrested. Miss Trainer did not positively identify him as the man, but that for trial. Hampton is married, and asserts an alibi.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Kennedy's Balsam at less than the regular price, 50c. and 1.00, as oftentimes imitations or inferior articles are sold by unprincipled dealers to enable them to sell cheaply. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

IO. F. WOODWARD, Manager,
Via Roy, N. Y.

FIFTH GRAND

EXCURSION

Of Plainfield Engine Co., No. 2, to

Cold Spring Harbor

Long Island Sound,

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1885.

The train will start at Plainfield, both ways, at 7:45 a. m., sharp, and returning will reach this city about 8:45 p. m.

Tickets \$1.25 Half Tickets (children under 12 years) 75 cts.

This will be one of the Grandest Excursions out of Plainfield, and will include a three hours' sail on the bay, passing close to Liberty Island, and giving a full view of the famous Bartholdi Statue of Liberty the gift of France to America. At the grove there will be fine bathing and fishing facilities and other sports.

Thos. Keller, chairman, H. M. Sherwin, Treasurer and J. B. Martin, Secretary.

Plainfield Fire Department.

TAXES FOR 1885.

Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885, will be received from 9 a. m., to 6 p. m. on any day (Sundays excepted) by the Fire Treasurer, Jas. Cutter, at his office, 25 West Front street.

Taxes remaining unpaid Sept. 15, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at 1 per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-residents owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay, the taxes on the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-payment of the taxes a lien on the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future owner shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—Section 10 of Incorporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.
Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

Hotel Netherwood.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS

Owing to bereavement in the family of one of the gentlemen who was to take a prominent part in the private theatricals advertised for August 12 and 14 an entire change in the cast for the play became necessary, and in order to keep faith with the public who have purchased tickets in advance, I beg to announce that Master Harry Woodruff, supported by a specially selected company from New York will carry out the original programme, with the above mentioned change of cast, by producing in the parlors of the Hotel Netherwood on Tuesday evening, August 18, at 8:30 o'clock, the very amusing two act comedy,

NAVAL Engagements

Tickets 50 cents, and may be obtained at Sloat's and Reynold's drug stores and at the hotel office. The entire net proceeds of the entertainment will be tendered the

Muhlenberg Hospital

of Plainfield.

The public are cordially invited.

S. V. WOODRUFF.

NEW FALL STYLES IN

Satines, Ginghams

FOULARD CAMBRICS,

Just Received AT

POPE BROS.

RAMONETTI'S

CELEBRATED

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

Ice Cream

Water Ices,

of all Choice Fruit Flavors.

FANCY PUDDING a Specialty.

A Large Variety of

Individual Ice Cream Imitations,

ICE CREAM

For Wedding Parties, Church Fairs, Excursions, Festivals, etc., at a great reduction in prices. Also first-class Restaurant at

RAMONETTI'S

24 North Ave.,

Telephone, No. 30. 6-29-12

CELERY! CELERY!

Henderson's Half Dwarf.

10,000 PLANTS FOR SALE.

They have been Transplanted from Seed Bed and are splendidly rooted.

PLANT NOW.

H. KIMBALL,

COR. SECOND AND CHURCH STS.

Remnant Sale.

For one week, commencing August 15. During the coming week we will close out Remnants of all kinds of Dress Goods Cashmeres, Lawns, Tickings, Muslins, Calicos, Linings, etc., at half their original cost to make room for Fall stock. Bargains in remnants of Carpets Oil Cloth and Mattings. At

Boehm's

7 WEST FRONT ST.

"CANDEE" Rubber BOOTS WITH DOUBLE THICK BALL.

Ordinary Rubber Boots always wear out on the ball. The CANDEE Boots are double thick on the ball, and

DOUBLE WEAR.

Most economical Rubber Boots in the market. Last longer than any other boot and the

PRICE NO HIGHER.

Call and examine the goods.

FOR SALE BY

JAMES HUGGINS AND BRO.

14 Warren Street, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEALERS.

GO TO Green & Co.

FOR BARGAINS!!

A FINE Parlor Suite $38.50
Seven Pieces.

SOLID Ash Chamber Suite $26
Eight Pieces.

OAK OR WALNUT Extension Table - $6

A GOOD Lounge for - - $7

WOOLSTON & BUCKLE,

24 North Avenue,

Painters, Paper Hangers & Decorators,

Raised Flock, Brocade Velvets, Leather Papers, Linenetts Waltons,

And all the New Novelties in Decorations.

PICTURES, MOULDINGS, HOOKS, ETC.,

Also a large and complete stock of Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes and Painters' Supplies.

WHITE LEAD AT WHOLESALE.

L. WOOLSTON. F. F. BUCKLE

P. O. Box 1074.

Electric Fire Alarm

Electric Burglar Alarm, Gas-proof and earth Electric Call Bells, Electric Gas Lighters,

Electric Front Door Bells, Electric Door Openers,

Electric Thermometers in connection with battery for registering the presence of burglars, or temperature in your office, living apartments or conservatory, will notify you when the fire is going out, etc.

REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.

F. E. KINSMAN,

Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.,

145 Broadway, 66 Liberty Street New York, 4-6-6m

P. O. Box 1508, Plainfield, N. J.

Restaurant at

Hotel Netherwood.

Netherwood Heights

One of the most Healthful, Comfortable and Accessible Inland Summer Resorts in the Country.

S. V. Woodruff, Proprietor.

PLAINFIELD PRESS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1884.

The Evening News.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield

J. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

NOTES of Local Events in and about Plainfield, South Plainfield, Dunellen, Bonhamtown, New Brooklyn, New Market, Scotch Plains, Metuchen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Millstone, Martinsville, Warrenville, Bridgewater, Mt. Horeb, Fanwood, Westfield, Cranford, and other contiguous points, are solicited for publication, will be published, provided they are of general interest. All communications must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer—this not necessarily for publication—but as a matter of good faith. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for sentiments of correspondents, and nothing of an offensive nature will be permitted. Address all communications to

THE EVENING NEWS,
Lock Box 1. Plainfield, N. J.

Job Printing at the lowest reasonable rates!

Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION.

Station in Jersey City, foot of Liberty Street.

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE 1st, 1884.

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
3 07 a. m.	5 15	6 00 a. m.	7 38 a. m.
6 37 "	8 15	8 00 "	9 38 "
7 37 "	9 45	9 00 "	10 38 "
8 37 "	11 15	10 00 "	11 38 "
9 37 "	12 45 p. m.	11 00 "	12 38 p. m.
10 37 "	2 15	12 00 m.	1 38 "
11 37 "	3 45	1 00 p. m.	2 38 "
12 37 p. m.	5 15	2 00 "	3 38 "
1 37 "	6 45	3 00 "	4 38 "
2 37 "	8 15	4 00 "	5 38 "
3 37 "	9 45	5 00 "	6 38 "
4 37 "	11 15	6 00 "	7 38 "
5 37 "	12 45 a. m.	7 00 "	8 38 "
6 37 "	2 15	8 00 "	9 38 "
7 37 "	3 45	9 00 "	10 38 "
8 37 "	5 15	10 00 "	11 38 "
9 37 "	6 45	11 00 "	12 38 a. m.
10 37 "	8 15	12 00 m.	1 38 "
11 37 "	9 45		
12 37 a. m.	11 15		

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 3 37, 8 00 a. m., 12 35, 4 37, 6 37, 8 37, 10 37 p. m. Leave New York 4 00, 8 00, 9 45 a. m., 12 00 m., 4 00, 6 00, 8 00, 10 00 p. m.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark and New York.

Express trains, 7 37, 8 00 a. m., 12 35, 4 37 p. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield 6 00, 7 05, 7 45, 8 00 a. m., 12 00 m., 2 45, 3 30, 4 30, 5 30, 6 30, 7 45, 9 35, 11 30 p. m. Sundays, 2 30, 3 30, 5 30, 6 30 p. m., 12 00 m.

Leave New York for Plainfield 8 00, 9 00, 10 00, 11 00 a. m., 12 00 m., 1 00, 2 00, 3 00, 4 00, 5 00, 6 00, 7 00, 8 00, 9 00, 10 00, 11 00 p. m. Sundays 8 00, 9 00, 10 00 a. m., 5 30, 10 00 p. m.

Trains leave Plainfield for Bound Brook, Somerville and Intermediate Stations.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.
O. HANCOCK, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agt.
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1884.

Sorghum Sugar in Kansas and New Jersey.

The Governor of Kansas, in his annual message, said: "There are now three sugar factories in the State, located at Sterling, Hutchison, and Ottawa, and they produced last year 607,000 pounds of sugar. . . . This product was manufactured from 19,500 tons of sorghum cane." By an easy calculation, we find that the average yield of sugar per ton, was 31 pounds, representing less than 2 1-2 per cent of the cane worked.

The average for several hundred German beet sugar factories during 1884 was over 200 pounds sugar per ton, or a yield of 10 per cent. on the total roots worked. Comments are unnecessary; these figures speak for themselves.

We have previously frequently called attention to the Rio Grande sugar factory at New Jersey. While several hundred thousand pounds of sorghum sugar have been extracted from the sorghum stalk, the average yield was 1 1-2 per cent. A bounty was granted by the State on every pound of sugar made. The prospects for coming years are less encouraging than in the past. The bounty soon ends; and nearly all the hogs fed upon the refuse have died from some unfortunate disease. What is to be the ultimate utilization of this plant, upon the growing of which several hundred thousands of dollars have been spent, time alone can decide.

We have doubts as to the continuance of sorghum sugar manufacture after 1886.

There might be here a nucleus for a beet sugar factory—in all cases the question is worthy of consideration.

We were much amused some time since, in reading an account of a speech of ——, would-be sorghum sugar manufacturer. He demanded that all beet sugar entering this country be declared worthless, it containing a parasite of a most objectionable character. This absurd and wicked proposition is supposed to be a retaliation for the German attack on American pork.

The truth, however, is that hundreds of sorghum growers now commence to realize that the great Northern sugar producer of the future is the beet, and not the sorghum cane, as they have hitherto contended. In their moments of despair they wish to suppress the entire beet sugar imposition, forgetting the distressing effect of the colonial cane sugar.

We, on the other hand, would prefer a high tariff and encouragement of the Southern sugar interest. If beet sugar enters our ports in preference to cane sugar, and is consumed by our people, it is one step toward convincing the community that beet sugar is a realizable fact, and that it will possibly prove a great saviour of our nation.

THE TELEGRAPH WAR.

DR. GREEN, OF THE WESTERN UNION, FREES HIS MIND.

He Says the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Lines were Built to be Sold Out to His Company—Losing a Fortune Every Month.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Dr. Norvin Green appeared but of the Western Union Telegraph office to-day, said that he had not yet received permission from John Pender, of London, to publish the private memorandum of a plan for which the Western Union seems practical control of the Baltimore and Ohio system. Referring to the recent claim that every line west of the Ohio had been built in the interview with President Robert of the Baltimore and Ohio, which was printed in The Herald on Thursday, Dr. Green remarked:

"The assertion of Mr. Bates that the company is pecuniarily unable to buy the Baltimore and Ohio property is true enough, but it is not a reply. There is one point, however, in the interview to which I would to call attention. His company is making our quadruplex instruments, and applied the pretence of an improvement. Usually companies which flick our inventions claim to have made some change in the form of a wheel or a spring, and on the strength of it declare that the instrument is not an infringement of our patent. The Baltimore and Ohio had no such pretence to take our quadruplex just as we use it. We brought suit against the company recently, and because we objected to putting it to a decision in the quickest possible time we began proceedings for infringement at Sterne's condenser, which is the essential basis of the quadruplex. Judge Wallace postponed the hearing on the application for an injunction until after his vacation. The case will come up, I suppose, some time in September. I do not suppose that in our affidavit the statement that the Baltimore and Ohio is doing business at a large monthly loss, while the Western Union is capable of compelling the Western Union Telegraph company to either buy them out or to form a pooling arrangement." Mr. Bates says that this assertion is "false in fact." I will to reiterate it in the most emphatic manner. The extension of the Baltimore and Ohio system to Chicago by the Fort Wayne road line was begun simply for sale to the Western Union. Robert Garrett let me know on several occasions before and after the extension was finished that he was going to get plenty that he was going to get the American Union game on Mr. Gould and he has sought the aid of certain persons on this financier's staff. Even after Mr. Gould he tried to secure the co-operation of the Vanderbilts, stating that he intended to make it a Vanderbilt line. He threw it around profit. I cannot make public the names of the persons to whom he made these statements, but they are men of unimpeachable character. They would not deny in the street to whom he explained the plan. Mr. Garrett is said to be loquacious and evidently in this case he spoke more freely than was prudent.

"As to the denials that Mr. Garrett has ever offered to sell his lines to the Western Union, I can only say that I have had such overtures made before Mr. Garrett's departure for Europe. I cannot state explicitly that he offered to sell his telegraph property, perhaps he could not do so, but I had the disposition to meet us more than halfway in a settlement of the contest. A proposition of the same character was made to me more, wrote us in May proposing plan of settlement and after some correspondence he came to New York to confer with us. He met me here, but the terms he came to propose that the proposals emanate from Mr. Garrett. They comprised a pooling agreement, and in one instance the agreement was virtually a surrender of the Western Union not wholly satisfactory to us and the negotiations were brought to a close. Before Mr. Bates left for Europe I had a talk with him on negotiations, for no one supposes that Mr. Garrett would consult him about a sale or lease of the property. Mr. Bates treated me with courtesy. In The Herald to-day he is not certainly not courteous. I have helped him out of several tough places, too, and at the time to see my kindness. I have also had forgotten these kindnesses. I have not forgotten what Judge Tuley, of the circuit court in Illinois, said of one of his affidavits in a suit brought by the Atlantic and Pacific against the American Union. The judge said in his decision: 'The affidavit of Mr. Bates naively though artlessly criticised. It is very broad and comprehensive; indeed, too much so.'

The Herald interview on the same day with that following in which Mr. Bates pooling the company for years is of no account. It quotes from my affidavit something that is not in it. Those statements are absolutely false. What I did say about the losses of the Baltimore and Ohio was that the company was losing $200,000 or $400,000 a year. I placed the amount at about one-half of what I believed it actually was, and I had before me a transcript of the receipt and operating expenses for the previous month."

Gen. Hancock's Thanks.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Maj. Gen. Hancock has issued general orders acknowledging his obligations to the officers of the Army of the removal of Gen. Grant's body from Pl. Mc. Gregor to New York, and in its final interment.

Special mention is made of the officers and others having charge of the various features of the ceremonies.

In formally thanking his staff for their assistance, the general remarks: "The presence of Gen. Gordon, of Georgia, and Gen. of Virginia, and of the sides de-camp was especially gratifying."

Among the military organizations in the city whose officers will receive the general's acknowledgments by name are the Virginia staff troops and the Gate City Guards, of Atlanta.

A Good Year for Whales.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The secretary of the treasury has received a report of the movements of the revenue cutter Corwin in the Arctic regions and Alaskan waters. The officers of the vessel report the wreck of the barks Napoleon and Gazelle, of the whaling fleet, and serious injury by ice to the whalers Atlantic and Elias. The whaling season was unusually successful, however, notwithstanding the fact that navigation has been accompanied with more than the usual dangers. The fleet caught 110 whales, one vessel catching seven in one day.

Edward Stokes' New Company.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—An arrangement was made by Mr. Edward Leuterbach, of New York, attorney for the United Lines Telegraph company, and Francis P. Stevens, treasurer of the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph company, Thursday by which the United Lines company will take charge of and operate the Bankers and Merchants' wires in Maryland. Mr. Stevens will probably be discharged as receiver in a few days.

Let Us Have Some of It Here.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 15.—There was a slight frost last night. No damage was caused to vegetation.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S STORM.

Great Damage Done—A Disastrous Railroad Accident Narrowly Averted.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 14.—The river has reached its highest point and is now subsiding. Trains will be running soon. An immense amount of damage has been done to crops. Grain cut on intervale farms is nearly all washed away. Some fields are completely covered with water.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., Aug. 15.—A heavy thunder storm set in here Thursday afternoon and continued with unabated force till nearly morning. The rain came in a succession of heavy storms, and as the ground was already saturated it inundated all the roads. Some seven miles south of here, on the Portland and Ogdensburg railroad, is Black Cat creek. It passes under the road-bed through a stone culvert and the embankment is twenty or thirty feet high. A train which left Portland at 3 o'clock proceeded very slowly, creek in the evening. Scarcely had the train passed over the culvert when the embankment for a distance of sixty feet gave way behind it from nine feet. Another washout was encountered near Conway Center, but the rails were braced with ties and the train passed very safely. It did not reach Conway until 9 o'clock. Section hands are at work. The ground is entirely washed away beneath the rails, leaving them hanging in the air. Below the culvert arch is still standing. Had the washout occurred a few minutes earlier it would have caused a frightful accident, as the night express came back and it was impossible to see any distance ahead. No trains have been through from Portland.

Roads in this vicinity are badly washed out and bridges washed away. The damage will reach thousands of dollars. During the storm the barn of the Mont Mountain house, in this town, was struck by lightning. The timbers were stripped. There were ten persons in the barn, but no one was hurt.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 15.—The most torrential rain, which beginning Thursday noon lasted until Friday morning, proceeded diagonally across the state from the northwest to the southeast. It continued thirty, resulting to fall in dense sheets, and was accompanied by the most vivid lightning and the heaviest thunder. No loss of life is reported, but the damage to property is great. Many houses were undermined, railways washed out and mill properties damaged beyond repair. The extent of damage in the Pemigewasset valley can be appreciated from the fact that in eight hours the Contocook river rose five feet and in ten hours the Penigewasset rose thirteen feet.

Friendship and Politics.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 15.—Joseph B. Carberry has been elected a commissioner to the governor as a member of the state board of charities. It is said Mr. Carberry made no explanation of his action, but it is understood that he does not wish to hold office under appointment of a man with whom I differ so widely in politics and personal and social matters. Hoadly is a close friend of mine, as he has been for many years, but his judgment is so erroneous in the matter of appointments and his political associations are such that I cannot feel justified in retaining a place under him. I shall entertain, however, the kindliest feeling toward my old friend Judge Hoadly."

A Glorious Chance for Bold Buccaneers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Mr. Mulhman, of the treasury department, has left this city to return from New York for New Orleans and represent the government in receiving and bringing to Washington silver dollars from the overcrowded vaults of the New Orleans mint to the treasury vaults at Washington. The days of pirates have passed, but the days of buccaneers have not. Gen cored to keep the errand of the Swatara a secret. However, since it has leaked out, there will be some precautions taken against being run down by the Spanish main. It says the Swatara is being cleared of ammunition, etc., only to the extent necessary to make room for the silver dollars. The ship will be well enough armed during the trip to be an efficient man-of-war, and if any pirates should show up they would meet with a very warm reception.

The Rome, N. Y., Murder.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Foon Ah Yu, the alleged murderer of Lee Gar, was brought here from Montreal upon extradition papers. An immense crowd awaited his arrival at the depot, and when he was brought out and marched him up the centre of James street to Recorder Dunning's office with a dense throng on both sides and in the rear. There was considerable hooting, yelling and and "String him up," but no violence was feared or attempted. The prisoner wore an overcoat and hat pulled down over his face and was closely guarded by officers. He pleaded not guilty and his examination was set down for Sept. 2 He was locked up in the police station. Foon Ah Yu is a quarryman. He arrived at Rome from Montreal at the time of the murder and how he obtained American money. Wong Chin Foo, who acted as detective in the case, has been in Montreal for over a month. He came here with the prisoner.

The Northern Pacific and Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Acting Commissioner Sparks has issued a land office, has declined to issue any more patents to the Northern Pacific railroad, pending a decision fixing the legal status of the road. He holds that the road has not completed within the time required by law, and that until congress takes definite action in one direction or the other steps should be taken to place it beyond the power of the patenting branch of the government to protect the public rights.

Accident to a Circus Train.

ALBIA, Ia., Aug. 15.—At 3 a. m., near Eddyville on the Rock Island road, the first section of Forepaugh's circus train stopped at the water tank, the second section crashed into the rear, wrecking the way car, overturning one and derailing two coaches. Two of Forepaugh's horses were seriously injured and several slightly.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Secretary Lamar has not yet decided when he will go away on his summer vacation. Gen. Sheridan is expected at Baldwin will leave here for his home next week, and Commissioner of Patents Montgomery will leave before the end of the month. Assistant Secretary Jenks will go away early in September.

Gen. Newton, chief of engineers, has made his annual report on the Hell Gate and East river improvement, which is also under his charge. He says that, no appropriation having been made for the past year, work was carried on with the unexpended balance of $886,000 from the previous year. The money was spent in removing Middle rock, or Flood rock. For next year an appropriation of $500,000 is asked, to be expended in improving the East river.

COLERIDGE'S MARRIAGE

A BELIEF THAT THE FAIR AMERICAN HAS BROUGHT HIM TO TIME.

An Undignified Position for the Lord Chief Justice to Be Placed In—A French Murderess Tries—The Cholera in Marseilles.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The question of the marriage or the matrimonial intentions of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge is shrouded in more than usual mystery. It is stated, and is generally believed among those who should be well informed, that his lordship has already been secretly married, at some registrar's office, to the fair American whose acquaintance he made on the steamer while returning from his visit to the United States. The object of the secret is explained by the attitude of his children toward the match. His sons are known to be bitterly opposed to it, and his only daughter has been entirely from him by his fierce opposition to her own marriage with Mr. Adams. On that occasion she dutifully invited her father to be a guest and he gratefully refused. It is not at all improbable that she would turn the tables upon him if she were invited to his wedding, and it is almost certain that his sons would find excuses for not attending. His lordship might therefore have to face the unpleasant public wedding at which his own children would be conspicuous by their absence. On the other hand, his fiancee has been pressing him with the girl, the Lord Chief Justice's father, and said to have documentary and other evidence which would be very effective in court.

Harry Jackson, the actor who managed Lotta during her season in London last year, died suddenly this morning in the arms of Charles Warner, of an overdose of morphia. He had appeared on the stage as usual last evening, and was in his customary health and spirits.

Mme. Fel, wife of Albert Fel, the watchmaker of Montreuil, who poisoned his mistress and another of his mistresses, was sentenced to penal servitude for life. Her first trial resulted in condemnation to death, but the second trial was granted on the ground that certain evidence brought out in the progress of the case should have been regarded as indicating the possible insanity of the murderer. The evidence was to the effect that Fel was a monomaniac on the subject of poisoning, and that he experimented upon his unfortunate victims with a view to ascertaining the effects of different poisons upon the human body. It was proven that he had his apartments fitted up with crucibles, retorts, blowpipes and other chemical apparatus, and that he burned the bodies of his victims in a furnace. On the other hand it was shown that all of the women who fell into his clutches had been possessed of considerable amounts of money, which Fel obtained at the time of death, and which constituted his principal means of support.

Stringent measures are being taken to prevent the introduction of cholera in this city. Travelers from the south are subjected to careful quarantine inspection. A number of persons have been refused in the environs to aid in enforcing this precaution. The streets of the city are diligently cleansed every night.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 15.—There is much anger displayed here because of the statement of Dr. Rouzaud, a leading Paris physician, that the spread of cholera in this place was wholly due to the filthy habits of the people and their disregard of sanitary precautions.

There were twenty deaths from cholera here.

TORTURED TO DEATH BY ROBBERS.

They Bind and Beat a Man who Will Not Tell Where His Gold Is.

MISSOURI CITY, Mo., Aug. 15.—The coroner's jury rendered a verdict in the case of John A. Oates, an old man, who on Wednesday was found dead in his house near this city. Oates was last seen alive on Monday afternoon. On Wednesday two men called at the house. They thought they smelled an unusual stench. The door was forced and the old man was found with his hands tied behind his back and a gag in his mouth. He had been beaten over the face and head with a sand bag, and was pounded beyond recognition. The victim was almost 80 years old, and had lived in Clay county a quarter of a century. His first wife died about five years ago, and three years ago he married a second wife, who left him a few months since, since which time he has lived with his cats and dogs. He owned a great deal of property, and was thought to have considerable money in the house. The object of the assault was robbery, and it is thought the robbers killed him for not revealing the hiding place of his gold. The case is much connected and stood well in the community.

One Official Secure of His Place.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—William D. Haynie, of Bloomington, Ills., has been appointed confidential clerk and secretary to the solicitor of the treasury, at a salary of $1,600. It was first reported that Mr. Haynie was to succeed Mr. J. H. Marr, but this is incorrect. There is no intention to fill the place of Mr. Marr, whose appointment as civil service to Return Mr. Marr, who has been in the department for fifty years, and for a number of years has been chief clerk of the first assistant's office. Mr. Marr receives by act of congress an addition of $500 yearly to the regular salary attached to the office.

More Good Indians.

BILLINGS, M. T., Aug. 15.—Ed. Goulding, with two associate cattlemen on the Musselshell river, met a messenger from the Piegan Indians at the close of the Sweet and Half-Breed creeks. The Piegans numbered twenty, and were accompanied by seventy-five stolen horses. Goulding and party first, killing the Indians. The Piegans greatly outnumbered were compelled to retreat for re-enforcements. Obtaining the latter and overtaking the Piegans, they killed the entire party and recovered all the stolen horses. What effect the battle may have on the neighboring bands is unknown.

The Grant Monument Fund.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Chester A. Arthur has called a meeting of the Grant Monument association to be held Thursday, Aug. 20, 1885, at 12 m. at the new Mutual Life Insurance building, for the purpose of consultation and such measures for erecting the proposed monument to Gen. Grant.

Agent Judd Dismissed the Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Mr. Wright, the commissioner of labor, has had the appointment of C. F. Judd, as special agent of the bureau, revoked because of Judd's recent arrest in Colorado for horse stealing and his admission of guilt.

Religion and Suicide.

ATLANTA, Aug. 15.—Rev. S. R. Peck, of Cherokee county, Ga., committed suicide by cutting his throat. Mrs. Peck formerly a roommate of Rev. R. D. Turner, who committed suicide last month over the holiness agitation caused among Methodists in Georgia.

IN CHOLERA!

A Case With all the Symptoms Discovered in New Jersey.

PHILLIPSBURG, Aug. 15.—A girl died on Wednesday night at White Horse, a small station near Kirkwood, just outside of Camden, N. J., and there is a strong suspicion that the case was one of Asiatic cholera. If all the symptoms of that dread scourge were present. Coroner P. W. Beals, of Camden, was notified by a telegram that a girl had died suddenly on the farm of Edward P. Hunt, at White Horse. Arriving there at noon the coroner found the body of Margaret Conley, an Irish domestic. It was then under an open shed, where it had been placed by Farmer Hunt. Although the girl had died only the evening before, the body was in an advanced state of decomposition.

Coroner Beals found that the dead girl came from Ireland two weeks ago. Her brother, Michael Conley, of Philadelphia, obtained a place for her with Farmer Hunt ten days before she died. On Wednesday evening Miss Conley was taken suddenly and violently ill, and vomited continually until she died, an hour and a half afterward. The coroner gave a certificate of death from cholera morbus, and the body was taken to Undertaker Samuel Foster's place in Philadelphia, and was to be buried at once. The body was not to be viewed, as it was infected. Coroner Beals, who is also a practising physician, afterward continued his investigations, and found that the symptoms in the case were identified with those of Asiatic cholera. Dr. Bowman Shivers, of Haddonfield, who was called in to attend the girl, also pronounced it cholera, and said to have documentary and other evidence which would be very effective in court.

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NEWMAN'S MITRE.

GRANT'S PASTOR SAID TO BE BOOKED FOR A BISHOPRIC.

The Clergyman Is Believed to Have Made His Peace With the Methodist Church. His Connection with Grant's Obsequies. E. B. Washburne and Grant.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The Saratoga correspondent of The World sends the following gossip: Dr. Newman, who is now at Saratoga, has made his peace apparently with the Methodist church. His friends here say that he is to be made a bishop on account of his prominence in connection with Gen. Grant. In a row learned that Dr. Newman was the sole cause for the long delay of the final funeral ceremonies. He has great influence with the members of the Grant family, and he practically took the direction of affairs in his own hands. He made a long date ahead solely for the purpose of giving himself an opportunity to write his elaborate eulogy and to have time to rehearse it. It was he who brought Undertaker Merritt into the case, although he is not paid Grant to sign the dispatch calling him. Undertaker Merritt is a great power in the Methodist church. He is one of those self-made men who spring from the ranks of pastor, undertaker and sexton in cases where economy is desired. In return for the big advertisement which he has had through Dr. Newman, he is now advocating the latter for a bishopric.

An observing and thoughtful gentleman calls attention to the fact that while Gen. Washburne, one of Grant's earliest and firmest of friends, was not at the funeral in New York. Mr. Washburne procured Gen. Grant's commission in the army at the outset of the rebellion and protected him with his political influence at Washington when Gen. Grant most needed it. He received no appointment from Grant, but that which was extended to the ex-members of Grant's cabinet. Although Mr. Washburne was secretary of state for only that Adriana Brinkie has just been released from the state lunatic asylum at Harrisburg, where she has been confined twenty-seven years, although perfectly sane during all that time. Thirty years ago the family of Miss Brinkie's father, Dr. William Draper Brinkie, was perfectly sane. Philadelphia society, and Addie was the "belle" and an admiring circle. Reverses finally swept away the doctor's fortune, reducing the family to comparative poverty. Addie had to raise money for necessary expenses. Addie sold a piano and furniture which had not yet been fully paid for. The owner sued her for the value of the piano, with costs. With the idea of saving the family honor, Dr. Brinkie caused his daughter to be placed in the asylum, intending to secure her release in a short time. He died suddenly, however, leaving her in the institution, where she had remained until recently, when she was released after a few days ago. Her relatives and former friends had either been apathetic, or had feared the raising of unpleasant questions in the lunacy inquest, and had left the matter to attempt by them to release Miss Brinkie. A letter by her to Dr. Thomas G. Morton finally led to an inquiry into the case and the release of the unfortunate woman.

Having been the first place there it would have been very embarrassing for an ex-president to be constantly appearing before society in the role of officials. The question of precedence for various grades of officials in Washington has now become pretty well established. At dinners and receptions the Philadelphia officials have had in the past many difficulties in maintaining precedence. Gen. Grant went through a good deal of the annoyances on the Pacific coast, and requested an additional safeguard against fraud. Revenue Agent Kellogg, of Cincinnati, was here Aug. 4 and 5, and convinced Cincinnati parties that they could not handle it safely. Special Agent William Sommerville, of Quincy, Ills., arrived, but has so far developed nothing out of the ordinary. The whole business is in the hands of Philadelphia practice by Peoria brokers on the Philadelphia market, who made a point of the fact that Peoria whisky was not in bond there, but they would sell it at the bonded gauge. The bait took well, and when the suckers squealed the investigation resulted.

Burying the Electric Wires.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—At the meeting of the electrical subway commission, the United States Illustrating company applied to be allowed to submit any plan for an underground system. President Lynch says that any plan his company may submit will be subject to application on its own use, and would not serve the other companies. The Brush Electric company and the Mutual Dis rict Telegraph company have already submitted plans. If both were adopted it would be impracticable to have an underground system for their wires. George B. Pennock inclosed plans for an underground system. The commission will call on each to duplicate the entire overhead system in New York city with his underground conduit for $500,000.

Anti-Prohibition in Texas.

WACO, Aug. 15.—Ex-Governor Roger Sconer Coke inaugurated the anti-Prohibition campaign in this, McLennan county, in a rigorous speech. He announced himself opposed to prohibition in principle, because it was an infringement upon personal liberty; declared that it was an actual impossibility to be enforced by inquisitorial measures, incompatible with personal liberty; that the saloon would be driven from the open to secret and intended to overthrow the Democratic party, and, as an enemy, must be met and overthrown. He represented a party that has stood in the defense of the personal liberty of the people.

A Madman's Freak.

BROCKTON, Mass., Aug. 15.—About 12:30 shrieks were heard issuing from the house of Patrick Collins. The neighbors were unable to get in, and summoned Officer Sheridan, who forced an entrance. He found that Collins had thrown his wife to the floor, and was assaulting her with an axe, having cut one of her legs off. He struck the officer with the broad side of the axe upon the head. The wounds, although severe, are not thought to be dangerous. Collins is insane. He has been sent to an insane asylum once before for a like freak.

Assistant Commissioner of the Land Office.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Gen. Luther M. Medly, of Lima, O., has been appointed assistant commissioner of the general land office, vice L. Harrison, resigned. He is a native of Ohio, served in the Union army on Gen. Vandever's staff. At the close of the war he studied, graduated, and afterwards practised law until 1878, when he was appointed adjutant general of the state under Governor Bishop.

Failures of the Week.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The business failures occurring in the United States in seven days throughout the country, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., of the Mercantile agency, by telegraph, number for the week ending Aug. 15, 185, and for the week ending Aug. 7, 176; a total of 185 failures, as compared with a total of 180 last week and 207 the week previous to the last. The number of failures reported this week is more than one-half of the entire number of business failures in the United States.

HER HAIR TURNED GRAY.

A Night of Horror Spent on Lake Michigan—An Unfortunate Company.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15.—The steamer City of Milwaukee, owned by the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee railway, which left Grand Haven at 1 o'clock, was towed into port completely disabled. At 4 a. m., when about forty miles from port, the walking beam broke. The connecting shaft in the aft cabin fell, and a steam pipe in the engine room was completely disconnected. The large shaft was thus rendered useless. The large shaft was likewise bent. The boat was almost entirely demolished. The wheels of the steamer had to be chained, in order to check the motion of it. The running screw was a total wreck. Sixty passengers, aroused from sound sleep, rushed wildly from their cabins, to be met outside by Capt. Sunderman and his hands, to prevent them from approaching the torn decks part of the parlor. One lady passenger, Mrs. Atwood, from St. Paul, experienced such fright that her hair turned gray. Life preservers were distributed, but in the meantime the captain had come to the gratifying conviction that the hull of the vessel had received no injury, and that the engine room was free from fire. Had this occurred the outcome of the affair would have been a terrible one, as the boat was without the facilities of pastor, undertaker and sexton in cases where economy is desired. In return for the big advertisement which he has had through Dr. Newman, he is now advocating the latter for a bishopric.

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THE OLD AND THE NEW

MAIL SERVICE CHANGES FROM STAGE-COACH TO POSTAL-CAR.

The Railway Postoffice Grown To Within the Past Twenty Years—A Railway Postal Clerk's Work—The Good Old Way.

[Washington Post.]

Mr. John Jamieson, the general superintendent of the railway mail service, smiled as he leaned back in his chair and thought of the difference between the way we distribute the mails now and the way it was done before the war. "Yes," said he, things seemed to have changed since the days when the mail-bag used to be received into one corner of the baggage-car at Washington and thrown out by the baggage-master at Baltimore or New York, just as he received it. In those days the railway car that carried the mail was not a railway postoffice, with its staff of busy clerks, as it is now. The railroad did nothing but transport the bags from one city to another. No official of the postoffice went along either to guard and protect them or in any way to handle them on the way.

"The distribution then used to be done at a stationary office, and it was fairly slow work, too, now there is comparatively little of the work of distribution done at the receiving offices—there is no time for that. The letters and packages of all sorts are thrown in mass into the mail-cars and the work of distribution is done on the cars while they are flying along the rails at full speed on the way between the sender and the addressee. At present there are about 4,300 or 4,400 railway postal clerks in the United States always on the road and busy at this work.

"You have been familiar with the workings of the railway mail service for a long time?"

"Yes, I have been connected with it, I may say, since the beginning. The railway postoffice has grown up within the past twenty years, and I was on the road for more than twelve of them. It was twenty years ago that the railway postoffice took the place of the old distributing offices. You know certain postoffices, designated for the purpose, used to receive and collect the mails both in large parcels and separate packages from various points for particular regions of country, and then distribute them to the various places to which they were addressed. Those were called distributing offices, and were the landmarks to guide the course of the mails to distant points. They received them in bulk from the mailing offices, and, after assorting them with regard to their respective destination, dispatched them by rail in charge of the baggage master.

"This system of assorting in the stationary office was a slow process. While the work was moving slowly on time was flying, and so were the railroad cars, but the mail was standing still in the same old places. Twenty years ago it occurred to somebody that the work of distribution could be done on the railroad cars while it was flying along to its destination, and thus the work was removed from the distributing offices. Railway postal clerks or, as they were then called, route agents, took their places. At first the number of hands was comparatively small. During the first year or two their numbers did not exceed 300 or 400 for the whole country, but now there are more than ten times that number constantly engaged. Sometimes there are as many as fifteen clerks on a single train going from New York city.

"On an average a railway postal clerk work about forty-two hours a night for six consecutive nights, then he has one night off. The men who go from Washington to New York to-night will return with the mail that comes from New York to Washington to-morrow night, and will keep on going between the two cities night after night, then they rest for the next six. On the through mail to St. Louis one set of men work from Baltimore to Grafton, where they are relieved by another set, who proceed to Cincinnati, and a third relief takes up the work there and go to St. Louis. This is how all the through lines are managed. One set of men always travel between the same two points.

"Carrying the mails is not the first it used to be in the old coaching days?"

"No; there was no room for a stick of distributing clerk on the old stage-coach. Why, sometimes there was n't even room enough for the mails. When people began to be famous on account of their writings increased, and especially when the newspapers began to spread them-selves, the mails began to be literally enormous and weighty—formidable, I mean, for a two-horse stage. You know the roads were none too good, and when the mail machine got stuck in a hole it was quite the custom to leave the mails, especially the new-papers, which were twenty or thirty times the weight and size of the letters, overboard, so that the passengers might have room, and the stage with its lighter burden might trudge on. But the stage were independent institutions, and it was not at their own convenience they would take the mail. The money had a good deal to do with the matter. On times the stage would not take the letters until a sufficient number of them had accumulated to pay expenses, and once they might be in a postoffice for weeks before Mr. Stagey would think the quantity sufficient to trouble with.

"And when the railroads came into use fifty years ago they were very little better for speed or regularity. In fact the stages beat the railroads for some time. In the hot years of the coaching period, you know, the distance between Philadelphia and New York was covered in six hours, being at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, which was the first week or so the railroads established that eleven miles an hour was too much to pay for the money. As a matter of fact the stages kept the mails from the railroads for a good while on account of speed. However, it was but a short time, and the stages had to go. But thirty years ago 200 route agents and thirty-four local agents were employed in the work of handling the mail for the whole country.

"Do you know that at present more than the loss of mail matter has a New York city every day? Some years ago, when the good deal of the distribution was done in the city offices, the mail was light, and there was a great accumulation of paper mailed on certain days each week. The department then arranged with the postmasters to separate the mail by states, and by this means the blockade was entirely overcome. At present one-half of the entire paper mail received at the New York office for distribution passes through it intact to the railway offices.

The Miser and the Widow.

[Detroit Free Press.]

A notorious old Miser, who was near his last End, was visited by a Widow, who intended him to lend her a small Sum of Money to keep her children from Want, and added:

"You are soon to go to the Grave, and you can't take your Gold with you."

"Exactly, ma'am," piped the old man, "but if I don't leave enough to erect a Grand Monument to my Memory, men will Remember all my Faults and none of my Virtues. Get me a note at sixty days with a good Indorser."

Moral.—You have only to visit a Cemetery to realize that the Old Chap was level to keep that word.

STAGE DELUSIONS.

SOME OF THE TRIBULATIONS OF ACTORS AND ACTRESSES.

The "Property" Bottle of Champagne—Macbeth's Suppositious "Golden Beaker"—The Missing but Very Necessary "Paper."

[Rose Eytinge in New York World.]

A great deal is said from time to time about the requirements of the drama—the nuances and the mise-en-scene and the scenario, and divers other things, and are about as clear and convey to the average mind about as much as the universal instruction of the Cookery Book to the young housewife to "take a quince." But there are not many people whostop to think how difficult it is for the actors engaged in the scene to keep up the illusion of that scene—not only to the audience, but to themselves.

Take, for example, a scene supposed to represent a delightful little supper, where the characters are seated about the table and are supposed to eat like gourmands, and there is nothing on the table to eat. "Madame, permit me to assist you to some of the pate," and there is placed on the plate of the unfortunate actress a piece of "property" canvas, or a piece of hard, dry bread that has been kicked around the property-room "off and on" for about six weeks; or the gay young bachelor invites his friends to "drown dull care in a bumper of champagne," and, smiling the action to the word, all the actors are continually told they ought to do, he flourishes a bottle that to the uninitiated looks like a veritable bottle of Veuve Cliquot. But alas! the young bachelor who at this moment is not "gay," knows only too well that the bottle contains weak cold tea in which has been placed some "foaming" ingredient which persistently refuses to "fizz," and that the cork is covered with a bit of tinfoil which has just been removed from the paper of chewing tobacco now reposing, denuded of its brilliant wrapper, in the hip pocket of the property-man.

I remember once, while "enacting one Camille," presiding over a feast which consisted of three apples conspicuously placed in the centre of the table in a child's tin-ware stove, "flanked" by a round block of wood painted white to represent an iced cake, I fancy, but which would not have deceived a child of 5 years of age and of the most ordinary understanding, the whole "rounded off" by the inevitable bottle of bogus champagne, which refused the faintest "fizz" despite the efforts of the "light comedian," though they threatened either a dislocation of his right arm or the bursting of a blood-vessel in his head.

And who has not seen Macbeth "toast" Banquo in a superstitious "golden beaker," evidently a block of wood on which had been carelessly pasted some thin gold-leaf paper, which the property boy's cat after he has "played hookey" or gone in bathing at high noon in July! How will do I remember, one night, when, seated on my throne in "queenly state," I urged upon Macbeth the advisibility of making an effort—like Mrs. Dombey—to induce his friends to feel at home, and when, in response to my mental and royal suggestion, he had made the effort, and in the course of his remarks regretted the absence of Banquo, the wrath of that usually much-murdered gentleman appear-and Macbeth immediately bids him take himself "hence," and in his agitation flung the beaker above mentioned over his head. It caught a young party who was representing one of the lords in waiting just on the nose. Whatever Banquo did the damaged courtier certainly took himself "hence" very hurriedly and with both hands most pathetically caressing the wounded feature. As for the audience, the subsequent proceedings interested them no less.

And when the hero of the piece is to find in a secretary or some other article of furniture the will that is to enrich the lovely maiden of the drama, or the document that is to clear his fair name from the foul blot that now blemishes it when he turns "up stage" in a passion full of the noblest sentiments, looks in the drawer "upper left side," (where it has been settled at rehearsal only that morning after much warm discussion between the stage manager and the property-man that it should be placed) and when he is just about to exclaim "Had what I thought!" and when the audience are all leaning forward, eager, breathless with expectation, he discovers it is not there!—who among that audience can understand the tangled emotions that fill the breast of the hero as he says aloud, as if in soliloquy, "My beloved father!" or "My sweet Maude!" as the case may be, and in a sepulchral whisper, uttered in a wild hope that somebody "at the wing" may hear and in charity bear to the friend—otherwise known as the property-man—for which commands not the slightest attention from anybody "at the wing," but which is heard with perfect distinctness by every individual in the audience, "The paper! The paper!"

These minor considerations may not have anything whatever to do with the mise-en-scene or scenario, but they are very wearying to the actor.

An Austrian's Dress Antics.

[Washington Cor. New York Herald.]

An attache of one of the legations here, a young Austrian, has furnished a small amount of amusement to society folks in the way that he attires himself. Last winter was his first in official society. He made a reception given at the residence of the English minister, appearing in a skin-tight fitting suit of blue silk tights, similar to those worn by circus actors. He had a short, jaunty jacket of the same kind of blue silk. At other entertainments he appeared in different but equally sensational attire.

He now amuses his friends by changing his clothing three times a day. He starts out with a buff suit, follows with a slate color, and generally closes the day with a suit of white stuff. He has immense English cloth hats to match each suit. Besides this, he has three bulldogs. In the morning he has a buff dog; in the afternoon a slate-colored dog, and in the evening a pure white bulldog follows him. He never has any companion but his dog. He is still unable to converse in any language but his own.

Could Get No Charm Out.

[Foreign Letter.]

As an evidence of the ignorance which prevails through Wales, the vicar of a large district writes that he gave to a poor woman, whose daughter was ill, a little jar of extract of meat, telling her to boil it with certain seasoning. The woman complained there was something wrong with the thing. She had boiled it for hours, and could get no charm out of it. The fact was she had left the jar unopened.

Paris' Toy Cannon.

[Paris Letter.]

A familiar Parisian feature is likely soon to disappear—the toy cannon in the Palais Royal, fired daily by the sun at noon ever since 1788. The tiny piece is the delight of the French babies and their nurses, while even many sober elders set their watches by the daily report.

Elwin Booth shows his lack of a good ear for effect in calling his Newport villa "Boothden."

EXTRA!

Zephyr & Cashmere Shawls

We have just received some new goods in this line. Among them are

Shetland Long Shawls (very desirable) at $2, $2.50 and $2.85.

Shoulder Capes Black and White at $2.75.

Split Zephyr hand-made Shawl, Black, White and Red $4.75.

Cashmere, with crocheted border, Black, White and Red at $3.75, and other styles not mentioned here.

Also, A New Black Jersey at $2.75.

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A. M. Griffen,

Hardware AND Iron Merchant

Sole Agent for this vicinity for

Columbia Bicycle & Tricycles

13 EAST FRONT ST.

Telephone Call 6.

Grant's Memoirs.

The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1885.

This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Thorne of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's book, in the townships of Dunellen, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, in Union county, without any restrictions and that orders taken by anybody else in the above mentioned townships for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders by us, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filled.

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[up stairs] Shaving, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, etc. in first-class style. Particular attention paid to hair cutting and shampooing for Ladies & Children.

Mrs. A. Corwin, Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets, Feathers, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc. Plain stitching and Dressmaking. 16 East Front street.

William Claassen, Shaving and Hair Cutting No. 5 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

H. N. Spencer, 59 Somerset street, Grocer & Goodman,

Fine butter, cheese, teas, coffees, and specialties Full assortment seeds, choice celery, cabbage and proper plants.

J. Manning, Residence, Kenna P. O. Box 330. Carpenter & Builder,

30 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

Frank Jones, Borden's Condensed Milk, P. O. Box, 777, Plainfield, N. J.

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Spicer & Hubbard, Madison avenue Planing Mill and Somerset street, near Third. Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors, Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds.

Somerset House, Permanent & Transient Board, at Fair Rates. First class stables and sheds attached. Open all night. "Flanked" by a round block of wood painted white to represent an iced cake, I fancy, but which would not have deceived a child of 5 years of age and of the most ordinary understanding, the whole "rounded off" by the inevitable bottle of bogus champagne, which refused the faintest "fizz" despite the efforts of the "light comedian," though they threatened either a dislocation of his right arm or the bursting of a blood-vessel in his head.

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Mrs. L. Adams, 42 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Fashionable Milliner & Dressmaker Mourning Goods a Specialty. Novelties in Evening Boonets. Late of Mlle. Deane of 944 Broadway, N. Y.

Farmer's Hotel, Some set street Boarding, Permanent or Transient Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. John Bunn, Prop.

J. W. and H. Coddington, P. O. box 256 Plainfield, N. J. Families, hotels, restaurants, saloons, and the trade supplied at lower market rates with Clear Spring Water Ice, Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain.

Notice. Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults, thoroughly cleaned 25 per cent cheaper than anyone else. Sewers connected with old ones regulated. Sodding, grading and contracting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders by mail to box 148 promptly attended to. John Barry, 3 Chatham street, next to Arnold's grocery.

James Q. Miles, No. 21 North avenue, Artist Sign Writer and State Agent for Adamant Letters & Numerals, for signs on Glass, Wood, Stone or Metals. Sign Boards, Show Cards, Transparencies, Banners, etc., in any shape, made in the shop.

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This machine is a w in use on my yard, No. 61 Park avenue. It throws or elevates the coal that passes over it. The coal is run down a spout against the screen, so that the dirt can straight through. I invite the public to call and see it work. I have the Honeybrook and other first-class coals always on hand. Also Kindling Wood, and A. Mitchell, Jr's Fertilizers and bone dressing.

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Family Clubs a Specialty

In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash

JOHN H. FRENCH,

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Headquarters for VOEHL'S

Bread, Cake, Pies, Pastry, etc

15 West Front Street.

Confectionery of all Kinds.

Having bought out the business of A. Warnock, call the attention of my patrons to my stock of all varieties of first class Cake Pies, Bread, etc.

NEW ENGLAND BREAD A SPECIALTY.

The old stand at 626 Somerset street, will be in charge of Mrs. Warnock, for the present, and I solicit a continuance of the same.

JACOB VOEHL,

Successor to A. Warnock, No. 15 West Front street Plainfield, New Jersey. 6-22-tf.

Wm. A. Woodruff

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Fire Association of Philadelphia, LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, WESTCHESTER, of New York, Norwich Union of England, North British Mercantile, of England, The Northern, of England, The Queen, of England, The Merchants, of Newark, The Washington Life, of New York and other equally good companies, and procures insurance at BEST RATES, too!

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on approved security, and has bargains in

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OFFICE Berry's Building corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence at East Second street.

Cards, Bill heads, Hand Bills,

Programmes, Posters, and

Reasonable Prices,

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$3.50 PER DOZEN

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FRANK DAY,

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Carriages to Meet all Trains.

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HARD BRICK,

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A Specialty in Moulds for Ornamental Work. All orders will receive prompt attention. 9-22.

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Funeral Directors

and

PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.

Office, warerooms and residence No. 74 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call, 22.

A. W. RAND,

24 W. FRONT ST.

Books, Stationary and Music.

Croquet and Tennis Specialties. Just received a small lot of good toilet soaps which we are selling at the low price of 1 to 2 cents per box.

REST AT RIVERSIDE.

GEN. GRANT'S MARCH TO "ETERNAL HEADQUARTERS."

Pictures of the Funeral—Lying in State at New York—North and South Clasp Hands Above His Coffin.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The mortal remains of Ulysses S. Grant rest at last in the spot selected by his wife, Riverside overlooking the Hudson. Our readers have had tolerably and picturesque pieces fully described. The funeral services, which have been presented step by step in succession, extant for nearly a week, ended today at Riverside.

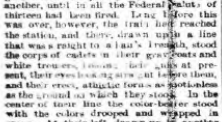
Fully 75,000 people viewed the general's remains at Albany. A commander of 100 citizens of New York met the body at the capital city and escorted it to the metropolis. Minute guns were fired all the morning at Albany, and crowdless while the train moved on through the suburbs. Bells tolled from a dozen church steeples. The feature of tolling bells attended the progress of the funeral throughout. At New York the weird and mournful sound was heard at intervals from Wednesday till Saturday.

THE OLD MILL.

One of the New York bells has a history that is worth mentioning. The corporation of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch church has three places of worship in the city. In all these the bells were tolled at sunrise, noon and sun-set, daily while Grant's body lay in state at city hall, and while the funeral pageant was passing Riverside. One of the churches is at the corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street. The bell in its tower was cast in Amsterdam in 1731, and presented to the church corporation by Col. Abraham De Peyster, for the use of the Old Middle Dutch church, which stood at Nassau and Cedar streets, on the ground now occupied by the Mutual Life Insurance company's building. The bell rang on July 9, 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was read at the head of each brigade of Washington's army, then stationed in this city, and on July 4, 1776, the day of reopening of the church for divine service after its desecration during the revolutionary war. It was tolled at Lincoln's funeral.

FUNERAL TRAIN PASSING WEST POINT.

West Point was perhaps the spot of the world the general loved most in his life-time. A curious incident happened here. As the train bearing his dead body came in sight of the well known hill a straight bolt of lightning shot down out of the sky out of the dark cloud in the background, and seemed to plunge into the topmost point of a dim hill in the distance. The train had now slacked up to a pace of not more than three or four miles an hour. All eyes were turned upon the spot Gen. Grant loved so well, and on which he had so recently looked for the last time. The white dresses of groups of ladies could be seen through the dark foliage of the academy grounds, and a waving to and fro which indicated an unusual stir, but no sound or hint of a gun was heard. Suddenly, when the train had got within the length of Garrison's station, a puff of white smoke came from the landing at the foot of the road leading up to the grounds, and in two or three seconds there came the heavy report of a gun, followed quickly by another and another, until in all the Federal salute of thirteen guns had been fired. Long before this was over, however, the train had reached the station, and there, drawn up in a line that was a credit to a lad's regiment, stood the corps of cadets in their gray coats and white trousers, looking their best, as at present, their swords hanging at their sides, and their eyes looking straight before them as the ground on which they stood. In the center of their line the color-bearer stood with the old soldier. Not a creature was in sight except a great black Newfoundland dog that lay on the grass beside him. As the train passed the old soldier knelt on one knee, holding his hat reverentially above his head, and in this position he remained motionless as a statue until the train rounded a curve.



A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

During the journey from Albany to New York not a bell or whistle sounded on the train.

The reception of the body at the Central station at Forty-second street, and the subsequent march down to city hall, constituted as imposing a spectacle as is often seen. It was attended with all the splendid insignia and ceremonial of a military funeral. The final procession itself on Saturday was not more magnificent. A tremendous rainstorm had just set the streets in a flood, but none regarded it. The steady regular troops and the dainty National Guard slike stood under the terrific flood of water as if it had not been.

A line of mounted police cleared the way down Fifth avenue. Then, riding alone in a hollow half-square, came the commander of the military department of New York, Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, the handsomest man in America. He was in magnificent uniform, and mounted upon a beautiful horse. Involuntarily one thought of his famous ride down the lines at the battle of Gettysburg.

THE CATAFALQUE.

Then came his staff, mounted, noble looking men. After them followed some companies of United States artillery, with six field pieces. Then came United States marines. After these were a brigade of regiments of the New York National Guard. Then was what all were looking for, the funeral car itself. It was so arranged that the tops of the soaring plumes interfered with the telegraph wires. To prevent this, men carrying a long black pole walked beside the car, and raised the wires while it passed under. Upon its top, in open sight, was the coffin. It was covered with blue silk velvet, and had silver handles.

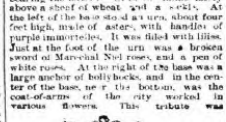
The car was drawn by twelve black horses. They were covered with a wah-like black stuff that draped them in mourning. Walking at the head of each was a colored groom in black. The faithful veterans of the G. A. R. guarded their beloved dead commander as they had guarded the last hours of his life. Just in front of the catafalque was a carriage. Those who have read our illustrated letters would have had no difficulty in recognizing its occupants to be Dr. Douglas and the doughty Parson Newman. Behind the car were carriages in which the same readers would have discovered Col. Fred Grant, the colored attendant, Harrison, and others. Col. Fred Grant is a very fine looking man. After them came yet other New York National Guard regiments. They were fancy uniforms of red coats and white trousers, white coats and colored trousers, etc., with spiked helmets. Among them was the New York Seventh. Its uniform is gray coat, white trousers and white helmet. The regiments are among the flower of American militiamen. Their drill, uniforms and fine physique attracted general attention. Regimental bands played solemn music all along the line.

DECORATIONS AT CITY HALL.

The coffin rested upon the same support that had upheld it at Mt. McGregor. At the head was a magnificent floral piece. It was seven feet wide, and nearly ten feet high. In the center was an immense broken column, composed of asters, hollyhocks, pond lilies, gladiolus and white and Marechal Niel roses. Upon it were carved three white doves, just fluttering as if to begin a winged flight. Hanging from the column

A FLORAL PIECE.

was a large shield of red, white and blue immortelles, flanked on either side by an American flag of the same flowers. Beneath the shield was a scroll of purple immortelles, bearing the letters "U. S. A." immediately above a sheaf of wheat and a sickle. At the left of the base stood an urn, about four feet high, of white, with handles of purple immortelles. It was filled with lilies. Just at the foot of the urn was a broken sword of Marechal Niel roses, and a pen of white roses. At the right of the base was a large anchor of bells, and in the center of the base, near its bottom, was the coat-of-arms of the city worked in various flowers. This tribute was



THE WOMEN'S TRIBUTE.

In the center of the balcony, above the grand staircase, was a floral piece, modeled in imitation of an old-fashioned clock. Beneath the dial, worked in immortelles, was the date "1822," the year Gen. Grant was born, and the dial hands were stopped at 7:66. On the pendulum bar was worked in purple and white flowers "Woman's Relief Corp, G. A. R." The hands were stopped at the hour and moment of Gen. Grant's death, July 23. Beneath the clock was a beautiful bronze bust of Grant that was modeled by Rupert Schmid, of Munich, last April. At the foot of the coffin was another fine floral piece presented by the Loyal Legion.

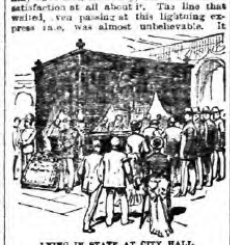
THE BODY.

You have seen in the news dispatches repeated allusions to the "naturalness" of the dead general's appearance. Do not believe it. The long wasting illness had reduced him to a skeleton. His face was painfully pinched and discolored. It was livid. Something of the piteous look it had worn in those weary last days was still upon it. The ghastly look of decay was rendered still more frightfully apparent by the long exposure. From time to time the undertaker sprinkled upon the face and hands to destroy that very effect. To gaze upon the dead face of the soldier beloved of the Union was to look upon one which, with some, will perhaps last a century. But it was a painful sight.

The general was clad in plain black civilian's dress. Upon his breast he wore the G. A. R. badge and the badge of the Loyal Legion. Those were his only decorations.

THE CROWDS.

Never before have such numbers been gathered in New York. Nine o'clock Wednesday evening the gates were opened to the public in city hall. They were closed only from 1 o'clock in the morning till six, from that time until the burial on Saturday. Friday night at 1:19 they were closed for the last time. The purple plush-lined coffin lid was screwed down finally then over the dead hero. Unless his own family request it, the coffin of Gen. Grant will never be reopened. And from Wednesday evening, Aug. 5, till Saturday morning at 1:19 257,000 persons had viewed the remains. At least they caught a glimpse of a blue velvet coffin. The police hustled them with indecent haste. I suppose it could not be helped, but the throng simply whizzed past on a dog-trot. If one paused while you could draw a breath, a policeman seized his arm and ordered him to move on. This may have been necessary, but there was no satisfaction at all about it. The line that wetted, was passing at this lightning express rate, was almost unbelievable. It



LYING IN STATE AT CITY HALL.

was four deep, and at times extended over a mile in length. Shrewd speculators turned a dishonest penny by smuggling people up through the basement doors in city hall.

"Well," says one scaly-looking customer with a sigh of satisfaction, "his sin't been bad today."

He didn't know a newspaper man heard him.

"I stood in with the police," said he, "and gave written orders to have people passed up ahead of the line. I charged them a dollar apiece. I let a few through for fifty cents."

"And how many did you pass?"

"Ninety-seven. But I had to whack up with two of three policemen, and so I only got $60 for my day's work."

Each midnight the police went along the upper end of the line dispersing the throng, telling them it was so was, that they could not get within squares of the city hall before 1 o'clock. And every morning, when the gates were opened at 6, the vast line was already formed and was proceeding. The coolest crowd, too, it was that was gathered. Every degree met every other here in the dead presence of the greatest and best. Little Italian gamins from the slums, with their bristling black heads, tattered shirts and pants'oons hanging by one suspender, jostled the dainty, perfumed dude. There were the aged, the crippled, and women with babies in their arms. Grand Army veterans were shot past with the rest, with not even a glance at the face of their dead commander, and moved down the steps and outside, wiping the tears from their cheeks. The people entered by the south, or front door, and passed straight through the hall and out at the north door.

The death of the beloved, lamented soldier will be one more link that draws together in amity and kindliness the northern and southern sections of this Union. They were not all hypocritical, those demonstrations of regret and sympathy in the south, from Texas to Georgia. You know that by the names of the high minded, brave men who sent their condolences from Charleston to Mrs. Grant. You know it by those who were pall bearers at Gen. Grant's funeral.

THE PALL BEARERS.

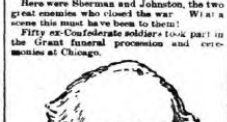
They were: Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, Lieut. Gen. Phil Sheridan, Admiral D. D. Porter, Rear Admiral J. T. Worden, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Virginia; A. J. Drexel, Philadelphia; George S. Boutwell, Massachusetts; George W. Childs, Philadelphia; John A. Logan; George Jones, Oliver Hoyt, Gen. Simon B. Buckner.

Joseph E. Johnston and S. B. Buckner clasped hands across the blue-covered coffin with Tecumseh Sherman and Phil Sheridan, and together they looked down upon the dead face of the soldier of the Union, him who was the first of all to say:

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

Here were Sherman and Johnston, the two great enemies who closed the war. What a scene this must have been to them!

Fifty ex-Confederate soldiers took part in the Grant funeral procession and ceremonies at Chicago.



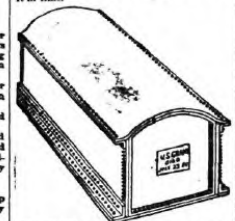
GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

Only three of the old war governors are left in the north now. More than half the generals on both sides are gone over to the majority. Joseph E. Johnston, the ex-Confederate general, is now nearly 83 years of age. He was born in 1807. He was an aide on the staff of Gen. Winfield Scott forty years ago. He is a native of Virginia, but since the war he has lived at Savannah, Ga. He was not invited to Sherman, and they met as pall bearers to Gen. Grant. But there is a circumstance that is still more remarkable in connection with this funeral pageant. At Fort Donelson Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner surrendered to Gen. Grant under the famous terms of "Unconditional Surrender." One of the floral emblems worked in immortelles in city hall bore this very motto. Now Grant himself has surrendered to the last great foe, and Gen. Buckner attends him to his last rest.

GEN. S. B. BUCKNER.

One fact in Gen. Buckner's recent history is not widely known. During Grant's recent financial disaster he received a letter from Gen. Buckner sending him a loan of $10,000. The money was sent in the most discreet manner, with an intimation that it need not be returned except quite at the general's convenience, and that the matter was wholly private. It was not known till Gen. Grant's death.

Last week we gave a picture of the steel casket which was to protect the sacred remains from body snatchers, with a description of it. The description was accurate at the time. But three days before the funeral, for some reason, the casket already nearly completed was suddenly cast aside and another one started to be made. Fifty men worked at it night and day to complete it in time.



THE SECOND GHOUL-PROOF STEEL CASKET.

Both were made at the Franklyn Iron works, Troy, N. Y. The new casket was made of chilled steel, one-half inch thick, from Danville, Pa., with warranted strength to resist a strain of 60,000 pounds.

THE PROCESSION.

From city hall to Riverside the procession marched—nine and a half miles. It was a terribly wearisome march to the footmen. About 41,000 had place. Undoubtedly it was the most imposing funeral that ever took place in America.

Veterans of the Grand Army Grant pos'e carried the coffin of their dead captain down the stone steps of the city hall and up the black-covered wooden steps to the lofty funeral car. At 10 minutes before 10 o'clock this dispatch was sent to every corner of the union:

"Gen. Grant's casket now in catafalque. The procession starts."

Ambulances accompanied each regiment to gather up those who fell by the way. Among the people, however, men, women and children now and then were overcome. These were lifted into the ambulances and carried off.

It is doubtful if so many noted men will be together again in the present generation. President Cleveland and his cabinet were there, and vice president Hendricks and Secretary Bayard rode along in a carriage drawn by six bay horses.

Many in the crowd were inquiring for Gen. Sherman. "Where is he? Is he not on horseback?" people asked one another in whispers. Exactly this question was asked of a gentleman standing near by a day or two before. "On horseback?" retorted the general, laughing. "You don't know Sherman. He'll march, however, mounted or on a linen duster and straw hat and sit hunched up in a buggy." So it proved, or almost so, for the grim and Democratic old fighter did ride in a carriage along with the other pall bearers, though not in a linen duster. He was ablaze with gold, and no man's uniform was worn with more grace or better effect during the procession.

At intervals, after the procession started, the men-of-war anchored along the Hudson fired salutes. Minute guns boomed over the water.

Governors of twelve states were in the procession.

FIRING THE LAST SALUTE.

At 4:30 o'clock the funeral car reached the tomb. Bishop Harris, the oldest bishop of the Methodist church, read the burial service of his denomination. But the solemn ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic was first read. As the bishop's voice died away two little girls, Gen. Grant's grandchildren, laid flowers upon the coffin. Then the undertaker's men lifted the double coffin into the great ghoul-proof steel casket within the vault. They staggered beneath its weight. When this was done Col. Grant and his wife led the family procession down into the vault, where they remained for several moments alone. When they emerged the iron gates were closed and locked by one of the undertaker's assistants, who delivered the key over to Gen. Hancock. Turning to Mayor Grace Gen. Hancock formally tendered it to him, who in turn handed it to Commissioner Crimmins. It will remain in his keeping till the removal of the body to the permanent tomb.

The moment after the vault was locked, The New York Seventh regiment fired three volleys over the grave. As the echoes rolled and rumbled another regiment, the New York Twenty-second, caught up the sound and fired salutes, and another and another, till there was a roar of earthquake in the air. While the echoes died away the great throng began to disperse.

Such was Gen. Grant's march at the head of his army to eternal headquarters.

A. J. BOSWELL.

CITY MILLS,
Somerset Street
Near Front, Plainfield, N.J.

FRENCH BROS
Merchant Millers,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in CHOICE Brands of
New Process Pastry and Family FLOUR
EVER-READY PREPARED
Flour and Indian Meal, Hominy, Oat-meal, Wheat and Rye Bran.
All kinds of Feed for Horses, Cattle and Poultry.
BALED HAY AND STRAW
Corn, Oats, Wheat, Buckwheat, Barley, Wheat and Rye Bran, Corn Meal, Screenings, Cracked Corn, Bone Meal, Oil Cake Meal Ground
Oyster Shell
Cracked
Bone,
GOODS ETC. DELIVERED

10 Per Cent.
REDUCTION
ON EVERY ARTICLE OF
Summer Wear
FOR THE NEXT
Thirty Days
AT
SCHWED Bros.,
Leading Plainfield Clothiers.
No. 7 E. Front St.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

FOR BARGAINS
IN NEW AND
SECOND-HAND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
AND FOR
First Class Cabinet Work
AND
UPHOLSTERING
CALL AT THE STORE OF
J. S. Powlison
43 West Front Street.

CRUSHED STONE
Is Now Furnished by
JOHN WILSON.
A good supply of stone in THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.
Orders can be sent through the post office, or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street, corner Washington Ave

JOSEPH T. VAIL
REAL ESTATE
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Fire Insurance.
LOANS NEGOTIATED.
Office Opposite Railroad Station.
RESIDENCE NO. 62 E. SIXTH ST.

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PURE Candies,
DELICIOUS
ICE CREAM,
at Saloon Parlors of
B. T. BARNES,
4 East Front Street.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Joseph A. Patterson,
FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The Largest and Best Selected Stock of
FINE SEGARS,
Tobaccos, Pipes and Smokers' Articles
IN THE STATE.
Sole Agent for the Celebrated
"BLACK PRINCE,"
Plum and West India Segars.
The Trade Supplied at the Lowest Rates.

JUST OPENED!
Retail Department
At 8 West Front St., of
CAMPBELL'S
Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
For the Sale of all kinds of
Foot Wear FOR Ladies, Misses and Children. FOR Men, Boys' and Youths.
CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

DON A. GAYLORD
Dealer in
LUMBER!
MASONS' MATERIALS
And
COAL.
Also keep in stock choice quality of
Cannel Coal.
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TINNERS,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters.

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French and American Watches and Clock repaired.

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Park Avenue Corner of Eighth Street,
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Having been newly renovated and placed in the best sanitary condition, with fine spring water is now open as a first-class Summer and Winter resort for Families and Transients.
We, the patrons and guests of the Park House, take pleasure in recommending the house under the present management, as cleanly and healthful, properly kept in all its appointments, and as a first-class family hotel.
Wm. L. Jones, Henry J. Taylor,
Jno. L. Pitsmaer, H. M. Gilligan,
Leon Florenton, Hugh Hastings.
J. A. HOPKINS Prop.

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Real Estate Broker and Fire Insurance.
Office 35 and 37. Opp. R. R. Station,
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REPRESENTING
The North America Insurance Co. of Phila.,
Phenix Assurance Co., of London.
P. O. Box 25.
RESIDENCE, NO. 69 EAST FIFTH STREET,
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The Bee Hive,
(4 doors below Music Hall)
38 West Front St.
Mens Furnishing Department
FRENCH BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS,
We have a few of these goods which we are offering at 50 cts. This grade never has been sold less than 75c.
FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Laest Shirts (all colors) at 69c, better quality (grey) 85c,
Better qualities at equally low prices. Colors—Blue, Brown, Garnet, Old Gold, Olive, Grey, White, etc.
Extra—A White Flannel Shirt with set of colored linen made of fine lamb's wool for the price $2.25, but are now sold at the Bee Hive for $1.88. This shirt will suit the most fastidious.
Double breasted shirt, blue, all wool, 98c, $1, $1.25 & $1.50.
Boys' bicycle, all wool, colors, 85c and $1.00.
" " laces or " " 50 cts.
" " waist, blue, 75c and $1.00.
We are still selling our colorated "Pride" Dress Shirt for 50c unlaundried. Also a good shirt for 45c.
Canvas belts 10c, Japanese Parasols 9c, Palm Leaf Fan 1c.
THE "BEE HIVE,"
38 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.
LOUIS CALLMAN.

Compton's
PURE Philadelphia
Ice Cream.
Parties, Weddings and Receptions served with individual Harlequin Brick. Ice Cream, Frozen Custard, Water Ices and Frozen Fruits delivered promptly, well packed in Ice.
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OF
Fruit Jars,
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JELLY CANS
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$1.75 Per Gallon, Warranted Satisfactory
BRAGDON'S LUSTRA PAINTS.
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5 Per Cent Discount for Cash.

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FINE
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ALL STYLES.
CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH.
REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
AT SHORT NOTICE.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 4, No. 67 | PLAINFIELD, N. J., MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1885 | Price Two Cents

Special Notices.

MUSIC.—F. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist, and Musical Director, has furnished for Concerts and Weddings, Parties, etc. Office, No. 6 Fourth Avenue, New York City. 12-6-6

FOR SALE.—For want of use, at great bargain, "Applied Store" of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite depot Plainfield. In the store is a fine turnout, consisting of handsome top buggy, 4 years old, warranted sound, and first class; has been driven by lady several years; for past four years, is a stylish, spirited and safe horse, not afraid of cars has no vices and is in every way thoroughly reliable, one inside top phaeton and one open top, 2 dollars will buy the above or will sell separately. Also one Cooper Rockaway with shifting glass front for a one horse phaeton and one 2 horse; beautiful sleigh top sleigh and bridle; one coupe harness full size. 12-7-tf

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front 250 feet deep on Netherwood on La Grande Ave., west of Richmond Ave. Has good residences either side of it. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield depot. 12-7-tf

TWO NEW HOUSES for sale at a bargain or will exchange. Also one building lot 100 by 250 feet. Enquire of Chas. H. Hand, corner Fifth and Liberty streets. 12-7-tf

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Will be sold for five hundred dollars. Apply at Box 1297, Plainfield. 12-7-tf

THE REFORM CLUB HALL.—With seating capacity for eight hundred, with accessory quarters and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions. 12-6-tf

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE in complete order. Lot 50x125 feet, with a good stable. Situated on seven minutes walk from depot. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Isaac Brokaw, 19 Duer street. 12-6-tf

THE SAFEGUARD against Cholera and infectious diseases, is to keep a supply of Dr. Jayne's Sanative Wash constantly on hand. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by the leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which are being offered in this city. No acid in Thorp's. Factory, cor. Front and Somerset. P. O. Box 954. 12-6-tf

FARM FOR SALE.—Cheap, 120 acres. Will exchange. House 18 miles from Plainfield. Inquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite depot. 12-6-tf

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Guaranteed true to name. Thoroughbred Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, and Muscovey Ducks. Williams, Berkeley and Orchard, Eggs $2 per 13 or $4 per 26. Address J. S., Box 297, Post Office. 12-6-tf

Cent-a-word Corner.

WANTED—Woman for general house work. Apply to Mrs. Whiting 16 East Sixth street. 12-tf

A SWEDISH GIRL wants a place as cook and housework. Has good reference. Call at Peterson's greenhouse, Pease street.

WANTED—A nurse girl to take care of baby. None need apply without references. Apply before four p. m. G. C. Martin, corner Eighth street and Central avenue. 12-3

A GOOD three year old Jersey cow for sale. Apply to Patrick Lynch, Central avenue. Can be seen any time. 12-7-3tp

FURNISHED HOUSE to let. All improvement near depot. 10 rooms, $50. R. C. Mulford. 12-6-tf

WANTED—A boy to do chores and make himself generally useful on the place. References required. Apply after seven p. m. to G. C. Martin, corner of Eighth street and Central avenue. 12-3

FURNISHED HOUSE to rent for one year or longer. Apply to Mrs. Mulford L box 930. 12-6

OST Pointer dog liver and white colored. Return for reward. R. L. Burnett, Hillside avenue. 12-3

TO LET—Second floor of No. 29 Front street, comprising five rooms. All improvements. Enquire at French's store, No. 29 Front street. 12-6

CHOICE CORNER LOT—150 feet on Madison avenue by about 170 feet on Ninth street, fifteen fence lines. Bargain. Apply to Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite depot Plainfield. 12-6-tf

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Professional Cards.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON, No. 1 West Front street, corner Front. Office hours until 9:30 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 3-30-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN, Homœopathist and Electrician, corner Second and Washington streets. Office hours till 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Office corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor-at-Law, Supreme Court, Commissioner, Notary Public, Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

QUYDAM & STILLMAN, Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block, Rooms 4 and 5, Plainfield, N. J. Geo. F. Quydam. J. Stillman.

DR. E. W. HEDGES, Physician and Surgeon, 77 West Front street, corner Central avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, 9 to 9 a. m., 1 to 4 and 6 to 8 p. m. 2-20-1y

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, No. 1 West Front street, over Gerlach & Hartell's Confectionery at 104 East Second street. Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5. 11-11-1y

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST, 39 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anæsthetic. Gold filling a specialty.

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GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES, Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Have purchased the records of A. A. Titsworth, successor to S. E. and F. A. Dunham, and have the largest set of maps and connecting with nearly every survey of importance in Plainfield. We are prepared to do work in the line with neatness, accuracy and despatch. 34 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. 12-6-tf

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WILLIAM B. MAXSON, Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches promptly made and without extra charge. 12-6-tf

Educational.

ELOCUTION.—Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1297. 12-6-tf

PIANO LESSONS.—Miss Bettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano lessons. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, Rev. Dr. Dashiell, and to others. P. O. Box 1284. 12-6-tf

MR. HANN'S STUDIO, Room 20 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, crayon or crayon.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.	1884.
6 a. m. 62	6 a. m. 58
9 a. m. 68	9 a. m. 69
12 m. 71	12 m. 77
3 p. m. 75	3 p. m. 84

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885	1884
Sunrise.....	4 53 a.m. | Sunrise..... 4 53 a.m.
Sun Sets.....	7.19 p.m. | Sun Sets..... 7.19 p.m.
Moon Rises	8. 3 a.m. | Moon Rises.. p.m.

Chronological Events.

Frederick the Great died 1786.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow is promises to be warmer and fair.

JOTTINGS.

—The cool wave has arrived at last.

—There are four cases of typhoid fever in the Muhlenberg Hospital.

—Don't forget the entertainment at Hotel Netherwood to-morrow evening.

—Warren engine is expected from the shops at Manchester, Conn., in about two weeks.

—A nine from Westfield will play a game of ball with the Sons of Rest of this city during the coming week.

—The track of Union and Middlesex County Agricultural Association is undergoing extensive repairs.

—The Common Council will hold a special meeting in the Council Chamber at eight o'clock to-morrow evening.

—In the Catholic churches Saturday appropriate services were held in observance of the Feast of the Assumption.

—The funeral of Michael Conway, the victim of typhoid fever, took please yesterday afternoon at two o'clock.

—Mrs. Galvingly, who died recently with typhoid fever, was entered yesterday afternoon at three o'clock in St. Mary's cemetery.

—The entries for the races of the Union and Middlesex County Agricultural Association will close on Saturday evening. A large number are in.

—The Grand Army of the Republic, accompanied by their drum corps, will go into encampment at Hoboken on August 31, instead of to-day, as has been heretofore reported.

—A shooting match at thirty glass balls each for $50 a side has been arranged for Wednesday afternoon at Campbell's Club House, between Ludlow Ayres of Oak Tree, and Warren Squires of this city.

—The State Agricultural Society have decided not to have a dog show at the coming fair, the cost of the necessary buildings being too great. The annual press dinner will be given on August 26.

—Engine Co., No. 2, accompanied by their friends will start from this city for Cold Spring Grove Wednesday morning. The excursion train will stop at Fanwood both ways, but at Westfield only on the return trip.

—A stage loaded with the members of the Plainfield Turn Verein left this city for Florida Grove yesterday morning, where they spent the day fishing and bathing. Other private parties with stages spent the day there.

—Saturday afternoon the wheel of a wagon standing in front of Boehm's dry goods store was broken by colliding with another wagon filled with ladies. No one was injured. The broken vehicle was taken to French's for repairs.

—It is reported in and about Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, that Mr. Oliver Kelley's commission for Collector of the Port has been revoked, and Mr. John G. Garretson has been appointed. Whether this is mere idle rumor or not, we are not able to state.

—A crowd of boys who were disturbing the meeting in Reform Hall last evening by their loud talk were removed by Officer Lynch. All of them were old enough to know better. This practice has become a source of great annoyance to the congregation and the managers of the club are determined to stop it.

—Quite a large assemblage was present at the fair grounds Saturday afternoon to witness the races. Among the fastest speeders were John H. Clark's Minnie G. rolling on

The Evening News.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield

T. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER,

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Scores of Local Events in and about Plainfield, North Plainfield, Dunellen, Netterville, Bound Brook, Somerville, Middlebush, Metuchen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Millstone, Bound Brook, Somerville, Mt. Bethel, Bartleville, Warrenville, Stelton, Mt. Horeb, Fanwood, Westfield, Grant-wood, and other contiguous points, furnished for publication, will be published, provided they are of general interest. All communications must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication—but as a matter of good faith. We cannot responsible for sentiments of correspondents, and nothing of an offensive nature will be permitted.

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THE EVENING NEWS,

Look Box 1. Plainfield, N. J.

4 Job Printing at as low rates as reasonable rates.

Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION.

Station in Plainfield, foot of Liberty Street.

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE 21, 1885.

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
2 07 a. m.	4 30 a. m.	4 00 a. m.	7 10 a. m.
6 46 "	9 55 "	8 00 "	11 14 "
7 40 "	10 45 "	9 00 "	12 40 p. m.
9 03 "	12 30 p. m.	10 00 "	1 49 "
10 27 "	3 00 "	12 00 m.	3 30 "
11 36 "	5 00 "	1 00 p. m.	6 08 p. m.
12 22 p. m.	5 30 "	2 00 "	3 43 "
1 38 "	6 55 "	3 00 "	5 34 "
2 22 "	7 30 "	4 00 "	6 33 "
3 32 "	8 45 "	5 00 "	7 40 "
4 37 "	11 45 "	6 00 "	9 30 "
5 22 "	1 15 a. m.	7 00 "	10 00 "
6 32 "	3 45 "	8 00 "	11 30 "
7 37 "	6 30 "	9 00 "	12 30 a. m.
8 22 "	9 15 "	10 00 "	1 00 "
9 32 "	11 45 "	11 00 "	3 30 "
10 37 "	2 30 "	12 00 m.	5 30 "
11 22 "	5 15 "	1 00 a. m.	7 30 "
12 32 a. m.	8 00 "	2 00 "	10 45 "
1 37 "	10 30 "	3 00 "	12 00 m.
2 22 "	1 00 p. m.	4 00 "	2 00 p. m.

Sunday.—Leave Plainfield 3 07, 8 00, 8 45, 10 30, 12 p. m., 2 07, 3 20, 5 07, 7 20, 9 07, 9 p. m.

Leave New York 4 00, 8 00, 9 45, 11 30, 12 m., 2 00, 4 00, 5 00, 7 00, 9 00, 11 00 p. m.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark and Elizabeth at 7 07, 8 00, 8 45, 10 30 a. m., 12 m., 2 07, 3 20, 5 07, 7 20, 9 07, 9 p. m.

Trains for Somerville at 5 30 p. m.

Leave Bound Brook 7 45, 9 45, 11 45, 1 45, 3 45, 5 45, 7 45, 9 45, 11 45 a. m., 1 45, 3 45, 5 45, 7 45, 9 45, 11 45 p. m.

Leave Somerville 8 15, 10 15, 12 15, 2 15, 4 15, 6 15, 8 15, 10 15 a. m., 12 15, 2 15, 4 15, 6 15, 8 15, 10 15 p. m.

Trains leave Bound Brook for Somerville 5 30 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Plainfield 2 22, 5 30, 8 00, 10 10, 11 20 a. m., 2 30, 4 12, 6 30, 8 00, 11 17 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green St's. Ferry, 2 30, 4 12, 6 30, 8 00, 11 17 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green St's. Ferry, 2 30, 4 12, 6 30, 8 00, 11 17 p. m.

Trains leave Bound Brook for Somerville 5 30 p. m.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.

G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

H. P. BALDWIN,

Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1885.

TREATMENT OF LONDON SEWAGE.

What It is Estimated To Be Worth—Plans for Its Disposal.

[Bradstreet's.]

It has been computed that the annual value of London sewage amounts to £3,000,000 sterling and 9 pence per individual, and, estimating the population at 4,000,000 persons, the total value would be more than £50,000,000 per annum. It would thus appear, on the face of it, that in some way or other this sum should be saved for the city. There are two ways of disposing of this sewage: One is by the application of sewage to land, as, for instance, is done in Paris, Berlin, or from treatment by chemical processes. Precedent for the first plan exists in Great Britain, the more notable ones being in Edinburgh and Dumbarton; but from neither of these would the commissioners derive sufficient encouragement to infer that the pumping and other expenses would not consume all of the possible profits. The second plan is regarded as yet more unfavorably, for the "trivial value of the sewage in solution at present too small to admit of obtaining it from it any product which can be sold at anything like the cost of its production."

With reference to the plan of the treatment of the metropolitan sewage, four possible schemes are presented and analyzed. These are broad irrigation, filtration through land, processes of deposition or precipitation, and precipitation supplemented by application to land. The testimony seems to be quite decisive against the first, that for every 100 persons one acre would be needed in broad irrigation, and that the sewage should be strained or purified before permitted to finally pass upon the surface of the land. When it is remembered that 40,000 acres are required to supply only one square miles, the impracticability of this scheme—supposing that for no such farming area can be found in the neighborhood of London.

The method which deserves with the greatest favor from the commission is the last one mentioned. The chief advantage is that the sewage is precipitated in a condition almost deprived of its noxious qualities. The process is found in actual use in Birmingham, and is described as follows: "The sewage is treated with lime and alum, and although to a series of large tanks; the clarified liquid is then passed through porous beds, after which it passes into the river, being found perfectly innocuous. The sludge deposit, which amounts to 580 tons a day, is allowed to run to the semi-fluid state upon a portion of the works set out to receive it, after which it is dug into the ground, which is covered with soil, planted, and reclaimed. The sludge deposit is carted away to the suburbs of the land. One acre per week is allotted for this purpose, and the land so used remains for three years before the sludge is put upon it again. Thus the quantity of land required for the disposal of the sludge would be 156 acres."

Such a system meets the chief difficulties. It does not require the use of land demanded for irrigation, and it combines the filth which is now polluting the Thames even up to the bridges. The history of London sewerage management proves conclusively that a city has not solved the problem when it has proven devised a method for draining off its sewage, but the terminal must be considered as well as the lines of transportation.

Dunsmore Pets.

[Nesta's Companion.]

Not one sane man or woman in 10,000 would make a pet of a lion or a rattlesnake. Yet many young men and women secretly cherish and pet into life-long habits some vicious habit, or temper, or thought, which one day, when full-grown, will be the terror of both. When their own children are born, they

A HOWLING CROWD

GREETS MAXWELL ON HIS ARRIVAL IN ST. LOUIS.

A Very Remarkable Scene The Prisoner Cracks Jokes, Laughs and Talks With Other Inmates of Defence. The death an Accident.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—No such crowd assembled at the Union railway station as that which gathered there before sunrise this morning this evening to see the murderer of Preller. It was a motley gathering, and many in the crowd showed by disheveled locks and soiled clothes that they had been routed out all night for the purpose of gaining a look at the distinguished suspect. The train did not arrive until 6:45 o'clock, and by that time the crowd had swollen to enormous proportions, and right in the station yard there was a howling mob numbering at least 10,000 persons. As the train pulled in their gathering formed a solid ring about it, and it was not until a heavy cordon of police had beaten their way through that the car could be cleared for the prisoner and those who had him in charge. Maxwell was lifted quickly into a patrol wagon which had backed into the station to wait for the expected arrival, and as he took his seat in it, surrounded by the officers, the crowd set up a tremendous cheer as if a triumph over the law had been achieved. Maxwell under all of these trying circumstances showed no outward semblance of fear, and as he took his seat in the wagon he said, quite cheerily, to the driver, "All right; go ahead."

The crowd gave another great cheer as the wagon started for Clark avenue. Four horses were then started rapidly forward, the crowd following as fast as it could, cheering and yelling all the time. The mad chase was kept up until Fourteenth and Clark was reached. Ledgers in the neighborhood were awakened by the shouts and cries of the thousands in the street, and, dressing as quickly as possible, added to the excited throng. Twelfth street was impassable. Ably seconding the efforts of the young people were old men and women, mothers with babes in their arms, and even small children. The wagon stopped in front of the Clark avenue entrance to the Four Courts, and in a trice was surrounded by the throng. "Take him out and hang him!" shouted a tall man as Detectives Tracy and Badger lifted their charge from the wagon. They formed in line and pressed the crowd back. As the prisoner finally disappeared behind the front doors another hair-raising shout went up from the throng, which had been left by the patrol, but who persisted in securing one more look, found the Twelfth street entrance to the building and poured in like a flock of sheep. In a minute the rotunda was jammed, and the officers drove the mob out into the street.

Maxwell was taken into the detective room and given a chair. He was now quite pale and spoke only in monosyllables when interrogated. He smoked a long English cigar, and appeared tired and travel-stained from his journey. He asked for water and a towel, and after using them he expressed himself ready to be photographed by the jail photographer, who had stood by awaiting his chance.

Maxwell's trip to Canada was marked by large gatherings at all the villages through which the train passed. The prisoner was one of the earliest risers in the sleeping car, and, in fact, was awake all night. He and the detectives for the first time since leaving San Francisco took the shackles off him one by one. He shook himself soothing as a dog does after coming out of the water, and said, "Well, thank God, we've had the last of the things on me." He made an elaborate toilet, and on reaching Montreal the case would permit, and finally announced himself ready to receive company. He said he had slept very badly during the night and had enjoyed a great deal, and he thought he ought to take a dose of medicine.

The detectives, when questioned as to whether they had received a confession from Maxwell, were reticent, and showed they were acting under orders, but enough transpired to prove that Maxwell had unfortunately damaging admissions to them, which are almost certain to criminate him when the day of trial arrives. Maxwell has acknowledged to the detectives that he knew Preller in England, and that they sailed together from Liverpool. He acknowledged that they had been here together in Boston, and he says they separated there, Preller to attend to some business, and he to take a tour of sightseeing. Canada, the Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, and then came west. "I keep no diary," Maxwell says—and he is very particular about this—"and I can't tell the dates. I can't remember whether I stopped at Chicago or not. I stopped at the Southern hotel, however, for I used to serve the company. Maxwell had registered there. Yes, I registered there as Lenox Maxwell."

"If you did that why did you give the name of Brooks when purchasing your ticket, the man, Detective Tracy asked.

"Oh," said Maxwell jestingly, "just because I liked to."

As all this became reticent and was inclined to go no further, but on being pushed as to when he parted with Preller he named the Sunday night previous to his departure for San Francisco.

"Have you seen or heard from Preller since?" he was asked.

"No," he said; "why?"

"Have you any idea as to his whereabouts now?"

"None at all. He may be up in a balloon for aught I know," and the prisoner laughed at his own drollery. "Or he may be on exhibition in a dime museum, or he may have gone to the other world."

His manner showed that he was talking under orders, and the conversation was changed. He then intimated to Maxwell that he had killed Preller by accident, and that he had told the detectives as much. In response he admitted, in a roundabout way, that he had told them so, and that his first right time that would be the defense he would enter. Upon his person hypodermic syringes and other medical instruments were found, and he was asked if he knew how to use them on Preller, and medicine as well. He then frankly admitted that he had, and gave the details of the manner in which he had killed Preller by giving him an overdose of chloroform.

"I had often dosed him before," he said, "and thought I knew his constitution well, but I may have been mistaken. Coming over on the Cephalonia I prescribed for him for constipation."

"For what?" some one who did not understand the medical phrase asked.

"For headache," said Maxwell, laughing at the man's ignorance. Canada.

"What did you prescribe for that?"

"Oh, I've forgotten now. I have a copy of the prescription, however, and can show it when the time comes. I gave him plenty of medicine on the voyage."

Maxwell laughed, and seemed to be in the very best of humor. He spoke slowly, however, and seemed to feel his way carefully. Presently he took up his story again, and said he and Preller had quite a boisterous time on board. After a night of debauch they were sick and Maxwell had at first admitted, and hypodermic injections of morphine. They had not acted, and then the chloroform was brought into play. It was only used to allay great suffering on the part of Preller. When it had produced death Maxwell naturally became alarmed. He knew he was a stranger in this country, and that no excuse he could give could clear away the mystery surrounding his friend's death.

There is little doubt that after dosing his friend in a berth, perhaps, friendly way at first, the two of murder entered Maxwell's head, and he deliberately went to work with deadly intent. The motive was, of course, the money and jewelry which Preller had on his person. Some of the latter he took after he had over $1,000 on him the night he left St. Louis. He told Tracy and others this. Besides the money he took Preller's diamonds with him, and, under the name of Brooks, deposited them in a safe deposit vault in Montreal. They consist of a full set of solitaire diamond studs and shirt buttons, and two rings. They were found to be worth no very valuable, but just such as would catch the eye of a man like Preller. When asked about the other property found in his trunk at Auckland, and identified as the property of Preller, he coolly said that it belonged to him, and while willing to explain the accidental killing of his friend, he was not willing to explain the subsequent theft of his friend's property. Here is the contradictory statements as these that caused him to pause in his conversation and say:

"You must not ask me about any case. I was told by my lawyer at Auckland not to open my mouth about it, and as his advice cost me about $150, I intend to keep it."

"I can give you good reasons for that," some one remarked, and Maxwell laughed and said, "Can you, indeed?"

"I'll be your counsel, if you like," a reporter in the crowd suggested, he said.

"Will you?" said Maxwell. "Then, by the Lord! I'll plead guilty and throw myself on the mercy of the court."

And so the talk rolled merrily until the train had reached the station.

ANOTHER LINK.

Evidence Discovered by the Coroner Which Criminates Maxwell.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—A link important point in the Maxwell-Preller murder case has just been leaked out. Much speculation had been indulged in by the authorities concerning the intimacy of the two men and the manner in which it was dressed. The drawers which covered the lower extremities were too short and did not reach the tops of the ankles. The drawers were subjected to minute examination, and on the inside of the waistband was found the name of "Brooks." It had been written in the centre of half printed in that peculiar hand since so thoroughly identified as Maxwell's. The only time the name had been heard of before was at the San Francisco hotel office, under which cognomen Maxwell purchased his ticket to Auckland. It was also discovered written on the back of a letter addressed to Brooks in care of a local newspaper. The coroner consulted with Chief Harrigan and decided not to make the discovery public, fearing that it might result in the escape of Maxwell, as he might set up defense in Auckland that the corpse marked "H. M. Brooks" could not be Preller's as the latter's identity was known. It also showed that they were much too small for Preller, that they had been pulled hastily on the body, and were found in several places to have no confidence in the properties the securities of which they had thus become possessed of. All they wanted was security for the money disbursed. Subsequently the company that saw an advance in prices thereby sold out without awaiting the payment of interest. Some bonds have been issued in advance from 30 to 50 per cent. in the last six months, and gave ample opportunity for shrewd and cautious men to make very handsome turns by buying at low prices and holding it up for a while, selling it out at 10 or 12 per cent. profit, and putting the money into some other and oh up bond. This bond movement, of course, has been worked by the general public or even by the majority of stock speculators, has prepared the way, and partly away the means for the present bull movement.

While capitalists, driven to dispair, were thus making speculative turns instead of *bonâ-fide* investments, the Knights of Labor, at home and abroad, became terribly alarmed at the speed with which stocks were going down. It was particularly so with the bankers who, as the heads of different syndicates, and who, in that capacity, held a large amount of unsalable securities. They put their heads together, and through the instrumentality of Mr. Pierpont Morgan began to work William H. Vanderbilt. The latter being was done well, and the results of it are now known to every body who takes any interest in Wall street affairs. When it became known that Vanderbilt had come to the front, the West Shore and South Pennsylvania schemes, and that he was buying stocks in anticipation of the reorganization of the same, those who had been dabbling for the first five or six months of this year in cheap bonds, and had the profit on them, sold them out, and began to buy Vanderbilt stocks. Though they ought to be favorably affected by the Morgan-Vanderbilt scheme. Prominent among such stocks were, of course, New York Central and Lake Shore. People would probably not touch these stocks at 84 and 82, respectively, are now buying them right and left, after they had risen from 10 to 15 points. As a matter of course, the immense short interest gave a powerful help to the upward movement, and six weeks have so changed the speculative feeling as to almost justify there is hardly a bear argument to be heard in the street. All the gramlics have been so badly scared and hurt that there is *none* of them to be found within shouting-shot of the stock exchange. The most curious point is that even certain newspapers, which for six weeks or more filled all sorts of calamities to railroad corporations, and advised their readers to get out of stocks at *any price, are to-day advising them to buy* those stocks which they have heretofore been the great advance which has taken place in prices. Some of the financial writers go so far as to say that there is a good deal more to come

NEW YORK CHARLATANS.

THEIR NUMBER, VARIETY AND CHARACTERISTICS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The Commonness of Superstition Exemplified in the Support They Receive—The Greatest Impostors the Least Suspected.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—It would not be supposed that, in this last quarter of the nineteenth century, fortune-telling, in one form or another, an active industry here, and hundreds of persons live by it, the first city on this continent. But it is, in the exact number cannot be ascertained, for there are many of these modern soothsayers who in no manner advertise their peculiar trade, and are not, to use the set phrase, *seen known* to the police. The great mass of our prosperous citizens have so little that such quackery is a regular employment on this island, because they never see or hear anything of it. *No wonder. They do not go where it is, and they are not in a way to hear of it.* Strange, but true, like most New Yorkers of their type, disbelieves in its existence. Any one might so disbelieve who simply reasoned, since to reason is to reject superstition, and to consider it impossible that any appeal thereto could be turned into a means of support. Very few of us but are superstitious in some ways. We do not so style it, *we* may not admit it, but the fact remains. The mischief is that our superstitions are not those of other people, and that other people's are ridiculous. We ridicule our neighbors for believing what we disbelieve, and censure them for disbelieving what we believe. And yet the belief and disbelief may be superstition. We rarely know how prevalent superstition is because they who cherish it *keep it, as they do associate weakness*, to themselves. It is amazing how many intelligent, educated persons are unwilling to set out on a journey or undertake anything important on Friday, or make one of thirteen at a dinner, or are disturbed at the breaking of a mirror, or the recurrence of certain dreams. The influencing superstitions in such cases are of the vulgarest sort, and still their potency may be seen any day in circles thought to be of a superior order. In it strange, therefore, that in a vast community like this, with a mixed population of fully 2,000,000, hundreds of swindlers can support themselves by pretending to a knowledge of the future and a comprehension of the supernatural?

The metropolitan fortune tellers give themselves different names. They are *seers*, astrologers, diviners, theosophists, dream interpreters, clairvoyants, faith curers, spiritual physicians, mind healers, crystal magicians, wizards. They display signs and publish advertisements with all these titles. Many of them do not tell fortunes, but they all claim to have higher powers or possess a kind of insight or skill which would give humanity by which they can bring good luck or obviate bad luck, determine what is to happen, cure disease, confer happiness or gratify the dearest wishes of the heart. They are alike engaged in some species of imposture, since they live by the credulity of the public by dishonest methods. They might all be comprehended under the word charlatans, charlatans of a professional order, since they pretend to do what cannot be done, and cheat their patrons with pompous and high sounding terms. What a host and variety of them there are in this big capital! The greatest are not labeled or underlined, they assume the loftiest respectability, and would affect the hottest indignation if they were directly accused of the least lack of integrity. They who advertise their erratic calling by circulars and in the sensational weeklies as seers, astrologers, clairvoyants, are insignificant specimens compared with those who do not advertise at all, but carry their heads in the sky and their hands in their clients' pockets.

One of the most noted of the upper class of charlatans is Mme. Blavatzky, who, several years ago, caused quite a commotion here by pretending, as asserted, the occult principles of theosophy. She is a Russian by birth, of uncertain age, perhaps 50, perhaps 75, but of sound health and vigorous constitution. She is, or was, quite a character in personal appearance, unattractive in person and manner, and addicted to strange attire. Like most Russian women of mature years she does not disdain, on occasion, spirits or tobacco, though she never used either to excess. Tidiness is not a passion with her, probably *because her mind is occupied with loftier things*; nor does she cultivate the softer social graces. Just what she is, or has been, or will be, no one can say. She seems to affect an air of mystery. She frequently talks in a mystic, grandiloquent, transcendental strain, which might lead one to believe that she had lived for centuries, had embraced the entire circle of knowledge, and had daily visions of the supernatural. She is undeniably clever, and has gathered a mass of miscellaneous and showy information. She speaks half a dozen languages actually, and a score or more assumedly. She is intimately acquainted with human nature, particularly that of the lower sort, and has, for the many, an impressive personality. The thousands who have seen and talked with her have very divergent opinions of her. *Some regard her as an* unmitigated humbug; but more think her extraordinary. Indefinable, stimulating, a strange character she unquestionably is, wholly foreign to our civilization, and suggestive of the remote and dreamy east. Her conversation is a singular medley of commonplaces and fantastic platitudes, very taking, no doubt, to partially educated listeners, but which will not bear examination.

It is very similar to a work she published and sold here on the subject of theosophy, of which she claims to be the great modern expounder. Just what theosophy is it is impossible to comprehend, particularly after hearing one of the madame's so-called elucidatory rhapsodies. It is the opposite of common sense and contemporaneous thought, as might be guessed from its etymologic meaning—divine wisdom. A theosophist is presumed to gain by illumination an intimate knowledge of deity, even if the operations and results of the divine mind. He imagines that he holds intercourse with the highest spirits, and reaches superhuman intelligence. This is, to-day, in an intellectual sense, the essence of charlatanism, although it was widely accepted and singularly attractive in an eminently superstitious age. Blavatzky does not seem to be the sort of person who would, were such things possible, hold intercourse with infernal agencies. But she discourses about them with a degree of intimacy characteristic of many orthodox clergymen, though naturally in a very different key. She is a believer in theosophy and her interpretation of it—her friends *say she has absolute faith therein*—and it is inferred that she realizes it remunerative. She does not exact fees for her lectures, but she, in some way, turns her theophancy to account. It may be *merely the marketing of her publications* which she sells by her seances. Her work, in two bulky volumes, sold here largely, being hawked about by her agents. Several years since the Russian theosophist went from here to Bombay with one of her faithful disciples, and caused quite a commotion there and in other cities of India. Crawford's "Mr. Isaacs" is said to have been founded on some of the Blavatzky performances witnessed by him in the east. Since then the madame has been in Paris, and is now in London, diligently working the field of theosophy, which she modestly claims to be the key to the universe. She will probably be in New York again before long, as it is quite in her line to be circumnavigating the globe to enlighten mankind. Her labors are, she says, of a missionary order, purely *disinterested and benevolent*. She assumes to be rich and to have fortune to devote to the spread of theosophy. But there are many who discredit her statements entirely, declaring her to be the queen of charlatans, and *such she appears to the unilluminated* public.

Some of our most astute charlatans, although never openly styled such, are physicians of the regular school. They are not *like* per approved by the worthy members of that guild, who, to say, however, denounces them except in private. I have several of these gentry in mind—their names are well known—whose methods are similar to those of fortune tellers and who are equally unscrupulous. Their pretensions and prodigies that they are nothing unless omniscient; they never allow themselves to doubt. They receive their patients in rooms fitted up theatrically with medical symbols and machines of their own invention, and profess to decide by various quackeries the character of the disease. Their fees are large, for they do not want any but wealthy patients, and their blunders egregious. They treat a man for heart disease when his nerves are only deranged, and prescribe for pulmonary troubles while the lungs are perfectly sound. They cure cancers that are simply tumors, and by claiming to do what medicine can not accomplish, they gain among laymen a world wide reputation. They are very keen, artful, plausible, gifted with expression, and have such acquaintance with human nature as serves them in good stead. Having all these, they can dispense with professional skill, and do it with impunity. Disgrace to their calling as I ought to be exposed. Why are they not? Because they belong to the regular school, and it is the custom of the school not to censure its own members. The law should deal with them they should not interfere; but the law, unhappily, seldom deals with felons so acute and audacious. These charlatans are always in the market. They are often summoned as experts at important trials, and their testimony has weight with many. But those who know them believe they lean to the side that pays best.

A trade that has recently sprung up here is the "faith cure," which, as I am told, it is reported to have had considerable success. You may see, in windows and on doors in various streets, small signs containing those two words. They mean that any invalid may be healed by the exercise of faith, under the direction of the faithful trader, man, or tradeswoman, as it generally is. Prayer is commonly employed by him, or her, as a therapeutic means, and employed superabundantly. Of course, only orthodox labor are likely to try this remedy; so the professors of the theologic art—I call it such—always profess to be highly and enthusiastically evangelical. They are not so, as may be supposed; but it is part of their business to assume to be.

The question of the validity of prayer is not here under discussion; but the question of turning it to commercial use. The efficacy of prayer may be shown by its individual exercise in private. There is no need for a mission, or a church. But, without these, the faith cure could not be made a business.

The secular curer, curer under God, as it is put, exhorts the invalid to trust the Almighty implicitly, pray to Him with him, or her, at stated periods during the twenty-four hours; each *prayer being paid for, if* not directly, indirectly, when the bill is rendered. Not infrequently, as I am told, the patient, through influence of the imagination, gets well, through the positive character of the faith trader, fancies he feels better. In such case, the patient is usually discharged after settling the account, and is often taken back, when the natural reaction has set in.

This paying for prayers closely resembles the Roman Catholic method of liberating souls from purgatory—saying masses for so much apiece—and has, therefore, an ancient precedent. But there is this difference—the money goes, in the latter case, to the church; in the former, to the person that takes the place of priests. Moreover, the church and its representatives thoroughly believe in all their forms and ceremonials. The faith curers adopt praying in order to appeal to the credulous, and turn their credulity into cash.

Various charlatans seem to perform miracles here by *arousing faith*, other than theologic, in ailing men and women through a knowledge of their business with. They so dominate the sick and the lame, so inspire them with their own nervous strength and confidence, for the time, as to make them forget their sufferings and disabilities. They can herald to the ear of the world one will may influence another, and the results they accomplish are sometimes surprising. They actually make women who have long been ill, believe they are well, and cause cripples to throw away their crutches and walk. In such cases, much of the disease is doubtless in the mind and largely due to morbid dwelling on one's self. The patients are more troubled with shadows than substance, and the shadows being dispelled by a stronger will, they imagine a wonderful cure has been wrought. *Many of the clairvoyants, spiritual physicians and pseudo-healers who infest the city are adroit tricksters operating on the common public by acquainting themselves with the average weakness of the human family and trading on such acquaintance.*

The amount of superstition still resident *in most of us* is exemplified here continually. It is amazing how many persons who claim to be intelligent can be cajoled by the shallowest pretense to the supernatural. The most vulgar quack can stir their hope and fancy by bold declaration and glib use of fustian. Impudence and assumption will achieve, in nearly all the walks of life, what modesty—the inseparable companion of knowledge—and merit have no chance to gain. It would really seem as if we like to be cheated; it must be one of the pleasures of Manhattan existence. If so, it is widely and constantly gratified. To give the names and position of persons who allow themselves to be duped by charlatans of varying grades would be startling. It would be sufficient to influence the opinion that the bulk of New Yorkers are fools.

There is no need to tell how the self-styled seers, astrologers, magicians and wizards who dwell in Division, Catharine and contiguous streets, as well as in the Bowery and Third avenue, ply their trade and fleece the unwary. They have been often described and their haunts are familiar. The majority of their patrons are ignorant and pitiable, consisting of poor fortune-telling of furlorn courtesans, cheap blacklegs and the like, Buyers of lottery tickets, petty tradesmen and small speculators continually run all them as to the secrets of luck, and, strange to say, are seldom brought to their senses. They deceive themselves upon this point, are deceived; the mental defect is in them, as the mental defect is in the soiled and shallow diviners. But such humble patrons are not all. Not infrequently, men of large business pronouncement operators in Wall street, women of society, go furtively to the quarters of the fortune-telling tribe, and are swindled as easily as the dull Italian laborer or raw Irish servant. To furnish some actual instances would appear like hollow sensation. But truth is often stranger than fiction, that journalists are unwilling to tell it for fear of being discredited, and for shame of their fellows. Charlatanism is rampant here in this year of 1885, and the biggest charlatans are the least suspected of being what they are. JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

SIXTY MINUTES IN AMERICA.

A Spirited Translation from the French by Bill Nye.

[Original.]

The following selections are from the advance sheets of a forthcoming work with the above title, to be published by M. Full De Roll. It is possible that other excerpts will be made from the book, in case the present harmonious state of affairs between France and America is not destroyed by my style of translation.

In the preface M. Foll De Roll says "France has long required a book of printed writings about that large, wide land of whom we listen to so much and yet so little *sabe*, as the piquant Californian shall say. America is considerable. America I shall call vast. She care nothing how high free dom shall come, she must secure him. *She exclaims to all people: 'You like freedom*' pretty well, but you know nothing of it. We throw away every day more freedom than you shall have in fifty years. Come to this place when you shall run out of free dom. We make it. *Do not ask us for* money, but if you want personal liberty please look over our vast stock before you elsewhere go.'

"So everybody goes to America, where he shall be free to pay cash for what the American gives him.

"In this book will be found everything that the French people want to know of that singular land. We did it. We cross it from N. to Jers ey City, the town where all the New York people have to go to get upon the cars, through to the town of San Francisco!"

"For years the writer of this book has had it in his mind to go across America, and he will be heard by the people of France in several volumes coming one franc, all about the grotesque land of the freedom bird."

* * *

In the opening chapter he alludes to New York casually, and apologizes for taking up so much space.

"When you shall land in New York you shall feel a strange sensation. The stomach is not so what we should call 'Rise up William Riley,' to use an Americanism, which will not be found in Littre's Dictionary. In Rue de Twenty-three, and want to eat everything my eyes shall fall upon.

"I stay at New York all night, and eat only large strips at 6 o'clock and again at 9. At 12 I awake and eat the insides of my hokograph, and then lie down once more to sheep. The hackgreens will be home-forth, as the American shall say, no good, but what is that when a man is starving in a foreign land?

"To leave New York in the morning on the Ferry de Iavonia, a steamer that goes to New Jersey City. Many people go to New York by the cars, but they are fools with him, or her, at stated periods during the twenty-four hours; each *prayer being paid for, if* not directly, indirectly, when the bill is rendered. Not infrequently, as I am told, the patient, through influence of the imagination, gets well, through the positive character of the faith trader, fancies he feels better. In such case, the patient is usually discharged after settling the account, and is often taken back, when the natural reaction has set in.

"The railroads between New York and New Jersey City are quite amicable and the inhabitants seem to spend much of their time riding to and fro on the Ferry de Pavonia and other steamers. When I talked to them in their own language they would laugh with great glee, and say *they* could not parley voo Norwegian very good.

"The Americans are very fond of witnessing what may be called the *tournament de slug*. In this, two men wearing upholstered mittens shake hands, and then one strikes at the other with his right, and tries to mash his head him, and while he is taking care of that the first man hits him with his left and knocks out some of his teeth. Then the other man spits out his loose teeth and hits his antagonist on the nose, or feeds him with the thumb of his upholstered mitten for some time. Half the gate money goes to the hospital where these men are in the habit of being repaired.

"*One of these men*, who is now the champion scrapper, as one American author has it, was once a poor boy, but he was proud and ambitious. So he practiced on his wife evenings, until he had a wonderful left, and until he found that he could "knock her out," as the American has it. Then he tried it on other relatives, and step by step worked his way up until he could make one in America cough up pieces of this upholstered mitten, which is worn in public.

"In closing, this chapter on New York I may say that I have not said so much of the city itself as I would like, but enough so that you will know where our next Jerusalem shall be found. New York is situated on the Hudson river, and on New Jersey City. The climate is cool and frosty a part of the year, but warm and tempestuous in the summer months. The surface is generally level, but some of the houses are quite tall.

"I would not advise Frenchmen to go to New York now, but rather to wait until the pedestal of M. Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty has been paid for. Many foreigners have already been summarily permitted to help pay for this pedestal."

HUDSON, WIS., Aug. 4.

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Grant's Memoirs.

The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.

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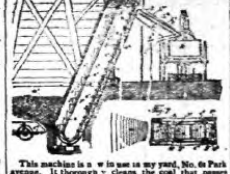

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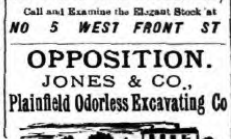

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[CORRECT STYLES.
MRS. BROOKE'S,
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WOMAN AND HOME.

LADIES WHO "CRIB" IDEAS IN DRESS AND ORNAMENTS FROM OTHERS.

House Decorative Notes—The Slovenly Victims of Shyness—Airing the Collar—Children's Outing—Hints for the Kitchen—Paragraphs.

[London Queen.]

Not only purse, pin-cushion, plaster, pass from the lawful possession of the original owner into the predatory hands of the intervening thief. Ideas go by the same way; and here the imitative art on fertile ground.

Well up in the scale of petty larceny stand those who steal ideas in dress and personal condition. If Ada becomes limp, baggy, and sozzle, Ida also becomes limpar, baggier, and more sozzle, for your imitative generally go beyond their model. If Marri comes out with her hair cut short, Marti crops hers to the semblance of a scrubbing brush if her locks are of the straight kind, or like an overwrought Astrakhan wool if it is of the curly sort.

If Lydia, struck with the mannish fever, discards lace and trimming and every article of feminine frivolity, Julia follows suit, wears shirt collars, waistcoats and coatees, tailor-made; buys a cane and a set of horse shoe studs; wears a scarf and a scarf-pin, and, till you see her petticoats, is as much like a young man as her brother, the beachlace corner. If, on the other hand, Lydia, constant of its crass and falls into the net of fashion pure and simple, Julia is quiescent with nothing under Worth, and 1885 does the rest—notwithstanding the extravagance of her tonrure, the length of her train, the "fall" in her back, and the smallness of her waist. The sole spark of originality possessed by these fair thieves is the extravagance to which they push their imitation, and the percentage heaped on to the capital started with.

Mr. Jones has a pretty fancy for the decoration of her dining-table. She has spent many anxious hours in studying and practicing the art, which has such merit as resides in absolute originality. She completes her scheme of color and her map of form, and she makes a dinner, and asks her friends to come and admire. Among them is Mrs. Brown, who has never gone beyond the old-fashioned sprigging of her youth, wherein jasmines and floral flowers reign in the real of and thinks the device will pass unnoticed. She does not remember, however, that lilac and roses, narcissus and dahlias, primroses and peonies, scarcely come into the same natural posy, and that when she lets the wire show through the glass she gives the hoax away for laughter.

Being then this unideal person in the matter of table decorations, she dines with Mrs. Jones and sees the new arrangement. The next week she reproduces the whole thing; but because she has not really seized the idea, only skimmed it, she leaves out the finer touches, the more subtle combinations, which made the whole an artistic success and so produces a botch and not a masterpiece—a caricature and not a copy. Then Mrs. Jones, who is not generous enough to share her ideas on table decoration, for all that she is a good, kind woman and friend, dies weep as an angry woman is generally does, and then passes off into the fiery stage, when indignation burns under tears, and her friendship for Mrs. Brown at one and the same time, and saying: "I will never forgive her," she keeps her word and never does.

[Home Keeping.]

The Stoven at Home.

Poverty, ill-temper and shrewishness, each in their own peculiar province, have done, and are each continuing to do, much in the way of making unpleasant, uncomfortable and unhappy homes. The first is, generally speaking, unavoidable, the second often the outcome of ill health, disappointment or misfortune, but the latter is without reason or excuse.

More husbands are driven from their own firesides, more wives given cause to look questionable associates and unworthy associations, and more daughters captivated by the fascinations of the street, from being reared in untidy homes, where slovenliness rules the hour and method, order and neatness rarely ever enter, than from any other cause known.

The public places of amusements, the saloons and the bagnios, all unlearning and act promptly upon the suggestion of their unrestraining, have what attractions they to captive the eye and the ear, and through them the hearts of the young—and, alas, for that, for old and middle-aged as well. These are made bright and cheery and as near as may be without any objectionable features to unfit for the refinement of the outward sense. Is it a marvel, then, that so many are led astray by such pleasant and attractive surroundings? When neatness, order, system, all pleasant belongings, are introduced into the family circle with as much effort and persistence as they are in public places, and made to hold their own in more closely than they now do, and with lasting benefit to every one into whose province these elements of progressive refinement may fall to rule.

To emphasize more fully the solemn fact, we say—and "more in sorrow than in anger"—that one of the most repulsive features in home life is slovenliness in dress. Where that is found, general untidiness is almost sure to rule in the house, and affection, with and goes limping sour, of the door which hangs flies out of the window. The housewife and mother who will go about in untidy array, with unkempt hair or in soiled garments, almost invariably bring desolation to the hearthstones where they hold sway. The husband who "dresses up" when company comes, and only then, in an unfortunate one. They who do this rob many of the pleasure and happiness of their own family are of more vital importance than all the world beside, and turn a deaf ear to one of the most instructive lessons that points to the dignified life of the household. They forget that the unholy rivals for the affection and presence of their husband and son and daughter, and they know full well the value of tidiness of apparel, or neatness of person, of order in surroundings, and they make these elements powerful necessary to all their carefully devised plans and purposes.

[Real Estate Record.]

Home Decorative Notes.

Birch bark may be satisfactorily used for mosaic.

Crotesque hang over the walls makes a very delightful decoration.

Metallic lions rampant with distended jaws are receptacles for waste paper.

Cords or wires attached to pictures should be suspended from beneath the frame.

Let it be remembered that attractive homes may be less attractive the solicitations of club unlimited.

Straw matting may be cleaned with a large coarse cloth dipped in salt and water, and then wiped dry.

The long swinging glasses are coming into favor, and bureaus, dressing-tables and walls are amply supplied with mirrors.

Among the novelties in table decoration that are of both use and beauty are little white china pans in which to poach eggs as they are furnished with handles, and the egg is brought to the table on and eaten from these dishes.

A decorative receptacle to contain the less sightly flower-pot of earthenware is a fluted gilt crimdor on a circular tray.

Rust upon steel may may be removed by covering the rusted parts with oil or fat, letting it remain some time, and then wipe off with a cloth.

A painted arras in a large hall is particularly effective. It should be framed with knobs and ring to a rod that should run below the frieze.

Too much care cannot be exercised in selecting carpets of good and pure colors. The Kidderminster rugs with their close-set threads are very serviceable, and are largely used for summer season in cottages.

A pretty fantasy is to paint the window of stained glass set in the wall and filling the place of a picture. For an east window a lovely effect is produced of morning-glories or brilliant hollyhocks in marshaled into line.

A narrow shelf placed over a doorway, and painted to correspond with the woodwork of the room, is a pleasing addition. A few pieces of pottery, good in color and shape, grouped upon this shelf heightens the effect.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Victims of Shyness.

No day passes wherein shy persons do not make for themselves needless distresses—wherein they do not plant stupidity to reap shamefacedness as a result. What tortures they suffer when, at night in the solitude of their own thought, they go back on the deeds of the day, and calmness produces clearness! When they remember their ungainly gesture as they handed the cup, or took the chair, or shook hands across the table, or came stumbling into the room—when their ears re-echo with those unlucky words, that horrible allusion to the well-known skeleton, which came out in a manner unwares and without meaning, or that phrase which was meant to be complimentary, and was apparently impertinent instead—when they wish they had not done this, and latent that they did not do that, its direct opposite—grieve over the good things they might have said and just missed—groan over the foolish words they blurted out as if they had been stones catapulted by some fiendish power behind them—these what tortures without name or end they undergo for all the follies forced on them to commit by the baleful influence of shyness!

When these poor victims are house-mistresses, and have given dinners or evenings, what sufferings their fevered souls endure both at the time and after! They feel that they are neglecting A, and yet they can not find one word in all the waste of their brains wherewith to begin a conversation. They are consumed with fear they offended B by opening fire on an unpleasant topic, which was all they could think of to say; that they slighted C and insulted D all from pure nervousness and want of self-possession. When the guest of the evening came in they were not sufficiently cordial; by very excess of shyness they were too cordial, and heaped where they should have skimmed. When they discovered that they had made a blunder, and indeed no strangers who would be glad to know each other two people who had been friends and now were enemies, they did not glide swiftly over the broken ice, but from pure nervousness stopped and leant hard, widening the fracture and causing a bigger hole all round.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

The Children's Outing.

Kindness to children should not be made oldfangle or burdensome. The child on its holiday, or in its every-day half hour or whole hour of reaction, desires nothing more than to be left to amuse its own pleasure in its own way. In the following of its own devices (innocent, of course,) and the attempt to carry out its own plans childhood is happy. Put so much interference as will save children from doing themselves harm is necessary. Anything further than that mars their pleasure. They are attempting little impossibilities in their play, let them alone to find out themselves. And if they are making a long circuit to effect what may be accomplished by a short cut, let them try the excursion uninterrupted.

The "superior wisdom" of fathers and uncles takes a considerable quantum of the poetry out of children's play. The man in the play who shouts "Alone I did it!" expresses what every little fellow of either sex feels in his or her heart. But "Alone I did it" cannot be said by them, "Alone I did not do it" is nearly as satisfactory. They are satisfied with their own experiments, and all they desire is that their elders and betters should deprive them of the unalloyed pleasure of self-assertion.

[American Agriculturist.]

Airing the Cellar.

When a cool cellar is aired on a warm day, the entering air being in motion, appears cool; but as it fills the cellar, the cooler air with which it becomes mixed chills it, and causes moisture to be deposited on the cold walls, and may often be seen running down them in streams. Then the windows are closed, and become moldy. To avoid this the windows should only be opened at night, and late—the last thing before retiring. There is no need to fear that the night air is unhealthful—it is as pure as the air of midday, and is really drier. The cool air enters the apartment during the night, and circulates through it. The windows should be closed before sunrise in the morning, and kept closed and shaded through the day.

If the air of a cellar is damp, it may be thoroughly dried by placing in it a pack of fresh lime in an open box. A pack of lime will absorb about seven pounds, or about one than three quarts of water, and in this way a cellar or milk-room may soon be dried, even in the hottest weather. A bushel of lima absorbs twenty-seven pounds of water, and still appears as dry powder.

[Rev. T. A. Green.]

Commonplace Things.

Young people fall in love and talk of weddings and tours, with little thought of such commonplace things as bonnets, boots or carpet-sweepers. To imagine that any condition lower down than moonlight and stars would ever touch or make their happiness is a shock hard to their melody of love. They would be happy anywhere or on anything so he had her and she had him. And yet a badly cooked dinner or untidy room in a little while may turn a paradise into purgatory. We are not fit to live on moonshine nor to grow strong on poetry.

Not that I would ridicule the beautiful fancies or the day dreams of young affection or throw one shadow over the forecasting love, but we are very earthly creatures, after all our romance and ideality. And on the very material blessings of material comfort and satisfaction rests the possibility of the continuity of those higher ranges of being.

[Washington Republican.]

A Woman Who Admitted She Was Homely.

I was taking breakfast with Max Strakosch the morning after Litta made her debut as Lucia, at the Academy of Music. The prima donna was present, and we were all congratulating her upon the success she had made. Max, in his impulsive way, took her head in his two hands, and, kissing her, said: "Ah, my dear little girl, you will be famous some day. I tell you so—I, the old Max! And you will have scores of lovers and perhaps marry a marquis, like Patti."

"The poor girl's eyes filled with tears as she replied: 'Thank you, Mr. Strakosch, I hope I may sing well, some day, but nobody will ever fall in love with me, you know, I am so homely.' I have never before or since heard a woman acknowledge as much as this, and yet it was done so simply and with so much modest grace that one couldn't help admiring the "homely girl.

[American Agriculturist.]

Hints for the Household.

Wash the hair in borax and water. Never melt lard for pie-crust.

Do not place too heavy burdens on young shoulders.

A harm will be quickly relieved by applying flour wet with cold water.

To frame carpets, sprinkle with salt before sweeping.

If an oven is too hot for baking, set a dish of cold water in it.

Polish a stove with newspaper instead of a brush.

To bake pies to a fine brown dip a clean white cloth in fresh cream, and brush lightly over the top crust before putting into the oven.

To prevent boots from squeaking, soak the soles in linseed oil.

To beautify the nails, hold them for fifteen minutes in warm water. Then with a pointed, cut carefully. Polish them with a piece of chamois skin dipped in a mixture of oil and very finely powered pumice stone. Push down the skin at the lower part of the nails, so as to show the delicate half-moon of white.

[A Bachelor.]

Words of Warning.

What is the most favorable time to see a woman in order to compose a character synop-sis? Decidedly, I think, at breakfast and during the forenoon. As a general rule if she looks well then she is in good health; if she dresses neatly she is tidy; if she is full of projects for a morning's work and executes a reasonable number, she possesses mental activity and energy.

Beware of the young woman who complains of being cold in the morning, who looks sickly, who eats little who comes down late, who appears to have dressed hastily, who languishes a whole forenoon over a couple of letters to an absent sister or school-fellow. No matter how bright or animated she may appear later on, avoid her. Lead her not to your suburban villa; engage no matrimonial apartments. She will not make a good wife. She will be a bore and a slattern.

[Boston Budget.]

Paper Bags.

How often we throw them away when, emptied of their contents. If there is a box or bag for them in the kitchen, where we can put them as soon as emptied, we can use them in various ways. They are handy to cover the tops of jars after it is cleaned, to keep off flies and dust; handy to lay over the top of bread or cake in the oven when baking too fast; handy to cover the glass jars of canned fruit when set on the closet shelves; slip over the jars like a cap; this keeps the fruit from turning dark. It may also be added that a paper bag is an excellent thing to put over a pitcher with ice in it, if you have no patent ice pitcher.

[Chicago Journal.]

An Excellent Vegetable.

Purslane, that so many think a worthless weed, is a wholesome and an excellent vegetable. Choose young plants; free them from roots and any fibrous stalks; wash well; put into boiling water slightly salted and cook until done and drain. Put a little butter in a stew-pan, and when melted lay in the purslane; stir it a little and sprinkle over is a bunch of fine herbs with salt, pepper, and a little minced parsley; simmer for ten minutes, stirring all the time. Remove from the fire and mix well in two well beaten eggs and serve. It may also be simply boiled and drained, mixed with a little butter and served.

[Chicago Journal.]

A Lesson for Householders.

"How perfect your housekeeping is," a summer visitor said to her hostess, a lady of education and old family. "You must have excellent servants to keep house and grounds in such pleasant order." "Yes," was the answer, "they do pretty well for housework and gardening—all but the drain and garbage. I never trust anybody to see to that but myself." Herein lies a lesson for householders in hot weather. If you want delicate innocuous conditions about your place, you must see that your laws are carried out in person.

[Boston Advertiser.]

Women in Literature.

Less than one-fourth of our magazine writers are women—a result which will probably cause some surprise; that is, of our first-class magazines for grown people; it is perhaps time to include children's magazines would vary the figures. The proportion of women writers is greatest in The Atlantic Monthly, where sixteen of the fifty-one authors are women; it is least in The Century, which has only eleven women women out of seventy-six.

[Household.]

How to Cook Corn.

Now isn't it strange that so many people do not know how to cook corn! They cook it too long. It should be popped in a pot of boiling water—no salt—and left there for ten minutes—no more. The water is in a great rage—then taken out and wrapped in a large napkin until you are ready to eat it. Boiled longer than ten minutes, the milk hardens in the kernel, and it is not a tooth part as palatable and its much less digestible.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

Women's Extravagance.

This talk about woman's extravagance is only accepted as true because the male man keeps the ledger, and his wife has nothing but a debit in them. It isn't fair. If a man were to deal honestly and squarely and figure up his own expenses and all he gets for them, the woman would rise up before him a perfect angel of sense in expenditure and make him blush.

[Bill Arp.]

Might Have Been Worse.

Man that is born of woman and tied to another is of few days and full of trouble. But it might have been worse; a many more, for he might have been born a woman and been tied to a man. That is the most perilous condition in all nature.

[London Queen.]

Women Dentists in Germany.

Women dentists are gaining ground in Germany. They are practicing in many of the great cities; in Hamburg, Strasburg, Cologne, Wiesbaden, and Frankfort-on-the-Main. They are very popular with the children.

[Boston Budget.]

More Comfort.

There are many young ladies who have not the means to go to the seaside who can find just as much pleasure and a deal more comfort "camping out" at country farmhouses.

[Boston Transcript.]

American Women.

It is ascertained that the number of American women exceeds the entire foreign born population of the country (both men and women) in the ratio of three to one.

Remnant Sale.

For one week, commencing August 15. During the coming week we will close out Remnants of all kinds of Dress Goods Cashmeres, Lawns, Tickings, Muslins, Calicos, Linings, etc., at half their original cost to make room for Fall stock. Bargains in remnants of Carpets Oil Cloth and Mattings. At

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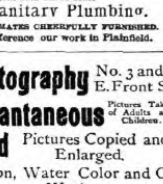

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Vol. 4, No. 68 PLAINFIELD, N. J., TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1885. Price Two Cent

Special Notices.

MUSIC. F. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist, and Musical Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office, No. 6 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

FOR SALE For the want of use, at great bargain, "Appleby," at the office of Edward C. Mulford, Esq., Broker, 15 Front street, opposite depot Plainfield, N. J. Lady's complete turnout, consisting of handsome finished two seater, 4 years old, warranted sound, kind and true, has been driven by lady, present owner for past four years, in a stylish, spirited and free driver, not afraid of cars has no vices and is in fine condition. Also one phaeton, leather top, very easy thoroughly reliable, one leather top phaeton and harness, for one dollars will buy the above together or will sell separately. Also one Coupe Rockaway with shifting glass front seat, one two phaeton and one village cart for heavy or light use. Also one set of single and double harness full mounted. Apply at once. 7-27-tf

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front by 250 feet deep on Netherwood ave. (La Grande Ave.), west of Dudley. Desirable residences on either side of lot. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 15 and 16 opposite Depot, Plainfield. 7-21-tf

TWO NEW HOUSES for sale at a bargain or will exchange for vacant building lots. Apply first floor. Enquire of Chas. H. Hand, corner Fifth and Liberty streets. 7-20-tf

BUSINESS FOR SALE. Enquire from two to five hundred dollars. Ad dress P. O. Box 1,000, Plainfield. 6-10f

THE REFORM CLUB HALL with seating capacity for eight hundred, with all modern conveniences and fitted up in special manner for entertainments or meetings wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE with all modern conveniences, lot 50x125 feet, with a pleasant location; seven minutes from depot. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Inquire of Edward C. Mulford, Broker, 15 Front street. 7-30tf

THE BEST SAFEGUARD against Cholera and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by our Board of Health as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which spot holes in clothing, etc. Manufactured by Thorp's Factory, corner Front and New streets. P. O. Box 334. 6-30 3m

FARM FOR SALE. 15 Cheap. Inquire of Mrs. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Stable. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 5-11-tf

EGGS FOR HATCHING from fowls of no name. Thoroughbred Light Brahmas, White leghorns, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, and Mottled Dorkings. Williams, Hawkins, Knapp, Strains. Eggs $2 50 per 13 for sale. Address J. S., Box 1870, Post Office.

Cent-a-word Corner

WANTED—A good respectable woman for general housework. Best of reference required. Apply at once 124 East Front street. 18-2

LOST—Friday, Aug. 7, a heavy plush gold ring. Liberal reward given if returned to 124 East Front street, Cor. Plainfield avenue.

WANTED—A situation as general housework in small family. Inquire of Mrs. Address Mrs. Cooper, Harmony street, North Plainfield. 18-2

WANTED—A nurse girl to take care of baby. Must be used to baby without refractory. Apply before four p. m. G. C. Martin, corner Eighth street and Central avenue. 17-3

A GOOD three year old jersey cow for sale. Apply to Patrick Lynch, Central avenue. Can be seen at any time. 17-3

FURNISHED HOUSE to let. All improvement near depot, 10 rooms, $50. E. C. Mulford Broker. 17-2

WANTED—A boy to do chores and make himself generally useful on the place. References required. Address Box 1870, Post Office. C. Martin, corner of Eighth street and Central avenue. 17-3

FURNISHED HOUSE to rent for one year or longer, good location. Address Box 1,000. 17-tf

LOST Pointer-dog liver and white colors. Return for reward. R. L. Barnett, Hillside avenue.

TO LET—Second floor of No. 20 Front street. A complete set of rooms, all improvements. Enquire at French's store, No. 20 Front street. 17-tf

CHOICE CORNER LOT—150 feet on Madison Avenue by 100 feet on Fifth street, between two fence lines. Bargain. Apply to Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 15 and 17 opposite station Plainfield, N. J. 7-30 tf

PASTURE for horses and cattle, shade and water. 18 East Front street.

AN 8 No. 1, concert grand piano for sale at A. Carey's, 45 West Front street. Will be sold very low. 4-26-tf

Professional Cards.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON, No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10 a. m., 1 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 5-30-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFIN, Homeopathist and Electrician, corner Second and Washington streets. Office hours until 9 a. m., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor-at-Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Office Second st., Plainfield, N. J.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN, Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block, Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J. George P. Suydam, W. Stillman.

DR. E. W. HEDGES, Physician and Surgeon, 29 West Front street, corner Crescent avenue. Office hours, 9 to 10 a. m., office hours, till 9 a. m., 1 to 4 and 6 to 8 p. m. 5-20-1y

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 13 East Front street, over Green's Hardware Store. Entrance 2 doors from East Second street. Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 4. 11-11-1y

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST, 48 East Front street. Successor to and as a local anesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER, Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given at Private Residence. Typewriting done in a superior manner. Agent for the Telegraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM, No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 9-23-1y

DR. T. S. DAVIS, HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Office 53 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 p.m., 6 to 8 p. m. Telephone call at residence.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Hopkins' Successor to F. R. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connected with said offices for that period, are prepared to do work in the line with accuracy and dispatch at No. 2 West Front St., Still man Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1,000. 2-17-1y

CRAYON PORTRAITS. Miss Louisa Moss, Crayon Artist. Specimen's at Stand No. 44 West Front, where orders will be received. 2-6-6

WILLIAM B. MAXSON will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

Educational.

ELOCUTION. Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Miss. Albert, P. O. Box 1,000.

PIANO LESSONS. Miss Nettie Madison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Reference Mrs. S. S. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood and to others. P. O. Box, 1,585.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO. Rooms 29 Stillman's Block, 5 pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets,

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	63	6 a. m.	65
9 a. m.	72	9 a. m.	75
12 m.	79	12 m.	86
3 p m.	89	3 p. m	90

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885	1884
Sunrise....4 53 a.m.	Sunrise....4 53 a.m.
Sun Sets....7.19 p.m.	Sun Sets....7.19 p.m.
Moon Rises 8. 3 p.m.	Moon Rises.. p.m.

Chronological Events.

Ole Bull died, 1880.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow is promises to be warmer and fair.

JOTTINGS.

—Amateur theatricals at the Hotel Netherwood this evening.

—Men were engaged to-day stretching more wires on the telephone poles.

—Two men were in town to-day with a view of purchasing the Casino Rink.

—The Warren Mission of North Plainfield was organized twenty-one years ago, last Monday.

—The case of Sheehan vs. Kiseman, a civil suit is to come for trial before Justice Nash on August 24.

—Edward Conshay of North Plainfield, is the happy father of a 10 3-4 pound girl. It was born Sunday morning at ten o'clock.

—On Sunday afternoon a man whose name we failed to learn was killed at Perth Amboy by being run over by a train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

—Edward Hazzard, the North avenue musical artist left yesterday removed to the Roberts' building where he has opened a very neat parlor.

—Burglars entered and robbed the house of Constable Sloane of Elizabeth of $128. Burglars seem to take up their headquarters in that muchly policed city.

—Herbert Brientnall Brooks, who was charged with stealing $15,000 in bonds from his aunt started Sunday for Australia. It is reported that he said that he had no further use for Plainfield.

—"Judge" Rockfellow had three prisoners before his August presence yesterday, and discharged them. This, we believe, is the first time for Rockfellow that he has been called upon to exercise judicial functions.

—A number of shots early Monday morning attracted the attention of the police. On inquiry it was discovered that they came from North Plainfield, where a man was busily engaged shooting at dogs who were disturbing his night's rest.

—The first anniversary of the dedication of the Plainfield Reform Club Hall will take place Thursday, August 20. Services will be held in the afternoon at 3 p. m, and in the evening at 8 p. m. Speakers from home and abroad will deliver addresses. The Plainfield Cornet Band and P. R. C. Choir will discourse their best music on the occasion. All are cordially invited to attend. JOHN H. FRENCH, Pres.

—We understand that it is proposed to ask Common Council this evening to adopt the electric light for street lighting, a proposition to be voted on by July 40 light, whereby to light the city more effectually than it is at present lighted by gas, A member of the gas and lamp committee has been going over the ground, and is understood to heartily favor the proposition. If the proposition is accepted, a number of the lamps will be those discarded by merchants on account of the expense. It is estimated that one electric light at 50 cents per night will displace four gaslights at 13 cents each per night, or 52 cents in all, and will therefore be cheaper than gas, and give better light.

Murder Suspected.

On Sunday morning a man hunting huckleberries in the swamp near Perth Amboy, came upon the nude skeleton of a man with a little hair clinging to his head and a few fragments of flesh hanging loosely on one arm, one leg and on foot. The body lay in a thicket about two hundred yards from an old and little by-road, and all around were the evidences of a desperate struggle. Twigs from bushes around the scene were broken and hanging covered with dead leaves, and small limbs were broken and trodden down. The clothing which had evidently belonged to the dead man was scattered all around. The pants and shirt were torn in pieces. One pocket of the pantaloons were found near the corpse while another was twenty-five feet away. Foul play is suspected. One man in the neighborhood says that one night about five weeks ago he heard cries in this locality.

The County Physician, of Middlesex Co. was summoned and viewed the remains. An inquest will be held on Thursday.

Reform Hall Anniversary.

The W. C. T. U. will decorate Reform Hall for the anniversary exercises which occur on Thursday afternoon and evening of this week. All who have flowers to spare will please send them to the parlors of the Hall Thursday, 20th, by 9 a. m. Members of the W. C. T. U. are requested to meet in the parlors a few minutes before the opening exercises and seats will be reserved for them.

The population of Bergen county is 39,880.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

Notes By the Way.

[By a Plainfield Tourist.]

MONTREAL, Aug. 14, 1885.

EDITOR OF EVENING NEWS:—We left Thousand Islands Park yesterday about ten o'clock a. m., our boat being about two hours behind her regular time; but our sail was grand, and soon after passing Ogdensburg, we entered the first rapids, and soon thereafter others. These rapids are rough enough to exhilarate and prepare one for what follows. It is difficult to express one's feelings while running the rapids. Our boat being behind she had to anchor for 2 miles above Montreal, so no attempt is made to run the rapids below this point in the night or in a fog. But all was fair this morning, and at half-past four we were in motion. The first rapids were rough and the waters white with foam, but all had become more accustomed to them the day before. It was so exhilarating that nearly every one desired a place on deck. Our boat rocks and reels and pitches about in the most and soothing manner, but we go safely through, and surging on in the boiling torrent below. Within a few miles it becomes calm again, and so on until we reach the Lachine rapids. These are the roughest in the great river, and it requires a skillful hand at the wheel to run a boat safely through. Indian city is now on the right, and Lachine on the left. Our boat comes to a stand still. A little boat pushes out from the Indian shore. "There he comes! There he comes!" passes around among the passengers as the Indian pilot approaches the oilskin on board. He has run those rapids for over forty years, and now all feel safe. But as the vessel rushes on, no steam is needed. The current takes her along at the rate of 15 miles per hour, and, as she moves down, down, amid rocks and foam, one thinks of Niagara, and the whirlpool below. Women turn pale, and no man can afford to leave the scene for the sake of breakfast. This is the most exciting time of the whole trip. All things are lovely, and we are soon among and around the rapids under the great Grand Trunk bridge, and land at Montreal about eight o'clock a. m. We breakfast, and are next roaming Mount Royal and the stone-built and the largest of all Canada towns. The lookout from the top of Mount Royal is grand. It is over 500 feet above the city and country below, and outdoes our Plainfield Washington Rock in grandeur beyond description. As we start off for Quebec, we observe that we are getting awfully mixed up with French, Indian and Canadian names.

What a Neighbor Says.

A neighbor of Mrs. George Smith's of Central avenue informs us that Mrs. Smith after being so terribly gored by the cow as already related, and tossed in the air, arose from the ground herself, and unaided walked a distance of twenty feet to the house, then through a room, and up a long flight of stairs to her bedroom, going to her bed, and making no special noise, although her intestines were protending through a four-inch wound, the larger of the two wounds made in her abdomen by the cow's horn. This neighbor heard Mrs. Smith's daughter scream, and although she responded to the call's call within three minutes thereafter, Mrs. Smith had succeeded in reaching her room in that time as related. Before the accident, Mrs. Smith had curvature of the spine.

Gertrude, the oldest daughter, the neighbors say, is only twelve years old. The other three children are boys; Edward, age, nine years; George, age, six years, and Willie, age, two and a half years, whom and a sick father, age, sixty-four, little Gertrude is caring for, with the help of neighbors, and in a manner that draws forth expressions of warmest admiration for the girl. This morning a neighbor brought Gertrude in a conveyance to the hospital to see her mother. Witnesses were moved to tears at the spectacle.

The family are in a very destitute condition, depending upon the charity of their neighbors. Prof. Smith is the organist of St. Joseph's Catholic church, when his health permits. He was formerly organist at St. Mary's Catholic church until about two years ago.

Shooting Burglars.

About one o'clock Monday morning the residence of Stephen R. Krum, No. 7 Broadway, was visited by burglars, whose noises aroused Mr. Krum's son, Arthur, age about sixteen. Arthur says he, on being awakened, looked out of an upper window, saw the burglar with a dark lantern looking in through the cellar door. Arthur is a sportsman, and has a double-barreled gun, which he loaded with No. 12 cartridges each about three inches long. The burglar on hearing the window raised ran off jumping a back fence. Arthur fired and hit him, but the fellow got away. Then another burglar emerged from the cellar and got over the fence. Arthur shot at him, but missed him, the shot striking the hen coop. The family and neighborhood were thoroughly aroused by this time, by the firing. The young man continued watching for an hour or two, after having reloaded his gun, and now folks want to know where the watchman was, when all this took place without disturbing him. Where is the wounded man.

The Round Brook Camp Meeting.

At the camp meeting of the A. M. E. Church, now in progress, in a grove about three miles from Round Brook on the New Brunswick road, Plainfield was fairly represented, by white as well as colored people. Services were held during the afternoon and evening during which sermons were delivered by prominent divines of the church, and prayer meetings were held in several of the tents. The services will continue over next Sunday.

The chicken cholera is playing havoc among the poultry yards of Burlington county. In many cases individual losses will foot up $500.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Andrew Love, Jr., is visiting at Budd's Lake for two weeks.

Miss Mamie E. Grannatt of New street is visiting friends in New York city.

Mr. J. G. Miller of East Front street, started to-day on a week's vacation.

Mr. J. D. Spicer and son of Fifth street, have returned from their trip in R. I.

Sheriff Styles, of West Front street has returned from his visit to Atlantic city.

Mrs. C. W. Leveridge of this city, is registered at the Minot House, Asbury Park.

Mrs. William Stansbury of Fanwood, is stopping for a few weeks at Asbury Park.

John Mehl, formerly of this city, but now of Hoboken, is visiting his mother on West Second street,

John H. Rowland and family of Peace street started to-day for a two weeks' visit to Asbury Park.

Rev. Dr. Lewis, who is down with measles, is reported very weak. His son, Edwin, is likewise afflicted.

Mrs. William Farnck of Elizabeth, is visiting Miss Lillie Wakefield of Somerset street, North Plainfield.

Ex-Chief Engineer Thaddeus Doane, has so far recovered from his recent illness, as to be able to be out of doors.

Miss Mabel Potter has returned from her trip to Warm Springs, Va., and has gone to Watch Hill for a few days.

Miss Ada Caipenoss and Miss Steinway of Massachusetts, are visiting their sister Mrs. James Whitely of Union street.

Wallace V. Miller, the genial clerk at Laing's Hotel, has returned from his extended tour throughout New York State.

Miss Lillie A. Wakefield of Somerset street, North Plainfield, returned last evening from a week's outing at Coney Island.

John Angleman and family of Chatham street, North Plainfield, have returned after a two weeks' visit to friends in Elmira, N. Y.

Messrs. Tunis J. Carey, John Hetfield, Stephen Blazier, and John Homan, start to-morrow on a two weeks' fishing excursion to Budd's Lake.

Ex-Councilman Love, accompanied by his family are enjoying the delightful breezes at Shelter Island, where they expect to remain for two weeks.

Mr. W. C. Hubbard of Fifth street, has returned from his vacation to Noyes' Beach and Quonocontaugue about as much as the Indians by that name.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bliem, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Blatz, started this morning for Woodridge, where they will spend the day fishing and crabbing.

Charles Butler and wife of West Front street, who have been rusticating at Beach Haven for the past week, returned Saturday. Mr. Butler says Beach Haven is the best place in Christendom.

Mrs. M. W. Avery of Second street, started to-day for Fargo, Dakota, with her mother, who is in her 91st year, and her daughter Bessie. They are going to visit Mrs. A. T. Shotwell, Mrs. Moore's daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Anthony start to-day for Ocean Grove with their little daughter, who has been so dangerously sick for three weeks past with malignant dysentery. They go in hope of benefitting her health.

At the Friends' Meeting House at eleven o'clock this morning Andrew Gavett, a son of W. L. Gavett, the Front street crockery merchant, was united in marriage to Miss Anderson, a former school teacher in the Fourth street school. The happy couple will leave on a wedding trip.

The many friends of Councilman Tell A. Beguelin will regret to learn that he is seriously ill at his home on East Front street, where he has been confined since last Friday, suffering intensely from gravel. A consultation of physicians was held to-day, a New York specialist, as was to have been held to-day, with the hope of relieving him.

Private Theatricals To-night.

Thanks to the efforts of the proprietor of Hotel Netherwood, heartily seconded by the co-operation of the ladies, the performance to-night promises to be a great success. Mr. Woodruff knows how to be cordial in his invitations to the public, and he has in the present instance made emphatic his request that people from Plainfield crowd the spacious parlors as never before. But Woodruff, senior, will to-night shine chiefly by the light reflected from his talented son, Master Harry Woodruff, who will make his debut before his Plainfield friends, bearing the prestige which belongs to him by virtue of his established reputation in the larger cities. The play will be "Naval Engagements," a comedy in two acts with the following cast of characters:

Mrs. Postlex, (Black Flag Co.)....Miss Fanny Burt
Miss Mortimer.....Master Harry Woodruff
Admiral Kingston, (Kate Bloss Co.).....
.....Mr. Donald Robertson
Lieut. Kingston, (Black Flag Co.)...Mr. L. Willard
Deanis, (Union Square Combination)...Feast Crane
Short, (Samuel of Posen Co.).... Mr. W. R. Riddell.

No. 2's Excursion.

Everything in the arrangements indicates a very pleasant excursion by Engine Co., No. 2, to-morrow to Cold Spring Grove, on Long Island Sound.

The committees have been untiring in their efforts to make preparations for the comfort and pleasure of their large number of patrons. The Park is one of the finest that could be selected and the weather promises to be delightful.

John Moses, an ice dealer, of Burlington, was thrown out of his wagon by a runaway accident Wednesday and had his skull fractured.

Plainfield's Electrician.

Prof. Leo. Daft of Putnam avenue, is furnishing the people of Baltimore with an electric railroad. He has made a decided hit, and all the papers there, including the Sun and the American, are devoting much space to accounts of his achievements. The following relating thereto is from the Baltimore Herald of last Thursday, Aug. 13th:

At the suggestion of Professor Daft, the electrician, the following notices have been posted up on the telegraph poles along the line of the Union Passenger railway:

Electrical Railway,
Do Not Touch the Central Rail,
Keep Stock Off the Track.

Several more trial trips of the electric motor were made yesterday. A speed of from 10 to 15 miles an hour was developed. The sharp curves were rounded with ease and the big up-hill grades slipped away without any apparent effort on the part of the smart little dynamo, beyond a very faint puffing sound. Going down the hills the engineer shut off the electricity and the train skimmed along in a way that considerably astonished the good people in Woodlawn. A good sized lad who was on the rear car wanted to jump off while the motor was coasting down one of the hills. He apparently forgot for the moment that it was a mule-train no longer. He let go of the platform handles and attempted to jump gracefully by the wayside as he had done hundreds of times before. He did not drop very gracefully. As soon as both of his feet touched the ground he began to execute a fantastic jig with his leg. His body not being in sympathy with his nether extremity motion, he suddenly laid down on his stomach in about three inches of water and ploughed a gutter with his nose at least two feet in length. After a moment of seeming profound thought, he got up, bailed the water out of his ears and shook his dirty fist after motor as it danced along out of sight.

Ever since the low tension electricity has been turned into the central rail this small boys in Woodbury and in the contiguous villages have been having the biggest kind of a picnic. One of their favorite ways of amusing themselves has been to lay pins on the central rail and then stand off and watch them quickly become red hot. The demand for pins and horse shoes for this purpose have become so great that there is a corner in the Woodbury market in these useful articles. One small boy yesterday resolved to experiment with the rail in an original manner. He procured a long piece of steel wire, such as used in hoop skirts, and surrounded by an admiring crowd of other small boys, touched the rail with the steel wire. He didn't think the "hot," as he called it, would burn him, but the rapidity with which that harmless low tension electricity crawled up that wire and into his fingers was decidedly a caution. The boy opened his hand with quickly like jack-knife creaked on their hinges, and he emitted a series of terrific howls, while the other small boys yelled and scampered down the road as fast as their bare legs could propel them, never once looking behind to see what had become of the original experimenter. As for him, he dropped the wire and struck the most direct trail across the fields for home, fully satisfied with the result of his investigations.

The cats walked on the central rail with impunity. Several of them were seen in the act, and they keyed up the electricity to a tail, indicative merely of mild surprise, no evil effects were noticed. Professor Daft said that a charge of low-extension electricity that would knock a horse or cow silly would not hurt a cat.

Every time the motor passed along the line yesterday the population of Woodbury and Hampden gathered en masse to witness it. Every second story window on the road framed a female head, and every small group were gathered on the front porches. Mothers, with babies in their arms, stood with distended eyes and half-opened mouths drinking in the novelty of the affair. Every carriage, wagon and other vehicle along the road was stopped while the motor passed, and the occupants in many cases jumped out to gaze at the plain, unobtrusive, little red car that neither belched forth smoke nor followed mules, but silently glided along as though moved by the finger of fate.

It will be a few days before the connecting rail is encased. Mr. Daft states that there is not the slightest danger incurred by human beings coming in contact with it, but only by animals. Yesterday, despite the fact that there was a violent rain storm and that the tracks were out of installation partly submerged, the motor moved evenly and without difficulty. Everybody appears to understand and appreciate the harmless qualities of the low tension effectricity, and the cars have been well filled on the trial trips.

Fireman's Relief Association Meeting.

The Firemen's Relief Association held their quarterly meeting in the parlor of Engine Co., No. 2.

Present—Messrs. Hubbard, Sheppard, Carney, Connerly, Harding and Mosher.

Treasurer Hubbard acted as chairman, in the absence of the president.

An application for a $500 mortgage was presented and the mortgage accepted and the money granted to applicant.

Messrs. Hubbard, Carney, and Doane were chosen as the delegates to represent the association at the annual convention to be held at Atlantic city on September 1st.

The association granted relief to sick firemen and the meeting adjourned.

Assault and Battery.

The case of the State vs. Hopkins, who was arrested for assault and battery came up for trial before Justice Nash yesterday, the complainant failing to put in appearance the Justice thereupon discharged the prisoner.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Lamp's Balsam at less than the regular price, 50c. and 1.00, as oftentimes limitations or inferior articles are sold on the genuine, in order to enable them to sell cheaply. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

[O. F. WOODWARD, Manager, Lake Roy, N. Y.

FIFTH GRAND
EXCURSION
Of Plainfield Engine Co., No. 2, to
Cold Spring Harbor
Long Island Sound,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1885.
Leaving the depot at 7:45 a. m. sharp, and returning will reach this city about 8:45 p. m.
Tickets $1.25 Half Tickets (children under 12 years) 75 cts.
This will be one of the Grandest Excursions out of Plainfield, and well indeed a three hours' sail on the bay, passing close to Liberty Island, and giving a full view of the famous Bartholdi Statue of Liberty the gift of France to America. At the grove there will be fine bathing and fishing facilities and other sports.
Thos. Keller, chairman, H. M. Sherwin, Treasurer a d J. S. Martin, Secretary.

Plainfield Fire Department.
TAXES FOR 1885.
Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885 will be received from 8 a. m., to 3 p. m. on any day (Saturday excepted) by the Treasurer, J. S. Cutter, at his office, 25 West Front street.
Taxes remaining unpaid on Aug. 15th, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at 15 per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.
In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in occupation shall be the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay, the taxes assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-payment of any tax during the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for it arrearages or assessment upon said building. Section 10 of Incorporation Act.
J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.
Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

Hotel Netherwood.
PRIVATE THEATRICALS
Owing to bereavement in the family of one of the gentlemen who was to take a prominent part in the private theatricals announced for August 12 and 14 an entire change in the cast for the play became necessary, and in order to keep faith with the public who have purchased tickets in advance, I beg to annouce that Master Harry Woodruff, supported by a specially selected company from New York will carry out the original programme, with the above mentioned change of cast, by producing in the parlors of the Hotel Netherwood on Tuesday evening, August 18, at 8:30 o'clock, the very amusing two act comedy,
NAVAL
Engagements
Tickets 50 cents, and may be obtained at Shaw's and Reynolds' drug stores and at the hotel office. The entire net proceeds of the entertainment will be tendered the
Muhlenberg Hospital
of Plainfield.
The public are cordially invited.
S. V. WOODRUFF.

BIRD'S PATENT COAL ELEVATOR.

This machine is a wonder on my yard, No. 81 Park avenue. It elevates the coal from the coal hole, passes over it. The coal comes down square against the screen, so that the dirt was straight through. I use the pulley to call and see it work. I have the Montgomery Ward & Co. coals. Liberty's and Lehigh. Also Kindling Wood, and A. Michell's Jr's Fertilizers and bone dust.
MORGAN BIRD
Park Avenue Plainfield N. J.

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WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIALTY.
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PICTURE FRAMES.
Gold Frames for Painting
a Specialty.
OLD FRAMES REGILDED
to equal New.
First-class Work. Low Prices

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LARGE
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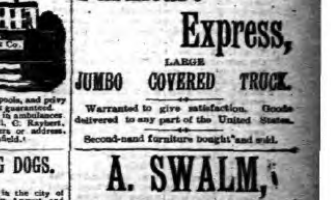
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NOTICE CONCERNING DOGS.

All dogs unmuzzled and at large in the city of Plainfield, during the months of July and August, and all dogs found running at large, shall be killed by the Board of Health to be appointed. All persons who may own or harbor dogs are hereby notified and required to correctly muzzle, or to confine, or otherwise prevent the same from running at large in said city during said months, under penalty of prosecution for every violation thereof.

By order of the Board of Health.
GEORGE W. ROCKFELLOW, Mayor.
2-tf

The Evening News.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield

T. W. MORRISON, Publisher,

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Items of Local Events in and about Plainfield, North Plainfield, Dunellen, Bound Brook, New Brooklyn, New Market, Scotch Plains, Metuchen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Fort Bridge, Martinville, Warrenville, Piscataway, Mt. Lorels, Fanwood, Westfield, Cranford and other contiguous points, are solicited for publication, will be published, provided they are of general interest. All communications must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication—but as a matter of good faith. We are not responsible for sentiments of correspondents, and nothing of an offensive personal nature will be permitted. Address all communications to

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NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION.
Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE 28, 1885.

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
2 27 a. m.	5 30 a. m.	4 00 a. m.	7 00 a. m.
7 46	10 30	8 00	11 15
8 46	11 30	9 00	12 00 m.
10 46	1 30 p. m.	10 00	1 45 p. m.
12 46 p. m.	3 30	12 00 m.	3 45
2 46	5 30	1 00 p. m.	5 00
4 46	7 30	3 00	6 45
5 46	8 30	4 00	7 45
6 46	9 30	5 00	8 45
8 46	11 30	7 00	10 45
10 46	1 30 a. m.	9 00	12 45 a. m.
12 46 a. m.	5 30	12 00 m.	3 45
2 27	5 30	1 00 a. m.	5 00
7 46	10 30	8 00	11 15
8 46	11 30	9 00	12 00 m.
10 46	1 30 p. m.	10 00	1 45 p. m.
12 46 p. m.	3 30	12 00 m.	3 45
2 46	5 30	1 00 p. m.	5 00
4 46	7 30	3 00	6 45
5 46	8 30	4 00	7 45
6 46	9 30	5 00	8 45
8 46	11 30	7 00	10 45
10 46	1 30 a. m.	9 00	12 45 a. m.
12 46 a. m.	5 30	12 00 m.	3 45

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 3 27, 8.00 & 10.46, 12.46 p. m. Leave New York 5.30, 8.45 a. m., 12 m. Leave New York 4.00, 8.00, 8.45 a. m., 12 m. 5.00, 6.00, 10.00 p. m.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark MONDAY 3 27, a. m., and 12 31 p. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield 6.00, 7.00, 7.45, 10.05, 10.45, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 4.35, 5.05, 5.30, 5.50, 6.00, 7.05, 7.35, 8.15, 9.00, 11.30 p. m., 12.00 m., 1.45, 3.45 a. m. SUNDAY 7.50, 8.45, 10.05, 11.30 a. m., 5.50, 6.00, 7.05, 7.35, 8.15, 9.00, 11.30 p. m.

PLAINFIELD & PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Plainfield 1 20, 5 10, 7 25, 10 10, 11 20 a. m., 2 05, 3 04, 6 08, 8 17 p. m. Sundays, 7 22, 10 10 a. m., 5 10 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green Sts., 3 30, 8 30, 11 00 a. m., 1 25, 4 25, 5 30, 8 45 p. m. Sundays 8 30 a. m., 5 30, 10 30 p. m.

Trains leave Bound Brook 5 minutes later.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.
G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
J. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1885.

An Anecdote of Beau Brummell.

"Valet—

"Your dinner, sir! Way here is your bill for that, which you see, with the wines, amounts to three pounds ten, and this you have hasten'd to settle at once."

"Yes, I see it's only a shilling," said Beau, looking curiously at the coin which the landlord held up to him between his thumb and finger, "but I can't pay it now. You told me I could have a dinner for my money, and I assure you, on the honor of a gentleman, I have not had one. I'll not owe it possess. By some unaccountable accident it happens to be only a shilling; I wish, for your sake, it was something else."

A sudden, angry look came over the face of the landlord for a moment and then gave place to a broad grin.

"Well I suppose this might be called a joke, and One of the very good, if not very funny sort. Your name is—"

"Beaumell, sir! Beau Brummell, at your service."

"I thought so. Well, Mr. Brummell, I assure you that, while appreciating the joke, I am not one willing to be want to monopolize the whole benefit of it. I'll tell what I'll do," and, with a chuckle, he took Beau's arm, led him to the door and pointed across the way to the house of his rival.

"Do you see that place on the corner there?"

"Quite plainly," said Beau.

"Well, I will give you a receipt in full for the dinner you have had and say no more about it, if you will call on me to-morrow and, lay the proprietor of that house the same trick."

Beau paused a moment, as if in thought, then, drawing out his card-case and handing one to the host, said:

"You're a good fellow, and I should like to see you. There is my card. If you will furnish me with a list of proper sets Diamonds I will attend to them in their proper order; but with this fellow across the way I might have some trouble. You see he was there yesterday and he sends me here!"

Insanity in California.

[Exchange.]

The San Francisco Bulletin accounts for the prevalence of insanity in California by several facts which were unduly subjected to the effects produced. The state was settled with a rush; men of all nationalities were thrown together in a manner unprecedented; conditions; transplantation was carried out under circumstances most unfavorable to the accommodation of mental habits of thought and action; many men deprived of the guidance of accustomed props and landmarks, lost their balances and their bearings; their previous training was insufficient to withstand the fierce struggle for sudden wealth urged them beyond their physical and mental power; moral restraints were largely removed; many found a fortune to dispose proportioned to all their previous ideas and habits; disappointment overwhelmed others; to balance life in the pursuit of indefinite and ever-changing objects was the order of the day.

Has It Come to This?

[Texas siftings.]

Johnny Fizzlefox, who is attending the Texas university, did not return home until about 5 o'clock last Monday afternoon.

"Johnny, why did you come in so late last night?" asked his father. "I gave you a written excuse."

"I know you did, pa, but I did not present it to the teacher," replied Johnny.

"Why did you not do so?"

"I regret to hurt your feelings, pa, but the truth is that your style of composition is so absurd, and you display such a delicacy in expressing the ignorance of the head of the family."

ABOUT GRANT'S WILL.

UNCERTAINTY AS TO WHETHER OR NOT HE DIED INTESTATE.

Some of His Friends Say He Left a Will—A Lawyer Who Is Said to Have Drawn It—Up the Document Refuses to Speak on the Subject.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Controversy is here excited over the question as to who he or not died. Grant left a will. It was generally believed that he had not, and it was meant to that effect from the first. There were reasons for thinking that this was correct. The Grant & Ward failure was supposed to have left the general resources. What little property there was that was not swallowed up in the crash was relinquished to discharge the debt to William H. Vanderbilt. Those people were reported to secured as a fact the statement that he died intestate, because they did not see what necessity there was for a will. Immediately after the failure of Grant & Ward's house Colling took charge of Gen. Grant's affairs. All the papers in the Vanderbilt matter were drawn up under his direction. Later, Mr. Clarence A. Seward, of Auburn, N. Y., came to see, for the complicated state of affairs rendered it necessary for the great mass of details to be handled for there were there were greater facilities for attorney work. Ex-Senator Conkling and Mr. Seward were Gen. Grant's confidential legal advisers, and it was natural to suppose that one or the other of these gentlemen would have been called upon to draw up a will. But whoever it was, the fact of both the period before the death of their distinguished client made it impracticable to secure any information from them.

Mr. Fairman Rogers Childs, proprietor of The Philadelphia Ledger, however, has corrected the impression that Gen. Grant did not leave a will. Not only has Mr. Childs stated positively that there was a will, but he has said that he was a witness to the instrument. Despite this Stenographer Dawson is credited with making the assertion was drawn up by Fairman Rogers, and this none has yet been offered for probate. Mr. Childs says that the one which he witnessed was drawn up by Mr. Fairman Rogers, of New York. This gentleman is an intimate friend of Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., and was his counsel in all the litigation growing out of the Grant & Ward failure. It will be remembered that during the general's long and serious illness the lawyer was an almost daily visitor at the Grant house in East Sixty-sixth street.

A reporter called on Mr. Purrington at his office, No. 3 Wall street. His attention was called to Mr. Childs' statement and his reported interpretation of it. He said:

"I have nothing to say about it," he said. "If, as has been said, I drew up the will, that would make me a confidential adviser of Gen. Grant, and it would be very improper if it would be a breach of professional etiquette to say what I did or did not do. Any statement that I may make in the matter could be served the public by any statement from me. Suppose I drew up a will and then for some reason it was destroyed. I might not do it, but if I were asked I would not be acting fairly by the family to step forward and say that I had executed such an instrument. The family would have to have a will proved they would call on me and it would not be proper to ask permission or even suggest that I should do it. It is natural that my name should be coupled with such a document, because of my intimacy with young Ulysses Grant. Since Mr. Childs has stated that I drew up a will that settles the matter."

"Then you do not know if there is a will?" asked the reporter.

"Oh well, we are not sure of anything in this world."

Gen Grant did not die intestate. He made out a will quite a year ago, and I have reason to believe it is still in force. Mr. Rogers was a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the affairs of the general while he was alive, and he made those positive statements to a reporter.

"It was subsequent to the Grant & Ward failures, then?" he was asked.

"Yes, I was there, I suppose, writ was the latter part of August or the first of September, 1884."

"But what had he to bequeath?"

"Nothing tangible or real, it is true. Still there were prospects of his retrieving his fortune, although in a slight degree. The general considered that the failure was more less disgrace attached to the failure of Grant & Ward. Although he was in no manner responsible for the crash, he felt that he must bear his part of the responsibility. It was a great shock to see all his fortune swept away and his son ruined. He felt it keenly, and he would do his part the best face on it all. Only a few of his intimates knew how badly he was affected. He became very restive, and night after night sleep knew him not. Some one suggested to him that he should write a series of war papers, and the editor of The Century made overtures to secure them for their magazine. He accepted the offer because the work would occupy his mind. Then it was proposed by his friends that he should enlarge the scope of the work and write a volume of reminiscences. After he had been engaged on this for some time, and after quite a number of articles appeared, he was written, he became convinced that, aside from the advantage of occupying his mind by literary work, there was a commercial value attached to them. Proposals were made by more than one publisher to pay him handsomely. The prospect of making money to leave his family inspired him to greater activity. Shortly after Cassino made a handsome offer for his 'Reminiscences' he made his will. I understood that in this he recognized the impossibility to make of the money received for his literary work. George William Childs was one of the witnesses to the instrument. Afterwards it was submitted to Mr. Clarence A. Seward. Mr. Purrington may have subsequently drawn up another will, but the one of September, 1884, was the last one to which I was a party."

The Grant family, it is said, will return to their residence, No. 3 East Sixty-sixth street, in October. There is, however, a mortgage of $60,000 on the house, and before the expiration of Gen. Grant's last term as president he intimated that he would become a citizen of New York, returning to private life. Some of his friends in this city subscribed money to purchase a house for him here. The present Grant mansion was purchased by Mr. Vanderbilt, and on the property for $60,000, which had a number of years to run. The holder would not cancel the mortgage on account of the high rate of interest it drew. Finally, those having the matter in charge paid $40,000 cash for the house and placed $60,000 in the bank to the credit of Gen. Grant. This was the plan of discharging the mortgage when it came due. The deed was made out in the name of Mrs. Grant. Until the firm of Grant & Ward started the general remained in the city, but then she transferred it to the firm. That was swallowed up with the rest in the failure. It is said that some of the friends of the family have recently paid off the mortgage, which fell due during the general's sickness. If it has not been taken up the family will be able to claim the house as their property since or the "Memoirs" that will be published in a few months.

Some time ago it was reported that Messrs. Charles L. Webster & Co., the general's publishers, had already received sufficient orders for the work to insure upward of $250,000 to the author or his legatees. Publishers say that as his opinion that not much above $200,000 will be realized from this source. But the statement authorized a few weeks ago would indicate that the royalty from the "Memoirs" will amount to $250,000 at least. Lawyers express the opinion that, acting on the advice of his eminent legal advisers, Gen. Grant carefully made provision so that the proceeds from the book could not be attached by the creditors of Grant & Ward. This agency is declared well protected.

Besides this sum there is the fund of $250,000 raised for Gen. Grant, which was assigned to his wife. The income from this is $16,000, and this is guaranteed.

Congress will undoubtedly pension Mrs. Grant, as was done in the case of Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Garfield. That will add $5,000 per annum to her income, and it is not improbable that the general's half pay for the remainder of the year may be voted for this widow. That would amount to about $5,000 more.

There is no prospect, therefore, of the family not finding provided for, and if the sales of the "Memoirs" should not be as large as estimated, numerous friends would see that the sons were given opportunities for engaging in business.

POSTMASTER GENERAL VILAS ILL.

He is Suffering from a Nervous Affection Caused by Overwork.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Madison says that the arrival in that city of Dr. William Fox so soon after the return of Postmaster General Vilas from Washington is accepted as sufficient cause for apprehension that Mr. Vilas is suffering from something more serious than the fatigue incident to a thousand-mile journey. Dr. Fox, who was called in Madison Friday last he has been out of his residence but once, and then only for a short carriage drive. The postmaster general and the fearful flood of cares and vexations of his office are proving too severe a strain upon him and that he is suffering from a nervous trouble, which makes a lie-down for the time being the main in absolute quiet and rest until nature shall have had an opportunity to restore the tone of his nerve and brain. The patient is intending to visit the Lake Superior region, and when on his return to Washington stop for a day or two at Chicago and participate in the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, which begins Sept. 7. Whether or not his renewed illness will interfere with this programme is not known. Dr. Fox, who is his physician, also attended Senator Matt Carpenter in his last illness.

The Scramble for Places in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Commissioner of Patents Montgomery has been interviewed about the pressure for places in his offices, of which he is evidently getting tired, and a reporter got from him the following: "You may say that people who are in search of employment need not come to Washington. The present facilities for getting rid of men are very unpopular that I make seems to be absolutely forced upon me. Then when I make a change, for instance, turning out one Democrat and putting in a Republican, I am pled from one to three days afterward in explaining why I have made the change. The principal demand for place in my office is for the Democrats, and there is no place too small to be free from applicants. I remember that I recently told the secretary, in speaking of a recommendation that I had submitted for a change in some office, that I had been forced inch by inch to consent to make any appointment at all. The secretary replied that he should have made your fight on the first inch."

The Special Delivery Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—*A few days ago* the American District Telegraph company of Philadelphia, submitted a proposition to the postoffice department to perform the special delivery service which goes into effect on October 1. Acting Postmaster General Stevenson declined to entertain the proposition, and it is said that he does not contemplate letting out this service by contract, but it should be under the immediate control of the postoffice officials in each city. This is the first offer of the kind received at the department, and the action in this instance establishes a precedent to be followed in all similar cases.

Ex-Collector Simmons Removed.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Mayor O'Brien did not accept the resignation of Ex-Collector Simmons, chairman of the water board, as was generally expected, but sent a commission to the aldermen appointing Mr. Simmons and Dr. John D. Blake from the board on the ground of a loss of public confidence. Their removal had been determined upon, and was brought about by Simmons' resignation. The mayor appointed Dr. Horace T. Rockwell and Thomas F. Doherty to succeed Messrs. Simmons and Blake on the board.

The West Shore Transfer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—It is announced that a majority of the creditors of the North River Construction company have signed an agreement to take 50 per cent. in full for their claims. The details of the transfer of the stock to the Vanderbilt interest are, it is reported, not yet arranged. It is believed, it is said, will get between $25 and $30 a share for their stock.

A New Whisky Regulation.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 18.—Orders came from Washington to W. T. Bishop, collector of internal revenue, directing him not to approve any bonds for the sale of whisky for longer term of transit from here to the point of exportation than thirty days. Seven months has heretofore been allowed.

Philadelphians "Doing" New York.

BUFFALO, Aug. 18.—The party of Philadelphians under the guidance of Mayor Smith, of that city, who are "doing" the state, arrived here. They visited all the points of interest hereabouts, leaving for Niagara Falls in the afternoon.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Robert B. Lamon, of Illinois, has been appointed a member of the board of pension appeals in the office of the secretary of the interior.

Orders will be issued from the navy department in a few days directing work to commence at all navy yards where it was suspended July 31st, when their appropriations were exhausted.

The general land office has received information that Judge Dandy, of the Oregon circuit court, has decided that pre-emption entries can only be canceled by proceedings in the courts. It has been the practice of the land office to cancel pre-emption entries upon affidavits of witnesses showing that the law or want of good faith on the part of the pre-emptor. Acting Commissioner Walker has officially informed his informant that the practice and views of the law followed and entertained in the general land office will not be changed before the supreme court of the United States, and have had an opportunity of passing upon the points raised by Judge Dandy.

THE BOSTON MURDER.

ARREST OF THE HUSBAND OF THE SUPPOSED VICTIM.

Very Strong Circumstantial Evidence. Discovery of a Piece of Carpet Similar to That Found on the Remains, The Prisoner Indifferent.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—The investigation of the Charles river mystery has reached a point where Inspector Geraughty says he has failed to bring the guilty perpetrator of the murder into custody. Accordingly Frank Mitchell, the Endicott street plumber, who, wife's body it undoubtedly was which was found floating in three parcels in the river and harbor, was arrested and placed in a cell at headquarters. The latters of the police in the case, which have now apparently been crowned with success, have been very arduous. The river gave up its secret on the 3d and 9th of July. The first thing was to sift out the score of identifications which poure in, and this was the labor of weeks. The fact that the body was that of a woman was almost beyond recognition necessitated the taking of photographs and of a plaster cast of the face, and altogether the task of arriving at a decision as to the correct identity has been one of almost unparalleled difficulty. The police are now satisfied that the body was that of Mrs. Mitchell. Suspicion at once fastened upon the husband, upon the fact that he had quarreled with his wife of sufficient magnitude preceding the crime, which the autopsy determined was committed on the 20th or 21st. A neighbor was found who saw the woman with a black eye on the 20th, caused by a blow from her husband on the previous day.

Mitchell, who is a Maltese by birth, is owner of a shop on the ground floor of the house in which he lives. It is situated within a few rods of the river, being between Craigie's and Warren bridges. In it are fine saws for cutting lead pipe, such as the surgeons said were used in severing the body. It also contains implements to those which must have been used in the bloody work. Mitchell submitted with supreme nonchalance to the searching of his house and shops. The police follow that for one day, and during this trying time the supposed murderer, while not actually assisting in the search, appeared extraordinarily cool, and has not suffered his tongue to betray him in any important instance. The search has been so complete that even the coal in the cellar has been removed piece by piece, and the drain pipe leading from the sink in the back room has been taken up and examined. It is believed that the murder was committed on the

MONEY BY POST.

THE POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM NOT A NEW THING.

The Idea Introduced by a Frenchman in 1817—Enterprise of Three English Postoffice Clerks in 1793.

Facts of Interest.

[Chicago Inter Ocean.]

People of this day believe that the greatest inventions have come to light in this century. The telegraph they are sure of, and they believe that all there is to the postal system has been perfected within the last fifty years. Most people believe that the postal money-order system is comparatively a new thing, and that while the United States brought the idea from England, she greatly improved upon it when she put the system in operation. This is jumping to conclusions, too. The postal money order idea is as old almost as the scheme for uniform letter postage. Money orders were introduced in the United States in the year 1864, and postal notes were introduced only two years ago. But it is a matter of record that in the year 1627 a Frenchman, named Pierre d'Almeras introduced into France a postal money transmission system not unlike that now in use in this country, and in the same year a system of cheap registration for letters. This gentleman spent nearly $200,000 in putting the scheme in operation. The political disturbances that followed spoiled all his plans. It was not until 1817 that France adopted the money order service, and not till 1844 that she adopted postage stamps, and not until 1849 did she adopt the postal note system.

It is a curious fact that in England the money-order branch of the postoffices was for forty years the private enterprise of three postoffice clerks. The three clerks began business in their private capacity as agents for the safe conveyance of small sums to soldiers and sailors. The system was soon extended to all classes of remitters, and in the time that the postmaster general approved the scheme, but his department took no part in the management of it. It was not until 1838 that the private enterprise was converted into an official department. Since that date many improvements have been made, but the general features of the system introduced by the three postoffice clerks are still retained.

In the United States the registered-letter system did not attain any degree of excellence until after 1861, and the money-order system was first established in 1864. Postal notes came into use in 1883. We imported all these ideas from France and England, and it is doubtful whether we have improved on the English idea. But in other respects our postal system, notably the railway-mail service, has a claim to the virtues of any European nation. The line of development here has been toward perfecting a system adapted to long distances, and mainly to service by rail.

Postage stamps were first used in the United States in 1847; that is, the government did not adopt them until that year, although stamps had been used in New York and some of the other states in 1845. This same method of using postage stamps came into use in England in 1839, although it is said that a postpaid envelope was in use in Paris in the year 1653. The first postage stamp used in Canada was in 1851. Austria took them up in 1850. Russia used postage envelopes as early as 1845, and took up the adhesive stamps in 1858. France adopted the postage stamp in 1848. The South American states took them up in 1858.

Of the postage stamps now in use a great majority are vignettes, showing the heads of noted personages in the nation represented. Only a few countries put pictures upon the stamps. America has Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, and great men without number, whose names and faces are familiar to every schoolboy in our national development. But the great names of France—the great men of her history—have been associated with other forms of government than republican. For the republic to place on its stamp the head of the great Louis would be to remind the people of the splendor of the old monarchy. To use the head of Napoleon Bonaparte would be to perpetuate the memory of the first empire. So it happens that the republics use a stamp that is in no sense a reminder of the past.

Defiance of Superstition.

[N. Y. Herald.]

Thirteen covers were recently spread in Morelli's banqueting room. The engraving work upon the menus represented a gallows, upon which was suspended a skull. Underneath was inscribed the legend "Moriturei te Salutamus." Perched above this gallows was an owl, wide-eyed ghoulish, at whose side was a midnight cat, whose back was likewise illuminated by a ferocious and sarcastic smile. In a word, it was a dinner of the thirteen club, and their been engaged to sit down to it, one to the forty-second dinner of the organization.

A slight disturbance in the proceedings occurred when the party assembled and prepared to march into the banqueting-room. Capt. William Fowler was suddenly seen to slink back as he approached the entrance and fall out of the line. There was a look of horror upon his face, and his eyes were fixed affrightedly upon a suspended ladder, under which all were to pass. He declared that he would prefer to fall down to a table of thirteen banqueters, but he would not tempt fate by passing under a ladder. Persuasion having been vainly tried upon Capt. Fowler, he was finally permitted to enter the banqueting-room by a side door. Then the thirteen ate and drank and told weird stories till after midnight.

An Advertiser's Novel Expedient.

[New York Sun.]

One of the largest advertisers in New York says: We once hit upon a novel expedient for ascertaining over what areas our advertisements were read. We published a couple of half-column "ads" in which we purposely misstated half a dozen historical facts. In less than a week we received between 300 and 400 letters from all parts of the country from people wishing to know why on earth we kept such a consummate fool who knew so little about American history.

The letters kept pouring in for three or four weeks. It was one of the best paying "ads" we ever had, but we will not repeat the experiment because the one I refer to served its purpose. Our letters came from schoolboys, girls, professors, clergymen, school teachers and in a few instances from eminent men who have a world-wide reputation. I was more impressed with the value of advertising from those two advertisements than I should have been by volumes of theories.

A Nihilist Author.

"Stepniak," the Nihilist writer, is said to be Michael Dragomanoff, native of Gadiatch, in Little Russia, and a graduate of the University of Kiev. He is 44 years old.

Wake Up Wondering.

It is estimated that 250,000 men, women and children wake up in New York every morning, wondering where and how they will get their breakfasts.

THE UNKNOWN DEAD.

DESCRIPTION OF THE POTTER'S FIELD OF NEW YORK.

Hundreds of Dead Whose Kindred Are Well-to-Do—One Hundred and Fifty Bodies in One Grave—"Whom Nobody Owns."

[New York Times.]

In 1868 the commissioners of charities and correction found it necessary to find a burial place for the poor, and so the large plot on the east side of Hart's island, up the sound some twenty miles or more from the city, was secured. During the war the island had been used as a camping ground for Union soldiers, and also as a place of imprisonment for the rebel soldiers, and the first burial of the dead there were Union soldiers. A neat little Union cemetery where sleep hundreds of those who were enlisted in the cause of the Union now graces the island, and a beautiful soldiers' monument and scores of lesser marble tombstones mark the resting places of those who died while encamped on the island.

Since 1868 something over 41,000 of the city's poor, friendless and unknown dead have been laid in the city cemetery, which adjoins that in which are buried the remains of the soldiers. On Mondays and Thursdays of each week the burials take place. When a person dies in a hospital, work-house, penitentiary or other public institution, unless the body is claimed by friends or charitably disposed persons and given Christian burial, it is placed in a cheap 50-cent pine coffin, removed to the morgue for a day or so and thence transferred on one of the city's steamers to Hart's island and buried by a gang of work-house employes who are detailed to bury the dead. When a person dies in a public institution his or her nearest friend or relative is informed, and if the latter are able the city will take measures to compel them to bury the body.

But the duty is often shirked. It is nothing new to hear of a husband who is able refusing to bury a wife, or of a wife refusing to bury a husband—or a father or mother refusing to give a son or daughter a proper burial, or of the latter doing as much for their parents. But there are those who, even if poor as the mythical church mouse, will even beg for the means to secure a coffin and a burial plot elsewhere for some deceased loved one. Some of the poorest of the poor have been known to deny themselves the very necessaries of life, to go thinly clad and hungry, rather than one of their kith and kin should be placed in a pauper grave. And yet there are in potter's field hundreds of the dead whose kindred are known to be well to do. There sleep in some of the plots side by side the poorest outcast and the once petted child of fortune.

There are many, yes thousands, who think it a sin and a disgrace to allow their kindred to be buried at the expense of the city in a Potter's Field. Yet there are those whose lives are hardened, and who do not change even when the cold earth shuts out from their sight forever some loved one. Certainly the burial which the dead receive in the potter's field is not a Christian one. No tears are shed there; there are neither mourners, priests nor prayers. No tender hands lift the coffin; no tender hands place the shroud upon the occupant. A gang of twenty men, more or less, is engaged six days in the week digging the pit in which the dead are to be buried. One hundred and fifty bodies are placed in each pit, and the coffins are packed as closely together as sardines in a box.

The burial gang also consists of workhouse employes detailed from the branch work-house on Ward's island, which is in charge of Warden Dunphy. As a rule inducement the burial gang is allowed rations of tobacco and poor whisky. The duty which they perform is not a pleasant one, and very few shield it. They could. The men go about their work at the pits as carelessly as if they were handling logs. Sometimes the coffin are broken, and parts of a human body may be seen exposed, and laughs and jibes are heard as it is dashed into the hole. Then again human blood trails over a coffin. The stench that issues from some of the coffins at times, especially in the summer, is terrible. Sometimes instead of coffins are all placed in the pits. They contain the remains of the dead from the hospital dissecting-rooms. Many bodies are huddled together in pieces of one box. The pits are numbered by sections and tiers, and a record is kept of the names of those buried there, while the unknown are marked "unknown." There is a part of the cemetery set apart where bodies are temporarily placed so as to await the possibility of being claimed by friends.

Tom Corwin's Watermelon.

[Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.]

Several famous writers and orators of Boston were speaking of their lecture experiences, when the subject of pay was brought up. The orator who had just received the smallest sum. But Dr. Holmes made a climax by saying: "Listen, gentlemen. I had engaged to give a lecture for $5. After I was over a gray-looking deacon came to me and said: 'Mr. Holmes, we agreed to give you $5, but your talk wasn't just what we expected, and I guess low-fifty will dew.'"

This is hardly equal to the experience of Corwin, the famous Ohio orator. On one occasion he visited a hamlet and gave his services in a rousing political speech. A large Whig audience was vociferous in applause, and in a series of log-cabin resolutions commending the party and particularizing the speaker, prolonged the meeting until far into the night, keeping the eloquent Corwin until long after its regular time for retiring. Finally he escaped from the dismal drone of "whereas," and "resolved," and sought his room in the hotel. He had been asleep about an hour when he was aroused by a loud knocking at his chamber door.

Upon opening the door, the lately aroused sleeper discovered one of the headlights of the late meeting holding in his hand a bundle of resolutions, and at his feet lay a huge watermelon. The individual having received recognition, proceeded to inflict upon Mr. Corwin the reading of a lengthy series of resolutions of thanks, after which he presented the melon to the orator, announcing it as the finest in the country. Corwin, appreciating the awkward courtesy of the resolutions and the compliments of the watermelon, thanked the delegate most eloquently. The latter individual planted him-elf firmly in the door, when Mr. Corwin finally asked, "My good man, is there anything else that I can do for you?" "Yes, sir," slowly and solemnly responded the individual addressed, "pay me 50 cents for that watermelon."

So Near and Yet So Far.

[Philadelphia Call.]

Dainty Dude—Melinda, how did you like my serenade last night?

Melinda—I didn't like your position.

"My position? My attitude, you mean."

"No, your position. You weren't far enough away for me not to hear you, and you weren't close enough for me to scald you."

LATEST by WIRE and CABLE

THIS AFTERNOON.

The Mahoning Valley Strike Ended.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., August 18.—All the mills in the Mahoning Valley have now signed the scale and work was resumed today. There has been some little trouble between the Amalgamated Association and the mill owners on the sheet-iron clause, but through the concessions made concessions on this old rail clause the manufacturers concluded to do the fair thing with the sheet clause and sign the scale including that. Business, which has been greatly depressed on account of the strike, has already shown signs of reviving.

Anarchist Violence.

PARIS, August 18.—Henri Rochefort, in L'Intransigent, urges the Goverment to demand reparation for the "murder" of Olivier Pain. If the Government will not do this the friends of Pain R chefort says should revenge themselves upon Lord Lyon, the British Ambassador to France.

The Viceroy.

LONDON, August 18.—The Standard says that the result of Earl Carnarvon's tour in Ireland has justified its motive. The experience is encouraging, but Lord Carnarvon owes this fact mdeinably to the wisdom and success of Earl Spencer's rule.

Germany in the Pacific.

LONDON, August 18.—Germany has notified the powers of her occupation of the Caroline Islands. A majority of the Powers will probably unite with Spain in protesting against Germany's action.

Cholera.

MADRID, August 18.—The reports of cholera for the past twenty-four hours from through-out Spain show 4,830 new cases and 1,718 deaths.

Prof. Ruskin's Illness.

LONDON, August 18.—Mr. John Ruskin passed a good night. His condition is decidedly improving this morning.

PARIS' PUBLIC SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The Abattoirs at La Villette — An Extensive Establishment—Cleanliness.

[The Builder.]

The abattoirs at La Villette, which have replaced the analogous establishments scattered throughout Paris, cover an irregular surface of nearly fifty acres, and the buildings cover about 55,000 square meters. The general aspect is rather imposing. The facade toward the Rue de Flandres shows a grille and lofty pavilions, with sculptured pilasters intended for allegorical groups. From the principal front six large avenues radiate inter-cepted by smaller row ones. All the buildings have (Corni) stone dressings with filling of rough-dressed masonry or of brickwork. The partition walls are in hard brick, covered with Portland cement. The floors are of iron, covered with plaster and bitumen, the roofs entirely of tiles.

To give some idea of the importance of the establishment and of the service lighting, we may add that the work of the establishment occupies 150 slaughter houses contained in eight groups of buildings, that 2,000 beasts, 12,000 sheep, 2,000 pigs and calves. Each year there is some new improvement in the general arrangement. Now it is a special railway to be made around the line of enclosure communicating with all the other railways radiating from Paris to the provinces; now another suspended line is to be constructed for the quicker circulation of the meats, etc.

Further on three large pavilions are occupied in roasting pigs by gas, not to speak of other structures for the cleansing of offal, the triperies, the blood store, the extraction of albumen and animal oil, the preparation of calves' heads and paunch's feet, etc. For the purpose of having every where the indispensable element of cleansing, water from the Marne and from the Ourcy is received into stores from another which project into the establishment at all points. This is not all, for when the buildings are completely finished they will cover a space of 87,000 meters and contain 311 slaughter houses, of which 179 only are at present at work.

The works have cost up to this moment about 18,000,000 francs; 7,000,000 more will be required to complete them. The cattle market, which forms the complement to the abattoirs, and opens on the Rue d'Allemagne, was commenced in 1867, and has cost about 19,000,000 francs.

The Health of Rome.

[J. Marion Crawford.]

Rome has always stood among the great cities which have the lowest death rates, and last year it was third among the great cities of Europe. Roman fever is a sort of bugbear, and wherewith it is possible to frighten the foreign bull to the verge of distraction. The very name is misunderstood, for what is commonly called by foreigners the "Roman fever" is the type which is generally allowed may be contracted elsewhere; whereas the "pernicious" which the Romans themselves dread, and which sometimes kills in a couple of hours, is a malady that hardly ever attacks any but natives. It is neither contagious nor infectious, but merely sporadic.

It is an easy matter to be well in Rome. Eat and drink well—the Romans eat more meat than any people in Italy—live any where except in the country, exhalent a hill, and wear flannels, or at all events carry an overcoat upon your arm if you are likely to be out after sunset. Any violent exercise on the one hand and laziness on the other; in other words, try to live as Romans live, and you will assuredly enjoy good health in Rome, which is fine in August, September and the beginning of October.

How the Monitor Was Ordered.

[Detroit Free Press.]

Neither Secretary Welles nor Secretary Stanton would listen to Ericsson's plan for the monitor; so Lincoln agreed to meet them at the room of the secretary of war. He sat perched on the end of a box drumming out the tune, saying not a word but listening profoundly. Stanton turned towards him at the close of the argument and said: "What do you think of it?" Mr. Lincoln rubbed his knee softly and said: "This reminds me of a little story. There was once a woman who was very stout, and who had a long struggle one day putting on a tight stocking. When she had finished she stamped her foot on the floor and said, 'I think there is something in it.' This was exactly my opinion. Orders were given that very afternoon for the construction of the Monitor.

In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' *Clothing at the manufacturer's prices*, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash

JOHN H. FRENCH,
29 West Front St

Headquarters for
VOEHL'S
Bread, Cake, Pies, Pastry, etc
15 West Front Street.
Confectionery of all Kinds.
Having bought out the business of A. Warnick, call the attention of my patrons to my stock of always fresh Confectionery Pies, Bread, etc.

NEW ENGLAND BREAD A SPECIALTY.
The old stand at 68 Somerset street, will be in charge of my son, Wm. Voehl, for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.
JACOB VOEHL,
Successor to A. Warnick, No. 15 West Front street Plainfield, New Jersey. 6-22-12.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult. It will be sent to any experienced one otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by a little correspondence. Address, in correspondence. 149 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 Spruce St. Printing House Sq., New York.

Night Soil Removed. Cesspools Cleaned, 25 per cent Cheaper than by any other Means
by the use of
Harris' Cleaning Apparatus,
The only one of the kind in the city
Which is so constructed that it is used in day time and in the busiest part of the day. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Orders left at Carney Bros., No. 21 Somerset St., or addressed to P. O. Box 1074, Plainfield, N. J., will receive prompt attention. Telephone Call, No. 96.
JOHN BROWN

$3.50 PER DOZEN
$3.50 PER DOZEN
$3.50 PER DOZEN
FOR CABINETS.
Hunt & Fisher
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
15 East Front street

FRANK DAY,
(Successors to R. & J. Coleman.
LIVERY STABLE
North Avenue
Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.
Carriages to Meet all Trains.
Family Riding a Specialty

I. S. MELBOURN,
Mason and Builder
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Residence—Force's Hotel. P. O. Box 296
Manufacturer of fine quality of
HARD BRICK,
SOMERSET STREET.
North Plainfield.
A Specialty in Mason Jobbing and Kalsomining. All orders will receive prompt attention. 9-31

G. F. & C. E. Brown,

Wall Paper
WINDOW SHADES
of all grades.
INTERIOR DECORATIONS.
221 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK.
GEO. F. BROWN,
P. O. Box 1024, Plainfield, N. J.

FORD & STILES
Funeral Directors
and
PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.
Office, warerooms and residence No. 14 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call, 137

A. W. RAND,
24 W. FRONT ST.
Books, Stationary and Music.
Croquet and Tennis. Special—Just received a small lot of good leather paper which we are selling at the low price of 12½ cents per box.

A. M. Griffen,
Hardware and Iron Merchant.

Sole Agent for this vicinity for
Columbia Bicycle and Tricycles
13 EAST FRONT ST.
Telephone Call 6.

WEBSTER
In Sheep, Russia and Turkey Bindings.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary is supplied, at a small additional cost, with DENISON'S PATENT REFERENCE INDEX.
"The greatest improvement in book-making that has been made in a hundred years."
THE STANDARD.
GET THE BEST
Webster—it has 118,000 Words, 3000 Engravings, and a New Biographical Dictionary.
Standard Authority with the U. S. Supreme Court. Recommended by the State Sup'ts of Schools in 36 States, & by 50 College Pres'ts.
G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

Grant's Memoirs.
The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.
NEW YORK, June 23, 1885.
This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Therese of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's book in the counties of Union, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, in Union county, without any restrictions and that orders taken by agents of his, or by himself, in said townships, for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders by us, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filled.
Chas. L. Webster and Co.
F. J. Hall, Manager.

Immense Reduction
IN PRICES OF
HATS and TRUNKS
AT
U. B. CRANE
PRACTICAL HATTER.
12 PARK AVENUE.
And dealer in Trunks, Bags, Umbrella etc. also Trunks and Umbrellas repaired.
CHARGES LOW.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
DEALER IN
BEST
QUALITY Coal
Yard and Office, South avenue, next to the Railroad.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.

LAING'S HOTEL,
J. B. Miller and Bro., Prop.
Front St., Opposite Madison Ave.,
Plainfield, N. J.
A First-Class Family Resort.
Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates

NEW FALL STYLES
IN
Satines, Ginghams
FOULARD CAMBRICS,
Just Received
AT
POPE BROS.

Business Cards.

Emmons Bros.,
Masons and Builders,
Orchard Place, near Front street. Jobbing promptly executed P. O Box 342.

P. P. VanArsdale,
Pianos and Organs
For Sale or To Let. Pianos and organs Tuned and Repaired. 54 E. Front St.

Laine, the Hair Cutter,
29 West Front street
[up stairs] Shaving, Hair cutting, Shampooing, etc in first-class style. Particular attention paid to hair cutting and shampooing Ladies & Children.

Mrs. A. Corwin,
Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets,
Feathers, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc. Plain stitching and Dressmaking. 11 East Front street.

William Claassen,
Shaving and Hair Cutting
No. 8 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

H. N. Spencer, 62 Somerset Street,
Grocer & Confiner,
Fine butter, cheese, teas, coffees, and specialties. Full assortment soups, choice celery, cabbage and pepper plants.

J. Manning, Re-sidence, Rooms
Carpenter & Builder,
20 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

Frank Jones,
Borden's Condensed Milk,
P. O. Box, 777, Plainfield, N. J.

Dress Cutting, Rooms 28 Opera House tween Swain's and Dunsmore's. Hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Ladies can have their measures taken and a
Perfect Fitting Lining Cut
and basted waist and sleeve, over which they can make their own dresses with entire success. Tailor system. Special furnished. Also paper patterns.

Van Dyck's Meat Market.
Fruits and Vegetables in season. 27 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Spicer & Hubbard, Madison avenue and Third street
Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors,
Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds

Somerset House,
Permanent & Transient Board,
21 Pair Rates. First class stables and shed. Attached to house. All reasonable hours. Corner of Somerset and Emily streets.

I. L. McVoy, Driven Wells,
Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work easy. After an experience of fifteen years I feel confident of executing all work entrusted to my care with satisfaction. Office No. 8 Park avenue near Front street. Residence 24 East Front. 1-26-12

T. E. Morgans,
Bookseller, Books, Stationery
and Music, 27 and 29 Front street.

Rudolph Laurent, 7 Somerset St., Practical
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
Repairing of French and American clocks, fine watches a specialty. North Plainfield.

Mrs. L. Adams, 42 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.
Fashionable Milliner & Dressmaker
Mourning Goods a Specialty. Novelties for Evening Bonnets. Late of Mlle. Doane of 769 Broadway, N. Y.

Farmer's Hotel, Somerset street near Front.
Boarding, Permanent or Transient
Stabling for horses by day, week or month Terms moderate. Jacob Blimm, Prop.

J. W. and H. Coddington,
P. O. box 296 Plainfield, N. J. Families, hotels, restaurants, saloons, boarding houses, steamers supplied on lowest market rates with
Clear Spring Water Ice,
Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain

Notice.
Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults,
thoroughly cleaned as per cost cheaper than anyone else. Wells dug and stoned. Excavating, Sodding, grading and contracting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders by mail to the rear of premises attended to. John Barry, 3 Chatham street, next to Arnold's grocery.

James Q. Miles, No. 22 North Avenue,
Artist Sign Writer and Slate Letter Cutter.
Adamant Letters & Numerals,
For signs on Glass, Wood, Stone or Metals, Sign Boards, Show Cards, Transparences, Banners, etc., in any shape, made in the shop.

R. A. Ross, Steamer Place, North Plainfield,
Informs carpenters and builders that he has taken charge of Scott's Plainfield Moulding and Planing Mill, and can furnish
Mouldings Sashes Doors,
Blinds and all Kinds of Scroll and Turned Work at Reasonable Prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Closed Saturdays.)

E. B. Maynard, Force's Hotel, North Avenue,
Shaving & Hair Cutting
Four first class artists in attendance. Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting a specialty. Agencia Ty Branch—74 Somerset street, North Plainfield.

Six Barrels of
Kindling Wood for One Dollar,
At George Demens's Kindling Wood Establishment Somerset street. 6-22-12

John Wolf, P. R. C. P. O. Box 302
Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults
dug and cle ned at reasonable prices.

J. A. Blatz, Proprietor,
Blatz's Hotel,
Somerset street, near Greenbrook Road, North Plainfield. Under his personal supervision. Comfortable, convenient and healthful. Good accommodations.

Jules Boutes, (FROM PARIS)
Ladies' Hair Dresser,
Hair Goods at New York Prices. Manufacture and Theatrical costumes to hire. 26 W. Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Milk Dairy,
Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily.
Address, D. S. Coles, P. O. Box 790, Plainfield.

M. Powers,
Kindling Wood,
22 Large Barrels for two dollars. Wood for open grates a specialty. Guaranteed the best wood in the city. Orders left at Everett's, P. O. Box 1393.

Naylor and Smalley,
Carpenters and Builders,
Plainfield, N. J. Estimates Furnished

A. I. Smalley North Avenue,
Meat Market,
Orders delivered in all parts of the city.

Isaac Brokaw,
Real Estate and Insurance.
Houses rented and collections made. Agent for the Hanover and Jersey City Fire Insurance Co. Also Germania Insurance Co., of N. Y. 5 Door street, North Plainfield.

TO The Public!
On and after July 26th,
BUTLER'S
Drug store will be opened
EVERY Sunday
Between the hours from
10 a. m.
To
4 p. m.

DIXON'S
ICE CREAM,
All Flavors,
Delivered to all Parts of the city Free of Charge.
Families, Hotels and Boarding Houses supplied by the quart or gallon.
Also First-Class Restaurant and Chop House.
35 WEST FRONT STREET.

WOOLSTON & BUCKLE,
25 North Avenue,
Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators.
Raised Flock, Brocade Velvets, Leather Papers, Linenetta Waltons,
And all the New Novelties in Decoration.
PICTURES, MOULDINGS, HOOKS, ETC.,
Also a large and complete stock of Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, and Painter's Supplies.
WHITE LEAD at WHOLESALE.
L. WOOLSTON. J. F. BUCKLE.
P. O. Box 1074.

FANS
NEATLY REPAIRED
AT
COLLIER'S
No. 3 Park Avenue.
N. B.—NO BOTCHING.

Cards, Bill heads, Hand Bills,
Programmes, Posters, and

Reasonable Prices,
at the
EVENING NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT

FINE
Cabinet Photographs
FOR $3.75 PER DOZ.,
At THORN'S
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
Family Cabs a Specialty

MILLINERY.
CORRECT STYLES.
MRS. BROOKE'S,
Formerly with Madame Rotten, of London, England.
66 EAST FRONT STREET.

PLAY!

[Floating Verse.]

They sent him round the circle fate
To how before the pettie-t there.
I'm bound to say the choice he made
A creditable taste displayed;
Although I can't say what it meant;
The little maid looked ill-content.

His stock was then anew begun,
To kneel before the witless one.
Once more the little maid sought he;
And beat him down upon his knee.
She looked on him as upon failed flood?
I think she thought the game a bore.

He circled then, his sweet behest
To kiss the one he loved the best.
For all she fought, for all he chid,
He kissed that little maid, he did.
And they—though why I can't decide—
The little maid looked satisfied.

THE SURRENDER OF LEE,

as Grant Described It to a Michigan Man —An "Eye-Witness" Corrected.

[Denver Tribune.]

Below is printed a letter from Gen. U. S. Grant. It was written in 1880 to John W. Wilson, now of Denver, but then of Saginaw, Mich., and relates the celebrated controversy as to how Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant at Appomattox. What Mr. Wilson was living in Saginaw he read the following statement of an "eye-witness" to the surrender:

SAGINAW CITY, Mich., Dec. 2, 1880.

Mrs. Charles Dougherty:

MADAM: Please find inclosed a piece of the celebrated Appomattox apple tree under which Gen. Lee surrendered his sword to Gen. Grant, April 9, 1865. Madam, I had the pleasure of witnessing the first meeting between the two generals. I stood about twelve rods from them. After they talked about fifteen minutes, Gen. Lee drew his sword and handed it to Gen. Grant. The latter received it and examined the blade. He then returned it to Gen. Lee with the remark: "General, keep your sword; it can not be worn by a braver man." Many a time I have been offered money for it, and I have been asked several times to donate it to the state, but I could not part with it. But in view of the noble work you have engaged in I have made up my mind to donate it to the state, all in his name, and, like the widow's mite, I hope it will be of some help in a worthy object.

Yours, very respectfully,

GEORGE DOUGLASS,
Saginaw City, late of Company A, Sixteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac.

Mr. Wilson cut this letter out of the newspaper in which he read it, and attaching it to the upper margin of a letter-head, wrote she following letter to Gen. Grant:

EAST HAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 2, 1880.

Gen. U. S. Grant, New York City:

DEAR GEN.—Did Gen. Lee surrender his sword to you as the inclosed indicates, and was it under an apple tree, and were your remarks to Gen. Lee as claimed?

Very truly,

JOHN M. WILSON.

In due course of time an answer was received from Gen. Grant in an autograph letter, written at the foot of the same letterhead, as follows:

The above is all romance. I met Gen. Lee in a house. I wrote out the terms of the surrender, and they were accepted. These terms gave to the officers their sidearms—sword, etc—and private baggage and horses.

U. S. GRANT.

The American Beauty.

[New York Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.]

I was walking up Broadway the other day when I met a professional lady of unquestionable beauty. In fact, it was this endowment that caused me to turn and follow her with my eyes until she had passed out of sight. It was Dora Goldthwaite, concerning whom there is a bit of unwritten history that may prove as interesting to the public as it did to me when I learned the circumstance from most authentic sources. It was early in January of last season in this country, when the papers were full of descriptions of the beauty, that a certain well-known theatrical manager made Miss Goldthwaite a proposition of a starring tour, his object being to place her in opposition to Langtry and fill her as the "Queen of Beauty." His object was concealed from Miss Goldthwaite, however, and articles of agreement were drawn up and signed.

By some means or other the manager, Miss Goldthwaite passed the greater part of several days in Sarony's studio and the best side of her physique adorned canvas brought to bear in making her rare beauty shine forth on card-board and canvas in most becoming dress and attitudes. At length the manager thought midnight matters had progressed sufficiently to warrant him in approaching his star on the subject of his brilliant plan and when the full object of the tour was made known to the beauty her soul recoiled at the idea, and she demanded an immediate cancellation of the contract. Thus what certainly would have proved a serious matter for the "Jersey Lily" was avoided by the modesty of the "American Beauty."

The Crow and the Hare.

[Illustrated London News.]

A Crow and a Hare met by chance one day, and were so well Pleased with each other that it was Agreed to form a Partnership.

"The first thing in order," remarked the Crow, "is to select a Home, which will, of course, belong to both of us. Have you got your eye on any particular Tree?"

"Tree!" echoed the Hare, "why, we want a Burrow."

"Burrow! But I can't live in a Hole!"

"And I can't Climb a Tree!"

"If you didn't Intend to Consult my Wishes why did you Propose this Partnership?"

"And if you weren't ready to give way in these little Matters why Accept my Proposals?"

They were Hotly Disputing and Abusing each other when the Fox came along, and being Appealed to for his Opinion he said:

"My Friends, while you are both wrong, you have still exhibited rare Judgment. The Alliance of the Hare with Cunning enough to Marry first and Quarrel over their Homes and dislikes and Nature's incongruities afterwards."

Conquered by the Wolves.

[Chicago Herald.]

In A. D. 875 the dynasty of the famous Tang dynasty, who was the most beautiful woman of her time, and clubbed feet. She bandaged and ornamented them so successfully that the fashion of cramped feet spread through the whole empire. The Emperor Kang-Hi, the founder of the present Manchu dynasty, in 1681, made a great effort to suppress foot-binding. After hearing one edict that proved ineffectual he prepared another, accompanying with most stringent and severe penalties, but his advisers warned him that if he persisted it would probably cause a rebellion. Thus the conquerors of China were conquered by the women of China. They set the fashion, they gave princes' necks. On the men she imposed the shaved head and the cue, and also the dress they had to wear, but when he tried to suppress this practice the women defied him.

No Landed Gentry.

[Lampoon.]

"Ah! but it is different in this country. Here you have no landed gentry." "No, here we call them emigrants."

THE DREAM OF THE AIMLESS.

I dreamt a dream in the morning,
When the shadows were dim and gray,
And oh, such a prospect golden
Ofer my shining pathway lay!
The earth was filled with gladness,
The air was filled with song,
And I thought that but love and beauty
Could inspire me all day long.

I dreamt a dream at the noontide,
When half of the day was past;
The first half I knew was barren;
But that was the last
But the world lay part in the shadow,
The songs were not half so sweet,
And love and beauty were not
Like shadows beneath my feet.

I dreamt a dream at the even,
When the day its course had run,
And my heart grew sad within me
To think how little I'd done.
But I said: "I shall work to-morrow,
And so will be blessed."
Till the nations of earth shall wonder,
As my mighty power they own!"

But alas! and I alas! time passes,
The sun rises and sets—
Each morning so full of promise,
Each even so full of regrets!
And day follows day wearily,
While ambition and glory rave,
Till, at last, outworn and aimless,
I shall sink to a nameless grave.

GETTING HINTS FOR AUSTRALIA.

Inspecting the Fire Departments in American Cities.

[New York Tribune.]

E. W. Moore, of Sydney, Australia, is an underwriter, and is in the city on a mission from the government of New South Wales to inspect fire protection appliances, especially electric fire-alarm signals. He will visit the principal cities of the country before his return, and has already inspected the fire department at San Francisco. Speaking of the Australian fire system, he said to a reporter.

"There is room for great improvement in the fire department of Sydney. Formerly the entire expense of maintaining a fire brigade fell on the underwriters. After much effort parliament passed a bill in a measure relieving the insurance companies. Aside from a paid brigade, we are yet in such a primitive state that it is necessary to maintain volunteer organizations scattered through the city. When a fire breaks out it is the duty of the nearest policeman, or other person seeing the fire, to run to the nearest engine-house, give the alarm, and notify the firemen where the fire is located. The fire-bell is rung three times. The nearest engine-house then rings in hall, and so on over the city until the alarm becomes general. It is a slow method. But we have never yet had a fire large enough to sweep away a whole block. This is partially, perhaps mainly, due, however, to the fact that nearly all the buildings are of stone. In other parts of the colony you can imagine from what I have said of Sydney that the fire protection is crude. New Zealand has absolutely nothing."

"How about your insurance?"

"We copy largely after America, both in fire and life insurance. The American system of life insurance is especially a profitable venture. All the prominent people took out policies on its introduction and pronounce themselves satisfied. We have a great respect for America in every branch of industry and trade. The commerce between the two countries is on the increase constantly. We import from the United States nearly all our agricultural implements and a great deal of other improved machinery. Australians look with favor on the American productions. The exposition had much to do in bringing about this sentiment toward the United States. The few Americans who had strayed into Australia prior to that event were not such as to inspire respect and regard. There were a good many circus people and show people came down to us, and they were a pretty rough crowd, and a good many 'beats' and sharpers came to Australia just to fleece us.

"Now that all changed. Several reliable American firms have established branches in the colonies and are doing a thriving business. American railway cars suit us better than English railway carriages, though the latter are still used for the most part. We shall have section, parlor and buffet coaches of American pattern in time. Our people are becoming thoroughly wide-awake, energetic and progressive. Sydney, formerly a Sleepy Hollow, but is full of go now. We are now only eighteen hours by rail from Melbourne, which is almost American in its energy. The large Melbourne houses have established branches in Sydney and given us wonderful impetus."

Mary J. Holmes' Fictions.

[Exchange.]

Mrs. Holmes' literary ambition began when she was a very little girl named Mary J. Hawes. In her early youth she was given to conversing aloud with creatures of her brain. The fictitious personages were as real to me then as you are now," she observed. "Nobody but myself could see them, and because I talked to them and imagined their replies folks around me gravely whispered, 'That girl is going to be crazy.' This ideal turn of mine then caused me to think of wonderful stories. I related them at first to my schoolmates, and afterwards, as they came to me, wrote them as compositions. One of the first, I recollect, was in rhyme. It was horrid enough, but I did not like the girls to laugh at me on that account, and I told them that some day I would write a story which they would all read. Well, a short time ago I received a letter from one of these schoolmates reminding me of this episode and remarking how true that promise was."

Germany's New Territory.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

In addition to the 97,000 square miles which Germany has secured in New Guinea it has only been quite recently revealed that she has annexed all the islands between the equator and the 8th degree of south latitude, and between the 141st and 154th degrees of east longitude. This area will not only give her possession of what is known as the Bismarck archipelago, but also numerous small islands adjacent to the northeast coast of New Guinea, which have not been previously indicated as under German sovereignty. Germany has now, either one or two islands on which the British flag was once hoisted but which England has now abandoned.

A Fat Job for a Pirate.

[Pittsburg Dispatch.]

If a first-class ironclad from a foreign shore should steam to New York and capture the town—not a difficult feat—the booty of money alone would be sufficient to buy a kingdom. The bank vaults of Gotham are bursting with cash. In addition to this, property to the value of $5,000,000,000 is at the mercy of one great warship.

New Orleans' Small Change.

New Orleans is about to go to the metrical system, abandoned by the more progressive southern cities, of employing no smaller coin than the nickel for purposes of making change.

Surgeon General Hamilton: Every government should bring pressure to bear on England to induce that government to stamp out cholera in India.

UNINTERPRETED.

[J. W. Riley in Indianapolis Journal.]

Supinely we lie in the grave's shady greenery,
Gazing, all dreamy-eyed, up through the trees;
And as to the sight is the heavenly scenery,
So to the hearing the sign of the breeze—

We catch but faint rifts of the blue through the waverint
Boughs of the maples; and, like undefined,
The whispers and lisps of the leaves, faint and quavering
Meaningless falter and fall on the mind.

The vine, with its beauty of blossom, goes floting
Up by the casement, as sweet to the eye
As the trill of the robin is restful and quisting,
Heard in a drowse with the dawn in the sky.

And yet we yearn on to learn more of the mystery
We see and we hear, but forever remain
Mute, blinded and deaf to the ultimate history
Born of a rose, or a patter of rain.

Could I but delve out the deeper sublimity
Hid in the lily that smiles as I write—
Ah! my good friends, how in glad unanimity
You should read rhymes writ in fragrance and white!

Or could I translate the sweet song of merriment
Spilled from the wicker cage hung in the hall,
How you should chuckle to hear what canary meant
By his wil tangles of twitter and call!

THE STRENGTH OF GIBRALTAR.

Story of a Noted Siege—An Unpleasant Arrangement for Spain.

[Belgravia.]

French and Spanish troops, 40,000 in number, for four long years—from 1779 till February, 1783—beleaguered the fortress of Gibraltar, then held by Gen. Eliot with a garrison of 7,000 men. The enemy erected batteries right across the sandy isthmus, while in the bay they had forty-seven ships of the line and ten "battering-ships," besides countless lesser craft.

On night the most narrowly escaped being taken by surprise. A gentherd having undertaken to guide the Spaniards by a path then unknown to the English, 200 troops followed him one dark night and crept silently to a hollow called the Sillets, or little chair, and thence to the signal station, where they slew the guard. There they awaited reinforcements from below; these, however, were delayed, and the garrison meanwhile aroused, and, rallying for all, drove back the invaders. The Sillets was immediately filled up and the path utterly destroyed and made inaccessible, and the siege wore on through weary months.

At last a furious general attack was met by an incessant fire of red-hot balls on the enemy's fleet—5,000 were thrown in one day—till at length the battering ships took fire, as, owing to the thickness of their timbers, the red-hot balls sunk deep into the wood and could not be dislodged. The scene that ensued in the darkness of that terrible night must have been awful indeed; and so fearful were the moans and shrieks of the wounded and dying that brave Englishmen forebore to let their foes perish in the flames and ventured to their rescue, the marine brigade being formed in the work of mercy, which added fresh laurels to their victory. It was said that in this engagement the Spaniards lost 6,000 men, while the garrison had only sixteen killed, and the damage done to the fortress was repaired in a few hours. A few days later a formidable English fleet came to the relief of the town, and the siege was raised.

Of course, our holding Gibraltar is an arrangement about as pleasant for Spain as it would be to England to see a French garrison in full position of Dover castle and fortifying impregnable galleries in Shakespeare's cliff. One of the projection of which all manner of smugglers might find safety, whereas any rash revenue cutter venturing within range would be forthwith fired at and probably sunk. No wonder that Spain would fain reclaim this heaven-built bulwark of her shores.

A Western Hailstorm.

[Chicago Herald.]

"They can talk all they please about the west," said a passenger from western Kansas, "but I stand to it that sometimes life in the best country in the United States for a farmer. All a man has to do is to give nature a little assistance, and she'll provide for him and provide well, too."

"But don't you have fearful storms out there?"

"Yes, sometimes, specially hailstorms. But that only goes to prove the truth of what I'm tellin' you. Hailstorms are a part of nature, an' they help a man, if he only knows how to take advantage of 'em. Why, last fall a big hailstorm came along over my place, an' I'll be darned if it didn't shuck out sixty acres of corn for me as clean as a whistle. All I had to do was to drive a wagon through and pick up the corn."

"Wonderful."

"Wonderful! I should say so. And that wasn't all of it, either. Them big hailstones buried themselves two feet under the ground and I marked where a lot of 'em fell. This summer we had all the ice we could use and some to sell, jus' by digging up them hailstones."

No More Fees to Sleeping-Car Porters.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

"Facts, I'll fill your copy with facts. I'll give you facts enough to knock you silly."

"Let 'em go."

"Well, my I'm a traveling man. Commercial tourist Drummer. We have two or three associations. I belong to 'em all. We number 153,000, and we're kicking. Kicking about sleeping-car porters, and kicking till you see what we'll do about it at our next meeting. We're going to [illegible] pay 'em a cent. Now, look here. Out of our 150,000 two-thirds of us, or 100,000, travel 300 nights in the year. Ain't that so? Well, there's 100,000 on the road to-night. They'll give the porters a quarter each; that's $25,000 a night; 300 nights, $5,000,000 a year. The sleeping-car companies have figured on this, and only pay the porters $15 a month. They're fly, and, mind you, this doesn't count in other travelers. Put that in, will you? Say, where did you get that big-eyed lunch, anyhow? Here, take a good one. I've got a box of 'em charged up as allowances on damaged freight."

Where Good Breeding Counts.

[Pittsburg Dispatch.]

Clean faces, clean hands, and clean clothes are supposed to show good breeding in individuals, but they are not more vital principles than are clean streets, clean yards and clean alleys of good breeding in the community. The bad breeding which filthy alleys and back yards show will inevitably reveals itself by breeding the bad in the shape of an epidemic, which is bound to some sooner or later.

Too Small for a Ten-Hour Law.

[Somerville Journal.]

Rhode Island has just passed a ten-hour law. We should think an eight-hour law would be big enough for a little state like Rhode Island.

Remnant Sale.

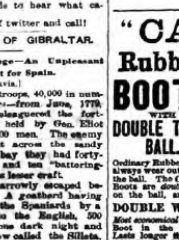
For one week, commencing August 15. During the coming week we will close out Remnants of all kinds of Dress Goods Cashmeres, Lawns, Tickings, Muslins, Calicos, Linings, etc., at half their original cost to make room for Fall stock. Bargains in remnants of Carpets Oil Cloth and Mattings. At

Boehm's

7 WEST FRONT ST.

"CANDEE"

Rubber BOOTS WITH DOUBLE THICK BALL.



Ordinary Rubber Boots always wear out first on the ball. The CANDEE Boots are double thick on the ball, and give

DOUBLE WEAR.

Most economical Rubber Boot in the market. Lasts longer than any other boot and the

PRICE NO HIGHER.

Call and examine the goods.

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JAMES HUGGINS AND BRO.
14 Warren Street, N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEALERS.

GO TO Green & Co.

FOR BARGAINS!

A FINE Parlor Suite - $38.50
Seven Pieces.

SOLID Ash Chamber Suite $26
Eight Pieces.

OAK OR WALNUT Extension Table - $6

A GOOD Lounge for - - $7

RAMONETTI'S

CELEBRATED

FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Ice Cream
Water Ices,

of all Choice Fruit Flavors.

FANCY PUDDING a Specialty.

A Large Variety of
Individual Ice Cream Imitations

ICE CREAM

For Wedding Parties, Church Fairs, Excursions, Festivals, etc., at a great reduction in prices. Also first-class Restaurant at

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24 North Ave.,
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Electric Fire Alarm

Electric Burglar Alarm, (improved and sure)
Electric Call Bells, Electric Gas Lighting
Electric Front Door Bells, Electric Servants Call Bells

Electric Thermostat so connected with battery (see above) as to prevent too low or high a temperature in your office, living apartment or conservatory, will notify when the fire is going out, etc.

REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.

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Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.,
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One of the most Healthful, Comfortable and Accessible Inland Summer Resorts in the Country.

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Somerset Street
Near Front, Plainfield, N.J.

FRENCH BROS
Merchant Millers,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in CHOICE Brands of

New Process Pastry and Family FLOUR

EVER-READY PREPARED
Flour and Indian Meal,
Hominy, Oat-meal,
Wheat and Rye Bran.
All kinds of Feed for Horses, Cattle and Poultry.
BALED HAY AND STRAW
Corn, Oats, Wheat, Buckwheat, Barley, Wheat Bran, Corn Meal, Screenings, Cracked Corn, Bone Meal, Oil Cake Meal Ground Oyster Shell Cracked Bone.
GOODS ETC. DELIVERED

10 Per Cent. REDUCTION

ON EVERY ARTICLE OF

Summer Wear

FOR THE NEXT

Thirty Days

AT

SCHWED Bros.,

Leading Plainfield Clothiers.
No. 7 E. Front St.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

FOR BARGAINS
IN NEW AND
SECOND-HAND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
AND FOR
First Class Cabinet Work
AND
UPHOLSTERING
CALL AT THE STORE OF
J. S. Powlison
43 West Front Street.

CRUSHED STONE
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JOHN WILSON.

A good supply of stone is THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.

Orders can be sent through the post office, or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street, corner Washington Ave.

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REAL ESTATE
AND
Fire Insurance.
LOANS NEGOTIATED.
Office Opposite Railroad Station.
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DELICIOUS
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OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Joseph A. Patterson,
FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The Largest and Best Selected Stock of
FINE SEGARS,
Tobaccos, Pipes and Smokers' Articles
IN THE STATE.
Sole Agent for the Celebrated
"BLACK PRINCE,"
Plum and West India Segars.
The Trade Supplied at the Lowest Rates.

JUST OPENED!
Retail Department
At 8 West Front St., of
CAMPBELL'S
Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
[For the Sale of all kinds of
Foot Wear FOR Ladies, Misses and Children. FOR Men, Boys' and Youths.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid shoe can be half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

DON A. GAYLORD
Dealer In
LUMBER!
MASONS' MATERIALS
And
COAL.
Also keep in stock choice quality of
Cannel Coal.
Madison Avenue,
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Telephone Call 89.

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TINNERS,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters.

All kinds of Ranges, Ranges, etc., properly put up and guaranteed.

Stoves Stored.
All kinds of tinware made to order. Come and see our Oil Stove Heating new. Gas Fitting as cheap as good work can be done.
Sanitary Plumbing.
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.
Reference our work in Plainfield.

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We, the patrons and guests of the Park House, take pleasure in recommending it under the new management, as cleanly and healthful, properly kept in all its appointments, and as a first-class family hotel.

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Mens Furnishing Department
FRENCH BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS,

We have a few of these goods which we are offering at 50 cts. This grade never has been sold less than 75c.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Laced Shirts (all colors) at 98c.
" " better quality (grey) 85c.

Better qualities at equally low prices. Colors—Blue, Brown, Garnet, Old Gold, Olive, Grey, White, etc.

Extra—A White Flannel Shirt with set of colored laces made of fine lamb's wool, regular price $2.25, but are now sold at the Bee Hive for $1.85. This shirt will suit the most fastidious.

Double breasted shirt, blue, all wool, 95c, $1, $1.35, $1.50.
Boys' bicycle, all wool, colors, 85c and $1.00.
" " " button $1.39
" " waist, blue, 75c and $100.

We are still selling our celebrated "Pride" Dress Shirt for 69c unlaundried. Also a good shirt for 50c.

Canvas belts 10c, Japanese Parasols 9c, Palm Leaf Fan 1c.

THE "BEE HIVE,"
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LOUIS CALLMAN.

Compton's PURE Philadelphia Ice Cream.

Parties, Weddings and Receptions served with individual Harlequin Brick.
Ice Cream, Frozen Custard, Water Ices and Frozen Fruits delivered promptly, well packed in Ice.

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Artist's Materials, etc.

5 Per Cent Discount for Cash.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE & Optical Goods.
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An old established store. Long practical experience.

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FINE CARRIAGES
ALL STYLES.
CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH.
REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT SHORT NOTICE.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 4, No. 69 — PLAINFIELD, N. J., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1885. — Price Two Cents

Special Notices.

MUSIC. J. Fracher, Violinist, Pianist, and Musical Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office, No. 6 Fourth Avenue, up two flights. 8-13-6t

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front by 250 feet deep, on Netherwood Av. La Grande Av., west of Westfield Av. Desirable residences on either side. Price low. Enquire of Edward F. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 15 and 17 opposite Plainfield Bank. 21-tf

FORTY FEW HOUSES for sale at a bargain or to let on easy terms. Also one building lot very fine. Enquire of Chas. H. Hand, corner Fifth and Liberty streets. 7-20-3m

BUSINESS FOR SALE. Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1295, Plainfield. 6-17-tf

THE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. That well known property on Watchung Av., corner Second street, is offered for sale at a bargain. Persons wishing to buy can call for terms or conditions. 5-30-tf

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE is in complete order. Lot 50x125 feet, with a good barn, excellent location; seven minutes from depot. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Isaac Bickley, 19 Dyer street. 5-30tf

THE BEST SAFEGUARD against the Cholera and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Disinfectants on hand. Carbolic Powder per gallon. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Also Carbolic Acid, which can be had in any quantity at the Drug Store, cor. Front and Park avenue. P. O. Box 154. 6-20-3m

FARM FOR SALE. Containing 119 acres. Will exchange for City House if desired. Also a House and Lot in Plainfield, suitable for Summer boarders. Apply to Wm. Drake, Fruit Farm, East Front street. 8-11-tf

EGGS FOR HATCHING. Guaranteed true to name. Thoroughbred Light Brahmas, Partridge and Buff Cochins, Langshans, Plymouth Rocks, and Mammoth Ducks. Williams, Hawkins, Knapp, Strains. Eggs $2.50 per 13, $4 for 26. Address I. S., Box 187, Post Office, Plainfield. 8-11-tf

THE PRICE OF THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

	1885.		1884.
6 a. m.	70	6 a. m.	65
9 a. m.	75	9 a. m.	75
12 m	81	12 n.	83
3 p. m.	89	3 p. m.	89

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885	1884
Sunrise.....4.53 a. m.	Sunrise.....4.53 a. m.
Sun Sets.....7.19 p.m.	Sun Sets.....7.19 p.m.
Moon Rises 8. 3 a.m.	Moon Rises. p.m.

Chronological Events.

Jeremiah S. Black died, 1883.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow is promises to be warmer and fair.

JOTTINGS.

—Grand Tableaux at Netherwood to night.

—The wild cherry is ripening, and the *robins and flickers are accordingly happy.*

—For the past three or four weeks the town clock has been designating the hour 6.05.

—Engine Co., No. 2, accompanied by twelve cars loaded with their friends left the depot this morning at 8.05 for Cold Spring Grove.

—Charles Smith, Joseph A. Blatz and Jacob Blimm, with their wives, went on a crabbing expedition yesterday. Result—Smith 53; Blatz 30; Blimm 16. The wives caught 50 each. A singular coincidence.

—The betting fraternity of this city who are accustomed to attend the races at Monmouth Park turned out in full force yesterday at the races and from the looks of their long faces we judge they had not many "tips" that proved financially successfully.

—Yesterday morning two West Front street clerks, who have big ideas about their pugilistic science, met and put on gloves. After squaring around for a while, the match ended by one of the would be pugilists being knocked through a glass door, demolishing four panes.

—If the air of a cellar is damp it may be thoroughly dried by placing in it a pack of fresh lime in an open box. A pack of lime will absorb nearly one-fourth more than three quarts of water, and in this way a cellar or milk room may soon be dried even in the hottest weather.

The immediate delivery system will go into its effect on the first of October. A ten cent stamp, in use for 2c. and which this must replace, insure the prompt delivery limits of all free delivery offices, or within a mile of any post office located in a village or town having 4,000 population, as shown by the last Federal census.

—At the anniversary of the Reform Club, to-morrow afternoon and evening, good music will be furnished by the Dunham Choristers, accompanied by organ, cornet and first and second violins. In the evening the Plainfield Band who are always ready for any worthy object, will be on hand also, and due care there will be none, making this anniversary occasion one long to be remembered.

—Democrats of Somerville keep up their war in the interest of Merchant Honeyman, postmastership aspirant, and against the present post office encumbent, Miss Emma Porter, by all admitted to be efficient. It is not a manly action, but politicians are not noted for manliness, but with few exceptions, profess themselves everything exemplary to conceal motives for self interest first, last and always.

—The elegant Mansion on Seventh street, which is to be the residence of Mr. C. Potter, Jr., it has been reported was to be lighted by electricity, which is only *partly correct.* The house is lighted by gas, but electric wires are used to light the gas. By this means the house may be lighted throughout in an instant by simply touching a button. Although the Potter works are lighted by electric lights the firm having its own dynamo, gas is preferred for the residence.

—The proposal to light the portions of the city by electric light, which are now lit by gaslight was submitted to Common Council last evening as per report elsewhere the price to be 40 cents per light. These lights are intended to displace four gaslights. The gaslights cost the city $1.71 per month of 18 nights or 9 1-2 cents per night, not 13 cents as has been represented. The gas company say that street lights enable them to make more gas and thereby make it as cheap as at present to private consumers, which is the only advantage they obtain by lighting the streets. The outskirts of the city should be lighted by all means.

—Once upon a time a certain man got mad with the editor and stopped his paper. The next week he sold his corn at four cents below the market price. Then his property was sold for taxes, because he didn't read the sheriff's sale. He was arrested and fined $8 for going hunting on Sunday, simply because he didn't know it was Sunday, and he paid $350 for a lot of forged notes that had been advertised two weeks and the public cautioned not to negotiate for them. He then paid a big Irishman, with a foot like a forge hammer, to kick him all the way to the newspaper office, where he paid four years' subscription in advance, and had the editor sign an agreement to knock him down and rob him if he ordered his paper stopped again. Such is life without a newspaper.

COUNCIL MEETING.

A SPECIAL MEETING.

The Assessor's Books Examined—A Proposition to Light the City by Electricity—A Communication from Residents of the Second Ward—Other Business.

The council held a special meeting in their chamber at eight o'clock last evening. Present: President Coriell, and Messrs. Wadsworth, Cutler, Dumont, Goddard, Gallup, Simpson and Marsh. Absent: Messrs. Livingston, Bergulin and Whilton.

Mr. Marsh moved that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with; carried.

Communications from Benjamin Canfield, G. A. Van Doren, and Walter Elliot asking for a peddlers license and one from Petine Voorhees asking for a scavenger license were received and the applications granted.

A communication from Justice V. W. Nash, accompanied with a check for for $25 said to be, the amount due the city for fines collected by him, and stating that he was pressed that the money be credited to the proper fund, was received and ordered filed.

A communication from Chas. Wann, in behalf of the Plainfield Electric Light Co., proposing to light that portion of the city now lighted by gas during the dark hours, 18 nights each month; at a cost of 40 cents per light per night, and asking if the proposition was accepted, for permission to erect poles under supervision of the street commissioner or anyone who he may appoint; poles not to be those known as telephone poles, but sawed posts, and ordered filed.

A communication from Jas. Wann, in behalf of the Plainfield Electric Light Co., proposing to light that portion of the city now lighted by gas during the dark hours, 18 nights each month; at a cost of 40 cents per light per night, and asking if the proposition was accepted, for permission to erect poles under supervision of the street commissioner or anyone who he may appoint; poles not to be those known as telephone poles, but sawed posts, and ordered filed.

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A communication from Ch

The Evening News
Published Every Afternoon
Subscription Only. Daily Paper in Plainfield
37 W. Morrison, Publisher.
Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.
Boxes of Local Events in and about Plainfield, North Plainfield, Dunellen, Bound Brook, Middlesex, New Market, Scotch Plains, Metuchen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Six Bridges, Martinsville, Warrenville, Stelton, Millstone, Franklin, Somerville, Griggstown, Grantwood, and other contiguous points, furnished for publication, will be gratefully received; they are of general interest. All communications must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication—but as a matter of good faith. We are not responsible for sentiments of correspondents, and items of an offensive nature will be promptly rejected.
Address all communications to the
The Evening News
Box 1. Plainfield, N.J.
For Printing in six tones at reasonable rates
Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.
New Jersey Central Division.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE, 1885.

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
3 07, a. m.	4 00 a. m.	6 00 a. m.	7 00 a. m.
7 01	7 40	7 00	7 55
7 41	8 40	8 00	8 55
8 30	9 25	9 00	9 55
9 30	10 20	10 00	10 55
10 30	11 20	11 00	11 55
11 30	12 20 p. m.	12 00 p. m.	12 55 p. m.
12 30 p. m.	1 20	1 00	1 55
1 30	2 20	2 00	2 55
2 30	3 20	3 00	3 55
3 30	4 20	4 00	4 55
4 30	5 20	5 00	5 55
5 30	6 20	6 00	6 55
6 30	7 17 p. m.	7 00	7 55
7 30	8 20	8 00	8 55
8 30	9 20	9 00	9 55
9 30	10 20	10 00	10 55
10 30	11 20	11 00	11 55
11 30	12 20 a. m.	12 00 a. m.	12 55 a. m.
12 30 a. m.	1 20	1 00	1 55
1 30	2 20	2 00	2 55
2 30	3 20	3 00	3 55
3 30	4 20	4 00	4 55
4 30	5 20	5 00	5 55
5 30	6 20	6 00	6 55
6 30	7 20	7 00	7 55
7 30	8 20	8 00	8 55
8 30	9 20	9 00	9 55
9 30	10 20	10 00	10 55
10 30	11 20	11 00	11 55
11 30	12 20	12 00	12 55

Sunday.—Leave Plainfield 3 07, 8.00 & 4.30, 10.33. At 10 & 11, 1 07, 3 20, 5 20 7 07, 7 50, 9 23 11.
Leave Newark for Plainfield 6 00, 7 05, 7 40, 8 45, 9 30, 10 45, 11 35 a. m., 1 05, 3 20, 4 40, 5 35, 7 05, 8 40, 9 30, 11 00 p. m.
Sundays 8 30 a. m., 12 00 p. m.
Leave Plainfield for Elizabeth, 6 30, 7 55, 8 40, 9 45 a. m., 4 00 p. m.
Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield and Philadelphia, 9th and Green St's 8 00*, 10 20, 11 00 a. m., 1 35, 3 45, 5 40,* 8 12 p. m.
Sundays 8 00 a. m., 4 30 p. m.
Trains marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook.
E. WENTZEL, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
Philadelphia.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1885

A New and Valuable Coal Discovered.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

A correspondent writing from Cantonville, Penn., gives an interesting account of the discovery of coal in Bradford County. There are but two other similar establishments in the United States. This company was organized expressly with the view of making charcoal for smelting ore, and as incidental to this the vapors and liquids expelled from the wood in the process of charcoal burning will be condensed into wood alcohol, and a few other chemicals of commercial value, and while all this was being successfully accomplished Dr. Pierce was experimentally and quietly studying and experimenting with the highly-heated gases generated in the process of converting wood into charcoal, and he has been a wonderful discovery, and I am informed that he has secured a patent that will re-silt in revolutionizing the process of manufacturing charcoal.

The large cone-like ovens are first filled with from 165 to 200 cords of wood, and slightly heated air is driven into the oven, that the wood is not ignited, and thus the wood is converted to charcoal and no material of the wood is destroyed. Not a single ounce is preserved; not a particle of charcoal is taken except in color. The small leaf, the creeping vine and moss that adhere to the wood are driven off and the bark, and fortunately sought shelter in the hollow dog wood, all preserve their most minute shape, nothing is changed but the color, and the rabbit hairs are cauterized. Nothing is lost; every pound of material is chemically secured.

The charcoal and alcohol are other liquids distilled from the wood left a considerable amount of volatile oil which at yet unknown. Dr. Pierce has discovered a process of separating these oils without loss to an improved furnace stack, and without the small quantity of charcoal the crude ore is converted into a superior quality of pig iron. The furnace stack is unique in design and is now being constructed to put in operation on a more extensive scale this new process of manufacturing iron. The discovery was not by accident, but is rather the result of study and pursuing the well known laws of chemistry."

Women of the Nations.

[Exchange.]

An old traveler says to a reporter: "I penetrated Japan's interior where no white man had ever been seen. The men fell down and worshipped me, and the women began coquetting just the same. Until you where's no use denying it, right in the heart of Africa even, those Nubian women know how to show off their charms to the best him. Splendid physiques they are, too, graceful as possible, and blacker than the blackest negroes in America. Their skin is soft and satin like polish. Everywhere that woman are just the same, all flirts, but in Cashmir even, how beautiful they are! Unquestionably she is the nearest perfection of any human being."

Sarah's Sarcasm.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Sarah Bernhardt is about to make a trip to South America and Australia, and fears are entertained by her friends that she may not endure the voyage. She suffers agonies from seasickness even in the calmest weather, and sometimes breaks down utterly and cries like a child with the intensity of her misery.

Dynamite for Drumfish.

Texas island oyster-growers have taken to exploding dynamite shells near their oyster beds to destroy the destructive drumfish, whose depredations on the bivalves this year caused a loss of more than $100,000.

MAXWELL CONFESSES.

ACKNOWLEDGES HE ADMINISTERED CHLOROFORM TO PRELLER.

A Statement to That Effect Signed in the Presence of Witnesses—He Tells How He Gave the Drug to His Victim.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—Maxwell, the alleged murderer of Preller, is still the centre of a feverish excitement. The report that he had confessed to the murder of Preller by accidentally administering an overdose of chloroform is now well confirmed. Maxwell stated that that will be his line of defense. It is also now positively known that his name is H. M. Brooks, *an that he parents reside in* Sunny Bank, Cheshire, England. His father's name is Reverend N. Brooks, and he is a prominent Freemason of that town. Maxwell's identity is made known by his father writing to the Rev. John D. Vincel, a prominent Freemason of this city, for information concerning his wayward son.

Ever since Maxwell was locked up in the calaboose a constant stream of visitors has passed into the place. A few were honored so much as to be allowed to shake hands with the prisoner. Among the latter were always friends of officers at the four courts. The department does not, of course, intend to make a hero of the pussy little Englishman, but the publication of pages of him puts him in the light of a popular attraction, and will, no doubt, result soon in a lot of sentimental gush that will be sickening to those whose patience he receives. Maxwell was asked just why he had given Preller chloroform, and he replied:

"I never did it. I only said I administered chloroform to Preller, although I said that I gave him prescriptions which contained spirits chloroform, which is a chloric ether. A reporter asked me what would be the effect of chloroform administered under certain conditions, and I gave him my opinion merely as a matter of information. I didn't use Preller's name in the hypothetical case he pounted, and no idea that he was presenting the Preller case ever entered my head. I knew that Preller had heart disease. I said everybody had heart disease, more or less. I have it, though it never troubles me. You have no more reason than I did not say I prescribed for Preller for heart disease, and am positive that I did not say that I gave him chloroform for insomnia."

And so Maxwell *talked on, often returning* to chloroform and its effects, and leading the listener to believe that he had given Preller a certain quantity that he used it in Preller's case, and that at the right time he would show just why and just how he had used it, but that at the present, for the good of the case, he preferred he would make outline the exact line of defence he intended following. In a day or two he will be given a preliminary hearing in the court of criminal correction, when all the evidence now in hand will be forthcoming.

Maxwell, in the presence of several reporters and the police guards, confessed that he had killed Preller by administering accidentally an overdose of *chloroform*. In order to put him down he was *asked* to sign a statement to that effect, and this he did in the presence of several witnesses. He said that all other statements which he had made were given under instructions from the attorney.

In making this statement Maxwell said: "When Preller died there was no grumbling. Where a man knows he has done anything like this," said Maxwell illustrated it in a most striking manner the way in which one chloroformed himself. "I had been back and forth, and omitted a sound which was most peculiar, forcing the air from his lungs with a singular choking result. That is the way a man chloroforms himself. He chloroforms," he said, apparently charmed with his mimicry. He then said *it would* no proved that Preller had been suffocated from heart disease. He said emphatically: "Do you know the effect of chloroform on a person who has heart disease? It can be accelerated by it. I don't know either that any one is given to a person who has heart disease so that it will do no harm, but the chances are always against it, as say Hemp who has heart disease, how Preller had heart disease, a fact which could be proved outside of my testimony. His family knew it and others knew it. He told me about it. He was always afraid of it. I gave him chloroform to him I did it with the greatest care on this account."

The Church Wanted Everything.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The suit of Mary A. Howe against the Bowery Savings bank and others, of which Montgomery Quinn was before Judge Allen in the court of common pleas. On Feb. 28, 1885, Mrs. Ellen O'Callaghan, widow of a wealthy dentist of this city, died intestate. Her husband left her *property amounting to $80,000.* By her will she left everything to the church and for charitable purposes. Her husband left her property amounting to $80,000.

ALL IS NOT GOLD

THAT GLITTERS IN THE "GLORIOUS CLIMATE" OF CALIFORNIA.

Malaria in the Mists of the Valley—General Dustiness of the Summer Time—Abundance of Small Four-Legged Vermin.

[Foothills Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

Besides the mosquito, and the ant and the insect disturbers of the peace generally, there are in California a few other nuisances of which eastern people are less likely to be informed than of the "glorious climate" and the "perennial strawberry." For instance, many localities in the San Joaquin valley can boast of being very fair rivals of Martin Chuzzlewit's Eden in the matter of malaria. Almost any of the low lands by the water-courses in that valley can at short notice produce a choice article of fever and ague. During an evening, especially in the fall of the year, a mist steals along the surface of the rivers and the sloughs and sweeps over the bottom lands. Beware of that smoke-like mist, for it contains the promise of a racked frame and a burning skin to whomsoever it may enfold in its cold.

Second to be mindful, too, that there is danger in drinking to excess of the water from those rivers and sloughs, and bathing in them is somewhat risky if prolonged. While the streams are running pretty full there is not much harm in them, but after the rainy season, and when the mountain snows are melted and passed down to the ocean, and the rivers have nearly disappeared, and the sloughs are stagnant and full of decayed vegetation, then is the time when distance lends excitement to the neighborhood of the water courses. There are, it is true, hundreds of people who live in these districts without consequences, but every where in the valley one is constantly encountering victims of the malarious regions. The chills quinine habit is an indispensable adjunct to the personal equipment of an army of men.

Another disagreeable factor in California life—one less easily avoidable, although less serious, than the malarial neighborhoods—is the general dustiness which prevails through much of the year. The absence of summer rain, and the consequent necessity of irrigating for several months, of heavily-laden grain wagons, drawn by six or eight mules or horses, roam the country roads approaching all towns where grain is shipped by rail or water to become mere rows of deeply-worn ruts filled with fine dust. The daily play of the trade-winds catches up this dust and whirls it around the towns and along the roads with an utterly free and easy unconcern for the rights of man. Water-carts and little ditches mitigate the nuisance to a considerable extent in the better parts of the well-regulated towns, and even up some of the country roads, but as a rule the dusty season has its own way. The foothill and mountain roads, unless in some of the lumber-producing sections, are not so much cut up as those in the grain-growing valley, but all of them do their share toward making activity in the dust business.

Still another Californian nuisance of decided import to the farmer, be he a grower of grain, or hay, or grapes, or tree-fruit, or vine, in the great abundance of small four-legged varmints. Rabbits, squirrels, gophers, and wood-rats are tireless enemies against whom the farmer must carry on an unceasing warfare. Means are frequently employed for the sole purpose of poisoning squirrels, a few of these in ...strous animals being capable of ...ndistributed of among the whole ...ount of desirable share of the crop of a grain field or a potato-patch in very short order. The gopher is the most ...ndy ...ground, and a very effective mining engineer he is. He drives his tunnel along a row of vines or trees, cutting the roots and ultimately causing the latter to topple, with wonderful quickness and accuracy. He is a ...rdener for one of the alfalfa-growers, working his passages in all directions to the detriment of the fields. Everybody who irrigates finds the land he is an abomination, making ...s the levees and ditch-banks holes that allow the water to run in the wrong direction but not that which it is intended to go.

Fortunately the gopher is neither difficult to trap nor to poison—at least where traps and poison can be traced to the man who has brings to the surface through his uplifts. In the alfalfa-fields his whereabouts are not so readily traceable as in other places, and he becomes a more troublesome customer with whom to deal. But in all gardens, orchards, and the like his presence must be promptly detected and his career arrested, or he is more than likely to do irreparable mischief. The destruction of growing vegetation by rabbits must be enormous. Common estimates declare that two "jack rabbits" will eat as much as a full-grown sheep. The correctness of that intricate problem in animal illumination is not materi l. Suffice it to say that "Mr. Rabbit" is almost everywhere out of door, and that, be he "jack" or little "cottontail" only, a very small number of his species of him goes a great way as regards the devastation of young vineyards or orchards, or of field crops or gardens.

In many parts of the state rabbit-proof fences are absolutely necessary—a very serious item of expense. Fence requirements, by the way, are to a large understanding agriculture in California, particularly on ...ons of small means, the stumbling-blocks of greatest dimensions—almost indifferently so for what one's purposes must be—but only "horse-high, bull-strong, and pigtight," on account of the live stock ranging at large in the country, but must be rabbit-proof as well, and with the birds, as occurs frequently in places ...re so numerous that to insure a crop one's land ought to be roofed in, agriculture becomes something like an in-door pursuit. In fact, a California farm has a similarity to a town in a state of siege by an allied host, besieging ranges impose upon the ...ly fenced party, and only held off by means of ample fortifications, liberal stowage of ammunition, and "eternal vigilance." Even the timid deer joins the hostile coalition. Vineyardists in the Santa Cruz mountains say that the deer, with ...ready appetite for grapes and fond of the young vine shoots, can only be restrained by the use of guns and dogs from committing depredations of importance during ...ds by night.

Was Coal Used B. C.?

[Detroit Free Press.]

Rev. Joseph Hurst, of Wadhurst, throws much light on this interesting problem. He says that the ancient Greeks were acquainted with stone coal is evident from the words of Theophrastus, an author who died 300 years before Christ (de Lapidibus, X. 16): "The coal, commonly so called, which is dug out of the earth for man's use, is of earthy (or stony) nature; it is kindled and burns like coal (charcoal). Of this stone coal workers in iron make use." Solinus has also been quoted for the use of this coal amongst the Greeks, and if the red-hot stones which, according to Pliny, were used by the Gauls for earthing copper were nothing more than stone coal, their ex...ence would perhaps be rendered more intelligible to modern men of science."

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The Neapolitans a Merciful Race—Boyish Likes and Antipathies—An Incident.

[Saturday Review.]

But, after making all allowances, no one can doubt that great cruelty to animals is practiced in Naples. The Neapolitans are, as far as human beings are concerned, perhaps the most merciful of all the races in Europe. The poor goatherd on the hills will give half his scanty crust to a hungry vagabond, the baker in the town below will refuse to call a policeman if one of his loaves is stolen. "Era un poverino," he will say, and shrug his shoulders. If an acute disease overcomes the wanderer on his way, or if he meets with an accident, every cottage is open to him, a place will be made for him in the family bed, and the boys will run for the doctor or surgeon. If the patient can pay, he is of course expected to do so; if he cannot, blessings none the less speed him on his way.

How is it that men who are so compassionate to all human beings except their personal enemies should be so pitiless to animals? Some thirty years ago a boy in northern Scotland would have been considered a demon if he threw a stone at a robin, and a milksop if he did not throw one at any water wagtail he chanced to meet. If he threw a stone at a dog, except in self-defense, he was a brute, but cats were fair game. Those who had learned to love them left them alone; the others hunted them with the greatest ruthlessness. There must be many persons who remembered this state of feeling. Did they, even as boys, feel any pleasure in the death of the wagtail or the pain of the cat? They did not realize it to themselves for a moment; they were glad of the clever throw, of their skill in bringing the cat to bay—that was all.

The English boy who spins his cockshafer belongs to the same class. So does the Neapolitan. Like the English boy, he has his unaccountable favorites and antipathies. He never attacks a cat: he loves her as she deserves, perhaps chiefly because he keeps mice and lizards on a piece of wood held before him. A German gentleman who could not bear the sight rated him soundly. "But, sir, he is a wicked animal," Carlo replied; "he only comes to steal meat." It was difficult to explain to him that it was the mouse's nature to make these depredations, and still more difficult to make him realize the nature of the pain he had been inflicting; at last, however, he gave way on both points and said, "I will never do so again," while at the same time he pulled the head of the mouse beneath his heel.

Some of the saddest accidents connected with coal mining have occurred in the breakers among children who pick slate. Little fingers have been crushed to death in the massive machinery, and many of their comrades have lost their lives in the effort to save them. The terrible heroism of the men who work in the mines has had its counterpart among the lads in the coal breaker, and instances could be mentioned of this still heroism of the mines. When the little fellows first go to work at slate picking they find the task severe and painful. Sitting for hours together amid clouds of coal dust is painful, and tiny fingers are cruelly cut and bled by contact with the pieces of coal which are as sharp as a bits of broken glass. In time the hand is become hardened and so do the boys, so that what was at first regarded as a slavery seems comparatively easy.

In the coal breakers especially many hundreds of children are employed under the age of 12 years. There are instances of being sent to pick slate even at 6 years of age, and any number may be found in the screen-room between 6 and 9. Some of these are "breaker boys," the support of a mother and younger children, the father of the family having been suddenly killed at his work in the mine. It seems cruel to send such boys to work. It seems equally cruel to prevent them from earning the needed crust for the stricken families to which they belong. Here is the case consumed much attention for several years throughout the coal fields, and at the last session of the legislature of Pennsylvania a section was added to the general mine law prohibiting child labor in and about the mines.

Where the Brick House Comes In.

[Detroit Free Press.]

A citizen who had an idea that he would like to run a grocery, but was afraid of being stuck if he bought out a place on the word of the owner, was given permission to put in a couple of days around a Michigan avenue store and make such personal observations as he could. At the end of the second day the grocer said to him:

"Well, you are satisfied that I am doing a rushing business."

"Yes—exactly. The sales foot up only about $50 per day. The profits on that figure can't be over $5. That wouldn't leave much after paying expen e."

"My dear sir, we don't look for profits in that direction. We pay 2 cents a pound for wrapping paper, and retail it out as we do my goods at a saving of 20 cents. The profits on the goods pay expenses. The profits on the paper enable us to build a brick house every third year. Please stand back while I weigh out a pound of tea with one and a half ounces of indigo."

Fleeing from His Jokes.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Another man who has fled from his jokes, says a correspondent, is Dr. Holmes, of Sunset Cox, is W. L. Alden, the funny man of The New York Times, whom the president has sent on a foreign mission. He was doing humorous paragraphs for the paper when he was only 18 years old, and he made a reputation in his country in Rome, for his salary as a journalist was 25 per cent. greater, and he was called upon simply to provide one article per day for the editorial page of The Times. This piece was required to be funny, and it was never absent from the fifth column. But Alden had no liking for the reputation which was rapidly being fastened upon him. He aspired to be a writer in the highest levels of literature. Therefore, when the opportunity offered itself, he broke completely away from his prosperity, and is going to see if he can live down his notoriety as a humorist.

Her Inspiration.

[Boston Rambler.]

Society Girl—My dear Miss McSiddons, how you must adore your art. You seem perfectly wrapped up in it. I love to see you gaze upward in that soulful way of yours when you come to particularly emotional passages. Are you seeking inspiration when you look like that?

Emotional Actress—Oh, no; I am just counting the receipts of the gallery.

Ole St. Louis families use negroes as pall-bearers.

COLLIERY BOYS.

HARDY YOUNG LADS AS MULE DRIVERS AND SLATE PICKERS.

A Vocation in Which No Shirking Is Tolerated—Severity of the "Cracker Boss"—Ground to Death—A Mining War.

[Scranton (Pa.) Cor. New York Times.]

Those who have at any time visited any of the mines or coal breakers of the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania could no doubt fail to be forcibly impressed by the large number of boys, many of them of a very tender age, employed in the collieries as drivers of mules and door tenders, and in the screen-room as slate pickers. Many of those little men, who with their grimy faces and hardened hands look like a strange race of human beings, are under the age of 12 years, but they perform a most important task in the great work of preparing the dusky anthracite for the market. The mines as a mule drivers these hardy lads are invaluable. They sing and whistle and laugh and play amid their gloomy surroundings, and they can manage the erratic mule better than most men. They drive the loaded cars from the working chambers to the foot of the shaft to which the cage is hoisted by the tower of the breaker, and they take the "empties" back to the men who blast down the coal from the "breast."

As a general thing the boys employed as mule drivers are older and stronger than those who work in the screen rooms of the breakers. The latter are kept at their posts in sorting the slate from the broken coal, which flows in black streams down a number of chutes from the ponderous machinery by which the cleaning anthracite boulders are broken into the requisite sizes. The slate pickers sit in rows astride the chutes, their eyes on the fleecy flow of the coal that brushes past them down the steep incline, and their fingers nimbly at work picking out the black, dull pieces of slate that are mixed in with the glistening anthracite. During this flow of coal down the chutes no shirking is tolerated. The boys must keep their eyes constantly on the chutes and see to it that all the slate are taken out.

In order to insure strict attention on the part of these little workers a superintendent stands over them. This person is called the boys. This individual, who by the nature of his occupation is usually disliked by the slate pickers, is known as a "cracker boss," but breeds a contempt rather than a fear for a coal cracker. The "cracker boss" must be strict, therefore he is considered severe. Sometimes he is the victim of the mischievous pranks. His whip is hidden, his chewing tobacco is lost, his hat is mislaid, or some other "accident" of an embarrassing sort occurs whenever the opportunity presents itself. If by any chance the "cracker boss" is absent for a few minutes the screen room suddenly undergoes a transformation, and the room of little fellows who usually sit at their work with bowed heads give a forcible illustration of the maxim that "boys will be boys."

Some of the saddest accidents connected with coal mining have occurred in the breakers among children who pick slate. Little fingers have been crushed to death in the massive machinery, and many of their comrades have lost their lives in the effort to save them. The terrible heroism of the men who work in the mines has had its counterpart among the lads in the coal breaker, and instances could be mentioned of this still heroism of the mines. When the little fellows first go to work at slate picking they find the task severe and painful. Sitting for hours together amid clouds of coal dust is painful, and tiny fingers are cruelly cut and bled by contact with the pieces of coal which are as sharp as a bits of broken glass. In time the hand is become hardened and so do the boys, so that what was at first regarded as a slavery seems comparatively easy.

In the coal breakers especially many hundreds of children are employed under the age of 12 years. There are instances of being sent to pick slate even at 6 years of age, and any number may be found in the screen-room between 6 and 9. Some of these are "breaker boys," the support of a mother and younger children, the father of the family having been suddenly killed at his work in the mine. It seems cruel to send such boys to work. It seems equally cruel to prevent them from earning the needed crust for the stricken families to which they belong. Here is the case consumed much attention for several years throughout the coal fields, and at the last session of the legislature of Pennsylvania a section was added to the general mine law prohibiting child labor in and about the mines.

Where the Brick House Comes In.

[Detroit Free Press.]

A citizen who had an idea that he would like to run a grocery, but was afraid of being stuck if he bought out a place on the word of the owner, was given permission to put in a couple of days around a Michigan avenue store and make such personal observations as he could. At the end of the second day the grocer said to him:

"Well, you are satisfied that I am doing a rushing business."

"Yes—exactly. The sales foot up only about $50 per day. The profits on that figure can't be over $5. That wouldn't leave much after paying expen e."

"My dear sir, we don't look for profits in that direction. We pay 2 cents a pound for wrapping paper, and retail it out as we do my goods at a saving of 20 cents. The profits on the goods pay expenses. The profits on the paper enable us to build a brick house every third year. Please stand back while I weigh out a pound of tea with one and a half ounces of indigo."

Fleeing from His Jokes.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Another man who has fled from his jokes, says a correspondent, is Dr. Holmes, of Sunset Cox, is W. L. Alden, the funny man of The New York Times, whom the president has sent on a foreign mission. He was doing humorous paragraphs for the paper when he was only 18 years old, and he made a reputation in his country in Rome, for his salary as a journalist was 25 per cent. greater, and he was called upon simply to provide one article per day for the editorial page of The Times. This piece was required to be funny, and it was never absent from the fifth column. But Alden had no liking for the reputation which was rapidly being fastened upon him. He aspired to be a writer in the highest levels of literature. Therefore, when the opportunity offered itself, he broke completely away from his prosperity, and is going to see if he can live down his notoriety as a humorist.

Her Inspiration.

[Boston Rambler.]

Society Girl—My dear Miss McSiddons, how you must adore your art. You seem perfectly wrapped up in it. I love to see you gaze upward in that soulful way of yours when you come to particularly emotional passages. Are you seeking inspiration when you look like that?

Emotional Actress—Oh, no; I am just counting the receipts of the gallery.

Ole St. Louis families use negroes as pall-bearers.

EDSALL'S
LAST Chance
FOR
$1.46
Only 18 Satin Coachy Parasols left at the above figure. Sold for $1.98 and $2.25.
HOOP SKIRTS AND BUSTLES.
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Carriage Manufacturer,
No. 18 Somerset St.
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CARRIAGES
ALL STYLES.
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Night Soil Removed. Cesspools Cleaned, 25 per cent Cheaper than by any other Means
By the use of
Harris' Cleaning Apparatus,
The only one of the kind in the city
Which is so constructed that it is used in day time and is small enough to be carried in a wagon.
Orders left at Carney Bros., No. 11 Somerset St., or addressed to P. O. Box 256, Plainfield, N. J., will receive prompt attention. Telephone Call, No. 46.
JOHN BROWN

$3.50 PER DOZEN
$3.50 PER DOZEN
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FOR CABINETS.
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LIVERY STABLE
North Avenue
Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.
Carriages to Meet all Trains.
Family Riding a Specialty

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A. W. RAND,
24 W. FRONT ST.
Books, Stationary and Music.
Croquet and Tennis Specials—*Just received* a small lot of good letter paper which we are selling at the low price of 10 cents per box.

L. M. Miller,
Hardware and Iron Merchant

Sole Agent for this vicinity for
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Telephone Call 6.

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Standard Authority with the U. S. Supreme Court. Recommended by 50 State Sup'ts of Schools in 36 States, & by 50 College Pres'ts. G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

Grant's Memoirs.
The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.
NEW YORK, June 21, 1885.
This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Potter of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's book in the counties of Dunellen Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, in Union county, without any restrictions and no orders taken by anyone else will be recognized. We mentione townships, for *General Grant's book* will not be considered legal orders by us, and we will not furnish copies to have them filled.
Chas. L. Webster and Co.
F. J. Hall, Manager.

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U. B. CRANE
PRACTICAL HATTER.
12 PARK AVENUE.
And dealer in Trunks, Bags, Umbrella etc., also Trunks and Umbrellas repaired.
CHARGES LOW.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
DEALER IN
BEST
QUALITY
Coal
Yard and Office, South avenue, next to the Railroad.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
P. O. Box 1467.

LAING'S HOTEL,
J. B. Miller and Bro., Prop.
Front St., Opposite Madison Ave.,
Plainfield, N. J.
A First-Class Family Resort.
Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates

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IN
Satines, Ginghams
FOULARD CAMBRICS,
Just Received
AT
POPE BROS.

Dressmaking.
Dressed Pigs, any Front street. Dressing pens to be secured P. O. Box 340.
P. P. VanArsdale,
Pianos and Organs
For Sale or To Let. Pianos and organs Tuned and Repaired. 54 E. Front St.
Laine, the Hair Cutter,
99 West Front street,
[up stairs] Shaving, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, etc in first-class style. Particular attention paid to hair cutting and shampooing of
Ladies & Children.
Mrs. A. Corwin,
Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets,
Feathers, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc. Plain stitching and Dressmaking, 16 East Front street.
William Claassen,
Shaving and Hair Cutting
No. 5 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.
H. N. Spencer, 62 Somerset street,
Grocer & Seedman,
Fine butter, cheese, teas, coffees, and specialties. Full assortment seeds, choice celery, cabbage and pepper plants.
J. Manning, Residence, Evona
Carpenter & Builder,
P. O. Box 1
30 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.
Frank Jones,
Borden's Condensed Milk,
P. O. Box, 777, Plainfield, N. J.
Dress Cutting, Room 28 Opera House Building, entrance between Swain's and Demarest's. Hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p.m. Ladies can have their measures taken and a
Perfect Fitting Lining Cut
and basted waist and sleeves, over which they can make their own dresses with entire success. Tailor system. Material furnished. Also paper patterns.
Ten Eyck's Meat Market.
Fruits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.
Spicer & Hubbard, Madison avenue and Third street
Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors,
Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glaze of all kinds
Somerset House,
Permanent & Transient Board,
at Fair Rates. First class stables and sheds attached. Meals at all reasonable hours. Corner Front street and Emmet street.
L. McVoy, Driven Wells,
Also Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work easy. After an experience of fifteen years[illegible] confident of executing all work entrusted to me[illegible] care with satisfaction. Office No. 8 Park avenue near Front street. Shop 21 East Front. 1-06 1y
T. E. Morgans,
Remodeler, Books, Stationery
and Music. 17 1-2 Front street.
Rudolph Laurent, 7 Somerset St., Practical
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
Repairing of French and American clocks, fine watches and Jewelry a specialty.
Mrs. L. Adams, 42 West Front street Plainfield, N. J.
Fashionable Milliner & Dressmaker
Mourning Goods a Specialty. Novelties in Evening Dress. Late of Mlle. Dosne of 946 Broadway, N. Y.
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Stabling for horses by day, week or month Terms moderate. Jacob Blimm, Prop.
J. W. and H. Coddington,
P. O. box 256 Plainfield, N. J. Families, boarding-houses, hotels, butchers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates with
Clear Spring Water Ice,
Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain.
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thoroughly cleansed at per cent cheaper than anyone else. New and improved soil pipes removed. Sodding, grading and contracting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders by mail to box 1482 promptly attended to. John Barry, 3 Chatham street, next to Arnold's grocery.
James O. Miles, No. 81 North Avenue,
Artist Sign Writer and Scene Painter. Gilt Edge Signs, Window and Store Shades, Transparencies, Banners, etc., in any shape, made in the shop.
R. A. Ross, Steamer Place, North Plainfield.
Informs carpenters and builders that he has taken charge of the North Plainfield Moulding and Planing Mill, and can furnish
Mouldings Sashes Doors,
Blinds and all Kinds of Scroll and Turned Work at Reasonable Prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished Plainfield, N. J.
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At George Demeza's Kindling Wood Establishment Somerset street. 5-04-1y
John Wolf, P. R. C. P. O. Box 300
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Ladies' Hair Dresser,
Hair Goods at New York Prices. Manicuring and Theatrical costumes to hire. 16 W. Front street. Plainfield, N. J.
Milk Dairy.
Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily.
Address D. S. Coles, P. O. Box 300, Plainfield.
M. Powers,
Kindling Wood,
12 Large Barrels for two dollars. Wood for open grates a specialty. Orders left at the best wood in the city. 29 Manning avenue. P. O. Box 1307.
Naylor and Smalley,
Carpenters and Builders,
Plainfield, N. J. Estimates Furnished
A. I. Smalley North avenue.
Meat Market,
Orders delivered in all parts of the city.
Isaac Brokaw,
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Houses rented and collections made. Agent for the Hanover and Jersey City Fire Insurance Cos. Also Germania Insurance Co. of N. Y. 22 Door street, North Plainfield.

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The Public
On and after July 20th,
BUTLER'S
Drug store will be closed
EVERY Sunday
Between the hours from
10 a. m.
To
4 p. m.

DIXON'S
ICE CREAM,
All Flavors.
Delivered to all Parts of the city Free of Charge.
Families, Hotels and Boarding Houses supplied by the quart or gallon.
Also First-Class Restaurant and Chop House.
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WOOLSTON & BUCKLE,
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Painters, Paper Hangers & Decorators.
Raised Flock, Brocade Velvets, Leather Papers, Linenetta Waltons,
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PICTURES, MOULDINGS, HOOKS, ETC.,
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MILLINERY.
CORRECT STYLES.
MRS. BROOKE'S,
Formerly with Madame Rutens, of London, England.
62 EAST FRONT STREET.

BLESSINGS OF THE DAY.

SOME OF THE PECULIARITIES OF SUMMER RESORT LITERATURE.

The Season's Privileges in the Way of Good Reading—Sweet Morsels Culled From Many Sources—Inspiring Theories.

Special Correspondence.

New York, ——8—And now the country is having its annual feast of reading matter. Everywhere it appears it is as it is expected. Our papers are sketched then, their physiognomies noted" them as they passed up the hotel on and fourteen stations were on rail to keep their gowns. Mrs. Rifle and the ——— shore and other fashionable ——— ——— last summer. During her two months' ——— she never wore the same dress ——— and she carried home with her to ——— showing) best at all. This year she is not only practicing economy, but ——— vious, but well led the regular Waterloo in the matter of clothes. Seventeen in all trunks and a private ——— she came ——— rived. The trunks have been photographed for The Sunday Plaindealer, and a cut of the dressmaker is promised for several of our leading dailies.

Mrs. Rifle—— will, however, have a powerful rival in the person of Mrs. Blazer, of New York, who has given warning that she will be on the same level in a week or so, armed with one hundred costumes of foreign make. Mr. Blazer has already been on the grounds and engaged rooms. This costume fight promises to be particularly spirited, and it will give great life to the hotel where it takes place, as well as exert a beneficial influence on society everywhere. It is, indeed, a matter of congratulation that in times like these, when wars, evils, epidemics, revolutions, reformations and other unpleasant topics are obtruding themselves upon the minds of the masses, there are still a few women who keep their minds unsullied and stick faithfully to the pure, holy and womanly topic of dress. These things give us hope.

The turmoils of Colonel Cracko'doom arrived from New York yesterday morning. For several seasons they have been the envy of all visitors at the Springs.

Mrs. Altitude attracts a great deal of attention at the Buttons House by a ten-thousand-dollar bracelet.

Miss Georgina Mezzocoloro enjoys belladom at the Axminster by reason of her ignorance of everything but dress.

Miss Lillie Lily is in full bloom in the grounds of Senator Snapdragon and attracts much attention.

Miss Margery Doubledrill, worth two million in her own right, was married to Mr. Archibald Greyfish Hornpipe on Monday. She wore a toilet of white satin and lace that cost $5,000. Mr. Hornpipe is distinguished as a leader of the german.

The eccentric Mrs. Coughdrop went driving recently in a simple and unpretentious carriage. Mrs. C is fond of treating the town to these harmless little sensations.

Mrs. Splurge's numerous and original equipages attract as much attention this summer as ever. A sight of her golden chariot cheers the children hours makes one feel that life is indeed worth living.

Mrs. Worldly's charming little dog, Spreckles, wears a thousand dollar diamond collar and neck ribbon. The dear little creature is greatly admired and envied by everybody.

The Kettledrum family will arrive day after to-morrow. Mrs. Kettledrum's costumes are said to be perfectly overpowering this season.

It is generally conceded that Miss Blanchiflower Murphy has the smallest hand on the island.

The handsome young gallant, who has been dazzling society at the pier for a month, left suddenly last night. His set are greatly perplexed to know the cause of his hasty departure. A late rumor says that his movements were steered-rated by his laundress, who un-specially presented her bill.

Mrs. Bumgarner wears the most extravagant wardrobe at —— Beach. Her gowns were described at length in The Eagle last week. One of Mrs. T.'s charms is her hatred of anything strong or highly colored. She is a "true woman," and shrinks from notoriety. She wouldn't vote for anything; neither would she vulgarize herself by having views on any public question. The "true woman" always shrinks. She might be said to be a born shrinker. Public mention, except in the matter of clothes, is abhorrent to her.

Here I rest my case, leaving my readers to think it over.

MAX FLTON.

OUR POETS.

(Original.)

Why do you sing of Grecian myths,
Oh, gifted, noble poets!
Our land is full of earnest deeds
In war or peace; of human needs,
Of sunny skies, of verdant trees,
Of gardens like Hesperides.

As fair as Phrynе are our fair;
Our men are brave as Ajax are;
Naught to Penelope is dun
More than our women, tried and true.

Antietam's blood as Troy's is red;
Art, with great Phidias, is not dead;
And Plato's state may live again,
Portrayed by just as brilliant pen.

Delve not, great singers, in the past,
The present needs you; in these last
Great cycles of a Christian age
You have a royal heritage;

To teach that knowledge is for all,
The palace and the cottage hall;
As for the king; that highest place
Is open to the lowest race

If it be worthy; speech be free,
And thought be bounded as the sea;
That God's own liberty, peace and love
Shall in the future rich fruit prove

Man to be Godlike in his birth;
Labor be honored in the earth;
Who works with either hand or pen
Wins homage from his fellow men.

Pleasure in killing beast or bird
Be events wrongs, and unheard
In humble cot or proud city hall,
Woman be honored; equal all

Before the law, and God; that sin
Shall not set own door to win
Our loved ones; purity is best,
And joys change with inherent.

Oh, gifted noble singers, write
For us who live in the living;
Be prophets, harbingers of light,
Your highest talents giving.

To lead man to his best estate;
To study and aspire;
For he is poet truly great
Who helps his brother higher.

SARAH K. BOLTON

CLEVELAND, July 18.

BABY DREAMS.

[Mrs Gorton Taylor in Inter Ocean.]

What are the dreams, sweet baby one?
Whence float your angel smiles?
What forms more fair than mortal eyes
Have seen, say, may beguile?

Do angels o'er thy baby heart
With music flood and song?
Or mother's voice nearer in thy dreams
Its low, sweet monotone?

Do the notes of choir like
Float o'er thy listening ear?
And wake in memory the strains
Learned the dusky air?

Art weaving webs of wonder now,
Of castles bold, moated
And gay knights in armor,
By a maiden [illegible]?

Come back to earth, wee lily of coal,
To the [illegible]
But forget not the [illegible]
The angel-love not given.

The songs of seraphim are sung;
The angel gave up its fairy;
Heaven holds a wealth of babies by—
But no other is not there.

FOOD FOR OLD PEOPLE.

Kind Varies with Condition—Origin of Many Dyspepsias—Electricity.

[Dr. L. Wolcott, in Science Monthly.]

The kind of food to be eaten varies with the condition. If an old person needs building up, the more nutritive foods, that is, those containing the greatest amount of nourishment to a given volume, the greatest proportion of assimilative matter. If, on the contrary, it is necessary to encourage the digestive action, we should select *stimulating food. Coffee is a natural* drink for the aged. Its mildly stimulating, soothing qualities directly indicate it as a beverage for the old. Gas-parin tells us that coffee has the property of rendering elements of the body more stable, and thus, if not effecting much nourishment, it diminishes the waste going on.

The origin of many dyspepsias in the old will be found in the lack of the proper means for the complete mastication of their food. The loss of their teeth will often entail a long train of ills. A set of false teeth will sometimes prevent a dyspeptic Double of *long standing. Mastication must be well* performed, even if the food is not very solid. The one golden rule is to eat slowly. Old people have peculiar fancies or *dislikes* about certain foods, which must not be overlooked. Milk is one of the most easily digested of foods, on account of its various constituents, and can be taken when nothing else is permissible. Eggs, soft boiled or raw, are easily digested. Oysters, fish and lamb chops in moderation, in order named. Beef, mutton and fowls and wheaten bread occupy about the same time in digestion.

The two forms of dyspepsia most frequently *met in old people are the acid form*, where there is an excess of acid found in the stomach, and the atonic form, where there is a sluggish action of the mucus membrance of the stomach, and the time for digestion is greatly lengthened. In acid dyspepsia Dr. Ringer recommends the use of glycerine, stating that an old gentleman, learning that glycerine prevented milk from turning sour, concluded that it would be just the thing to prevent himself from turning sour. Glycerine, combined with powdered charcoal, has achieved success in remedying this form of dyspepsia. Artificial acids *taken lately after meals* break up the weaker acids and affording the natural acids of the stomach, is an exceedingly useful remedy.

The atonic form of dyspepsia, combined with loss of appetite, requires a different treatment. The stomach is feeble and needs stimulating. Two or three grains of capsicum, with one-half grain of aloes in a capsule, will excite it to action. The constipation which often accompanies this form will be relieved by using carrots. Some accumulations of gas, charcoal tablets, an hour or two after meals, generally give relief, but it is not a good plan to keep up their use permanently, as it tends somewhat towards constipation.

Electricity is a great tonic for these debilitated, relaxed stomachs. The apathetic condition of the intestinal track is dissipated, the liver pours out its bile and life seems to move on again. Studies taken before meals stimulate the flow of the gastric juices. Slight fatigue often spoils the appetite and lowers the digestive power.

Couldn't Eat Corn from a Cob.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

There was a little dinner party the other night, and the fresh cobs of smiling corn were very tempting. They were handed round. Young ——— started vigorously in to eat it from the cob. There was a kind of a lull all around the table. There was a little hesitancy about touching that corn. The young gentleman kept enjoying it immensely. This went on for a long time, and finally one lady took a cob and began eating it.

"I like to cut it off first with a knife," she said.

"So do I," said nearly everybody else, and good humor immediately reigned.

"I think corn tastes much better," said a man on one side of the table, "when you cut it. I never could eat corn from the cob."

"Nor I," was a little chorus.

"Besides, it does not look nice."

"No."

The young gentleman who had been eating it straight grew slightly uneasy. But a quiet fellow who was away at the other end stuff in a kind of a deprecating voice: "I don't eat corn from the cob, either, because I've got two false teeth, and I can never tell the corn from the teeth."

And everybody got red in the face and laughed "Ha, ha."

A $35,000 Painting.

[The Current.]

The picture by Meissonier called "The Vedette," which recently brought $35,000 in Chicago, gets much of its distinction from being larger than most of the success-ful French artist's productions. The vedette is on his horse, and the horse is exactly facing the spectator. The picture of the animal is excellent—great—but strikes a westerner as a perplexing fact that a valuable horse than any picket would be likely to want. The painting might be cut down in size to small dimensions, and it gets most of its compass through a background and sky which are devoid of the slightest interest, and could not have cost the artist an hour's work. The value of the picture is the artist theory, supposably, that a dramatic effect is produced by the baldness of the surroundings. It is a good theory for Meissonier, and has prevailed, it seems, in the artistic world.

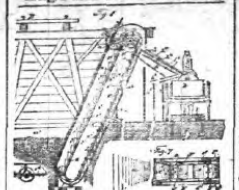
A Georgia Snake Story.

[Eastman (Ga.) Journal.]

A coachwhip was perched upon a limb in a tall tree. Perched another limb, thirteen feet above the snake, was a squirrel. All of a sudden the snake's head shot up into the air, and he not only took in the squirrel but snapped the limb, three inches in diameter, in two. The limb, which held a nest containing eleven young hawks, fell to the ground, and the hawks were all gulped down by the snake's mate, which was lying concealed at the foot of the tree.

Experience holds the first mortgage on human wisdom.

BIRD'S PATENT COAL ELEVATOR.



This machine is a winner in my yard. No. 6½ Park avenue. It thoroughly cleans the coal that passes over it. The coal is run down square against the screen, so that the dirt goes straight through. It suits the public to call and see it work. I have the Honeybrook and other first-class coals always on hand. Also Kindling Wood, and A. Mitchell, Jr's Fertilizers and lawn dressing.

MORGAN BIRD
Park Avenue Plainfield N. J

F. A. Pope's,
(Successor to M. VERMEULE.)
For Spring Hats,
CAPS, GLOVES
TRUNKS and VALISES,
Call and Examine the Elegant Stock at
NO 5 WEST FRONT ST

Wm. A. Woodruff
Represents the following first-class insurance companies.
Fire Association of Philadelphia, LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, **WESTCHESTER,** of New York, **Norwich Union** of England, **North British Mercantile,** of England, **The Northern,** of England, **The Queen,** of England, **The Merchants,** of Newark, **The Washington Life,** of New York, and other equally good companies, and procures insurance at BEST RATES, has
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security, and has bargains in
Real Estate.
OFFICE Berry's Building corner of Front stree and Park avenue. Residence 41 East Second street

S. W. Wakefield,
ENGINEER,
PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.
Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by low pressure steam.
Agent for the Dunning and Excelsior Self Feeding Boiler.
Send for illustrated catalogue.
Repairing promptly done. Estimates cheerfully furnished.
OFFICE, 80 SOMERSET STREET.
My Reference is my Work.

In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash

JOHN H. FRENCH,
29 West Front St

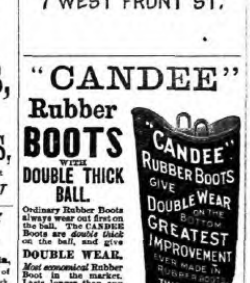
Headquarters for
VOEHL'S
Bread, Cake, Pies, Pastry, etc
15 West Front Street,
Confectionery of all Kinds.
Having bought out the business of A. Warnock, call the attention of my patrons to my stock of all varieties of first class Cake Pies, Bread, etc.
NEW ENGLAND BREAD A SPECIALTY.
The old stand at **68 Somerset** street, will be in charge of my son. Thankful for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.
JACOB VOEHL,
Successor to A. Warnock, No. 15 West Front street Plainfield, New Jersey. 6-12-1y.

I. S. MELBOURN,
Mason and Builder
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Residence---Force's Hotel. P. O. Box 296
Manufacturer of fine quality of
HARD BRICK,
SOMERSET STREET,
North Plainfield.
A Specialty in Mason Jobbing and Kalsomining. All orders will receive prompt attention. 9-3m.

A. SWALM,
Wall Paper,
No. 6 North Avenue.

Remnant Sale.
For one week, commencing August 15. During the coming week we will close out Remnants of all kinds of Dress Goods Cashmeres, Lawns, Tickings, Muslins, Calicos, Linings, etc., at half their original cost to make room for Fall stock. Bargains in remnants of Carpets Oil Cloth and Mattings. At
Boehm's
7 WEST FRONT ST.

"CANDEE" Rubber BOOTS
WITH
DOUBLE THICK BALL.
Ordinary Rubber Boots always wear out first on the ball. The "CANDEE" Boots are *double thick* on the ball, and give
DOUBLE WEAR.
Most economical Rubber Boot in the market. Last longer than any other boot and the
PRICE NO HIGHER.
Call and examine the goods.



FOR SALE BY
JAMES HUGGINS AND BRO.
14 Warren Street, N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEALERS.

GO TO Green & Co.
FOR BARGAINS!
A FINE Parlor Suite - $38.50
Seven Pieces.
SOLID Ash Chamber Suite $26
Eight Pieces.
OAK OR WALNUT Extension Table - $6
A GOOD Lounge for - - $7

RAMONETTI'S
CELEBRATED
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Ice Cream
Water Ices,
of all Choice Fruit Flavors.
FANCY PUDDING a Specialty.
A Large Variety of
Individual Ice Cream Imitations
ICE CREAM
For Wedding Parties, Church Fairs, Excursions, Festivals, etc., at a great reduction in Prices. Also first-class Restaurant at
RAMONETTI'S
24 North Ave.,
Telephone, No. 30. 6-19-1z

Electric Fire Alarm
Electric Burglar Alarm, (improved and sure) Electric Call Bells. Electric Gas Lighting.
Electric Front Door Bells, Electric Servants Call Bells
Electric Thermostat so connected with battery (see above) as to prevent too low or high a temperature in your office, living apartment or conservatory, will notify when the fire is going out, etc.
REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.
F. E. KINSMAN,
Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.,
145 Broadway—86 Liberty Street New York. also P. O. box 108, Plainfield, N. J.

Hotel Netherwood.
Netherwood Heights
One of the most Healthful, Comfortable and Accessible Inland Summer Resorts in the Country.
S. V. Woodruff, Proprietor.

JUST OPENED!
Retail *Department*
At 8 West Front St., of
CAMPBELL'S
Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
For the Sale of all kinds of
Foot Wear FOR Ladies, Misses and Children. FOR Men, Boys' and Youths.
CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to order. Also for hand or machine made. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest ladys dressed kid boot can be half-sol-d without the use of any nails and made quite new.

DON A. GAYLORD
Dealer In
LUMBER!
MASONS' MATERIALS
And
COAL.
Also keep in stock choice quality of
Cannel Coal.
Madison Avenue,
And
C. R. R
Telephone Call 89.

CARNEY BROS.
No. 11 Somerset Street.
TINNERS,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters.
All kinds of tinware made to order. Come and see our Oil Stoves. Something new. Gas Fitting as cheap as good work can be done.
Sanitary Plumbing.
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.
Reference our work in Plainfield.

Photography No. 3 and 5 E. Front St.
Instantaneous Pictures Taken of Adults and Children.
Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
Crayon, Water Color and Oil Work.
Lowest Rates consistent with First-Class Work.
F. C. LANGHORNE, Photographer

23 1-2 W. Front
MORALLER BROS.,
JEWELERS
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
French and American Watches and Clock repaired.

PARK HOUSE.
Park Avenue Corner of Eighth Street, Plainfield, N. J.
Having been newly renovated and placed in the best sanitary condition, and the spring water is now open as a first-class Summer and Winter resort for Families and Transient.
We, the patrons and guests of the Park House, take pleasure in recommending it under the present management, as orderly and healthful, properly kept in all its appointments, and as a first-class family hotel.
Wm. L. Jones, Henry J. Taylor,
Jos. F. Runyon, H. Gotthardt,
Leos Floreston, Hugh Hastings.
J. A. HOPKINS Prop.

E. C MULFORD
Real Estate Broker
and
Fire Insurance.
Office 35 and 37. Opp. R. R. Station,
Plainfield, N. J.
REPRESENTING
The North America Insurance Co. of Phila., Phœnix Assurance Co., of London.
P. O. Box 15.
RESIDENCE, NO. 69 EAST FIFTH STREET,
Office Hours, 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m

The Bee Hive,
(3 doors below Music Hall)
38 West Front St.
Mens Furnishing Department
FRENCH BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS.
We have a few of these goods which we are offering at 50c. This grade never has been sold less than 75c.
FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Lined Shirts (all colors) at 69c.
" leather quality (grey) 88.
Better qualities at equally low prices. Colors—Blue, Brown, Garnet, Oil Cloth, Olive, Gray, White, etc.
Extra—A White Flannel Shirt with set of colored laces made of fine lamb's wool, regular prece $2.25, but are now sold at the Bee Hive for $1.38. This shirt will suit the most fastidious.
Double breasted shirt, blue, all wool, 85c, $1, $1.25, $1.50.
Boys' bicycle, all wool, colors, 85c and $1.00.
" " laces or " button 75c.
" " waist, blue, 75c and $1.00
We are still selling our celebrated "Pride" Dress Shirt for 69c unlaundried. Also a good shirt for 48c.
Canvas leggins, 49c. Japanese Parasols 9c. Palm Leaf Fan 1c.
THE "BEE HIVE,"
38 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.
LOUIS CALLMAN.

H. S. BARNES
17 and 19 Front Street, East,
WALL PAPERS,
Philadelphia and New York Designs.
ATLAS MIXED PAINTS.
$1.75 Per Gallon, Warranted Satisfactory
BRAGDON'S LUSTRA PAINTS.
POOR MAN'S DYES.
Neat and Handy.
Artist's Materials, etc.
5 Per Cent Discount for Cash.

ALL KINDS
OF
Fruit Jars,
AND
JELLY CANS
Jar Rubbers.
GAVETT'S,
15 E. FRONT ST.

GLARE'S JEWELRY STORE
9 Park Avenue,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE & Optical Goods.
Repairing equal to New York houses, at Reduced Rates.
An old established store. Long practical experience.

R. WALDRON,
No. 9 East Front Street,
First National Bank Building. Plainfield, N. J
MANUFACTURER
of all kinds of
PICTURE FRAMES.
Gold Frames for Paintings
a Specialty.
OLD FRAMES REGILDED
to equal New.
First-class Work. Low Prices

CAREY'S
Furniture Express,
LARGE
JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.
Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

INEST QUALITY WASHINGTON VALLEY
PURE SPRING WATER
ICE
SIMPSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIALTY.
Families will see the propriety of using only Pure Spring Water Ice.
Orders received at John Walker's Bakery, also at 108 West Front Street, or P.O. Box 841, will be[illegible] prompt attention.
SIMPSON & CO.,
have a large lot of Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, and Maple trees for sale.
They are also prepared to supply Masons or others with Second Mountain Quarry Stone, at the lowest prices
Grading and Contracting
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 4, No. 67 — PLAINFIELD, N. J. THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1885. — Price Two Cents

Cent-a-word Corner.

WANTED—Immediately, house with ... Improvements; moderate rent. Box 1292 ... 19-2

FURNISHED HOUSE to let. All improvements; 9 rooms, $30. R. C. Stafford, Builder. ... 19-7

WANTED a good cook and laundress. Also the ... Apply or address J. Morrison, New Market N. J. ... 19-2

WANTED—A boy to do chores and make himself generally useful on the place. References required. Apply after seven p. m. G. C. Martin, corner of Highth street and Central avenue. ... 19-2

FURNISHED HOUSE to rent for one year or ... desirable location. Address L box 470. ... 19-6

FOR SALE—New side bar, buggy, double harness and fall spring harness wagon; very cheap. ... Park avenue stables Park avenue and Sixth ... 19-2

TO LET—Second floor of No. 29 Front street, ... corner five rooms. All improvements. Enquire at French's store, No. 31 Front street. ... 19-tf

A VOICE AT CORNER LOT—go East Madison ... by about 250 feet on Ninth street, before it comes into Bungalow. Apply to Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Station Plainfield, N. J. ... 7-30 tf

PASTURE for horses and cattle, shade and water, ... Hart Place. ... 19-2

A No. 1, concert grand piano for sale at ... Carey's, 45 West Front street. Will be sold very low. ... 6-26-tf

Special Notices.

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front and 200 feet deep ... Netherwood in La Grande addition, ... Woodland Ave. Desirable residences on either side of it. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield station. ... 31-tf

TWO NEW HOUSES for sale at a bargain or will exchange for one building lot on Front ... Enquire of Chas. H. Hand, corner Fifth and Liberty street. ... 7-30-3o

BUSINESS FOR SALE. ... Enquire from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1292, Plainfield. ... 6-10tf

THE REFORM CLUB HALL ... with seating capacity for eight hundred, with complete equipments of steam, is open for special ... entertainments or parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE ... in complete order. Lot 200x125 feet, with a good barn; excellent location; seven minutes from depot. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Isaac Brokaw, 12 Duer street. ... 3-30tf

THE BEST SAFEGUARD against Cholera and infectious diseases is to ... a supply of Thorn's thoroughly carbed Disinfectant. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which are holes in ... Sold by Thorn's Factory, corner Front and New streets. P. O. Box 384. ... 6-8o 3m

FARM FOR SALE. ... Cheap, 110 acres. Will exchange for House ... rooms within a summer boarders. Stock ... Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. ... 6-11-tf

EGGS FOR HATCHING ... Guaranteed true to name, ... Houdans, White Leghorns, Light Brahmas, White Cochins, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, and Mammoth Ducks. Williams Evanson, Cedar Grange, Stratton. Each $2.50 for 9; $4 for 26. Address J. S., Box 187, Post Office.

Professional Cards.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON, ... No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 9 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. ... 8-30-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN, ... Homœopathist and Electrician corner Second and Washington street. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 and 1 to 2 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON, ... Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH, ... Counsellor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Judge of Small Cause Court, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN, ... Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block, Rooms 2 and 3, Plainfield, N. J. ... George P. Suydam, ... Stillman.

DR. E. W. HEDGES, ... Physician and Surgeon, 22 West Front street, corner Central avenue, Plainfield. Office hours, till 9 a. m., 1 to 2 and 6 to 8 p. m. ... 3-30-1y

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, ... 13 East Front street, over Grider & Hatch's Drug Store (formerly 12 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 4. ... 11-11-tf

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST, ... 28 West Front street. Vitalized air as a local anæsthetic. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER, ... Expert Stenographer and Typewriter, reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Typewriting done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM, ... No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building. ... Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. ... 2-21-1y

DR. T. S. DAVIS, ... Homœopathic Physician, ... Office 31 Front street, near 4th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—9 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m. ... Telephone Call 43.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES, ... Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth, successor to J. E. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with neatness, accuracy and despatch. 54 West Front St., Still and Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1031.

CRAYON PORTRAITS ... By Miss Louise Dixon, Crayon Artist. Specimen's on Rare's, 24 West Front, where orders will be received. ... 3-6-6

WILLIAM B. MAXSON, ... Room 6 Low Block, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

Educational.

ELOCUTION. ... A Class in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1292.

PIANO LESSONS ... Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Wolcott, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood, and to others. P. O. Box. 1282.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO, ... Room 8, Stillman Block. Pencils in oil, water colors or crayon.

PURE Candies,

DELICIOUS

ICE CREAM,

at Saloon Parlors of

B. T. BARNES,

4 East Front Street.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date last year, as kept at Baltz's drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	59	6 a. m.	69
9 a. m.	73	9 a. m.	78
12 m.	78	12 m.	88
3 p. m.	81	3 p. m.	96

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885.		1884.	
Sunrise	4.51 a. m.	Sunrise	4.53 a. m.
Sun Sets	7.39 p. m.	Sun Sets	7.19 p. m.
Moon Rises	8. 3 p. m.	Moon Rises	p. m.

Chronological Events.

Jeremiah S. Black died, 1883.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow is promises to be warmer and fair.

JOTTINGS.

—Elizabeth is booked for two circuses this season.

—Patrick Muldoon is having a brick house erected on *Liberty street*.

—The lightning yesterday rang the bells of several telephones throughout the city.

—Elizabeth was visited by Hon. Benjamin *F. Butler yesterday. He spent* about an hour there.

—Mr. John Wilson's new stone crusher is capable of crushing one ton of stone every five minutes.

—Residents of Rockview avenue North Plainfield, are negotiating for the lighting that avenue with electricity.

—Health inspector Platt is busily engaged looking *after the sanitary condition of* houses on Third and Fourth streets, between Plainfield avenue and Liberty street.

—Some of our citizens complain that their gas bills are just the same, whether they have the light or not. The meters probably leak, as was the case in a store on Front street a few months ago.

—Miles Sweeney, who is charged with *having violated a city ordinance and who* failed to put in appearance on two occasions, for trial, appeared Monday before Mayor Rockfellow, who deferred sentence for one week.

—The contract for cleaning the North avenue cesspool was awarded to Mrs. Brown, but a force of men employed by her pumped nearly all Monday night without greatly reducing the contents. It is a mystery where all the water comes from. The pump will be put to work again at an early day.

—There are 1474 dwelling houses in this city and 1975 families as reported by assessor *Hubbard and are divided into wards as fol*lows: First ward, 350 dwellings and 516 families; Second Ward, 280 dwellings and 404 families; Third Ward, 504 dwellings and 349 families; Fourth Ward, 434 dwellings and *646 families.*

—The work on the interior of the M. E. Church is progressing rapidly. A large brick annex has been built behind the pulpit to which the organ has been removed. The organ is claimed to be one of the best in the city. The frescoing is under the charge of Mr. Rose of New York, who is doing the work for Woolston and Buckle of this city, who have the contract as we have before stated.

—Fruit in season is a good thing to indulge in in moderation. Try to have it full ripe, however, and be sure that you do not *eat it when it is too much ripe;* and don't touch it at all when it is green. Though the Asiatic cholera may have the whole Atlantic ocean between it and you, there is such a thing as cholera morbus here always in summer, that *hurts very bad,* and sometimes kills.

—A boy named Michael Grinan, of Elizabeth, was recently bitten by a dog. The owner of the dog was fined for damages. The case came up before Judge Gilhooly and a jury yesterday and *after hearing the evi*dence the jury retired and in about half an hour returned with a verdict awarding the boy $125 damages. Owners of dogs in this city had better take warning and muzzle their dogs before they are called upon to pay damages in a case of this kind.

—Some of our citizens have thought that the streets were already too much disfigured by telegraph poles, but what will be thought if additional poles are erected to enable the electric light company to support electric lights at 40 cents per light per night, against 9 1-2 cents per light for gaslight as at present served? Last night the storm again extinguished the lights entirely, and the electric plant was entirely closed up in consequence, and, naturally, if the brilliant gas lights were again called into service.

—There are many cases in which farm horses need no shoes in the Summer, and would be better without them: A horse owned by the writer, had hard, dry hoofs, and contracted feet, which was caused by a natural tendency, increased by shoeing with high calks. For want of use, the frog had withered away, and the horse was always lame. The shoes were taken off, and tips only, were used. These were thin plates, reaching around the fore half of the hoofs only, to protect the wall from wearing away. The frog and the heels thus came to the ground at every step; the bars were able to spread, and the proper functions of the feet, to preserve healthful action and growth, were given full play. The horse soon became sound, the frog grew healthfully, and the feet were in perfect order.—American Agriculturist for September.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

Notes By the Way.

[By a Plainfield Tourist.]

NEWPORT, Vt., August 18th.

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—We left Quebec yesterday, crossed the St. Lawrence to the city off Point Levi, and visited the St. Joseph Asylum for Orphan and Homeless Children. This institution is conducted by the women of the town, and we found there some 400 children well cared for, and being taught to work and to be self-sustaining. We left on the South Shore or Grand Trunk Railroad to this place, making many changes. It was a rather tedious ride. The country is largely swampy and desolate until we reach Richmond and the Connecticut river valley, when we enter one of the finest dairy and stock-raising countries. We were delayed in our locomotion by mixed trains and did not arrive until near ten o'clock. We put up at the Memphremag g Hotel, the mammoth hotel of the place. It borders on Memphremagog Lake, and its promenades give *guests a fine view of the lake and mountains* surrounding it. It is a Summer resort, and its life ends with the hot season. We are now across the line into Vermont, and feel delighted to be in our own dominion, after so many days *in the Queen's dominions*—the Canadian colonies. We leave the Canadas with no regrets that we have visited her cities, rivers and scenery. We have always been treated with politeness by both French and English. We leave this afternoon by way of St. Johnsbury, for Portland, Maine.

W. C. T. U. No. 2's Meeting.

At eight o'clock last evening a fair-sized audience were present at the meeting of the W. C. T. U. No. 2, and the "Hand-in-Hand," held in the M. E. Church. Rev. Mr. Oliver Baptist Church, Rev. J. W. Freeman, of Newark, a graduate of *the Western Theological Seminary delivered* an eloquent address. He spoke on the "Past, Present and Future of the colored race." The following were the topics: 1. "The hand of God directing their course in the great emancipation." 2. "Their Present condition as Freedmen." 3. "Their Progress." 4. "Their Present Needs." 5. "The Work of shaping their future destiny as resting upon the rising Generation of Young men and women." 6. "The requisites essential to fit them for this great work."

The following is a synopsis of the address delivered by Miss Lyon.

"I esteem it a great privilege that circumstances have afforded me the opportunity of meeting the ladies here with you. We have come here to-night in response to the kind invitation of the Women's Christian Temperance Union No. 2. I am glad to find that some of the older people have gathered also to encourage you. Is there any drinker here to-night who will stand up on this platform and raise his voice to espouse the habit of *using strong drink? Is there any parent* who desires that his son shall cultivate this habit? If any one is conscious that alcohol is getting the upper hand of him I implore him to delay not one moment in breaking loose from the clutches of the destroyer."

John B. Sayres, in his usual humorous manner, closed the exercises of the evening with a few remarks. Twenty-seven signers to the pledge were secured.

Reform Club Anniversary.

The Plainfield Reform Club celebrate the first anniversary of the dedication of *their hall this afternoon and evening.* The services will commence at three and eight o'clock p. m., and will be conducted under the supervision of the P. R. C. and W. C. T. U. Eloquent speakers from home and abroad will address the assemblage. Music will be furnished by the Plainfield Cornet Band. The Dunham choristers will enliven the occasion by their singing. The members of the club are busily engaged making all necessary preparations to make the occasion one long to be remembered. The hall has a seating capacity of 800, and it is thought that every seat will be taken.

—Silver dollars and silver halves, quarters and dimes, have been in course of distribution by the Government subtreasurer to the banks over the country the last week or two. There is a great demand for small coin, and the silver dollars are needed to take the place of the one and two dollar bills, which are becoming very scarce. The subtreasuries are full of silver, and the Government is sending it out, and paying the transportation wherever ordered. This will give the people plenty of silver, hereafter, for all business requirements.

—Is it worth while to warn people once more against the reckless use of ice water? The temptation to such use in weather like this is great, but the wise person will hold a check upon inclination. And it is only a momentary cooling sensation that these draughts give—they are followed immediately by more than original distress. It is much better to bathe the face and wrists in fresh water, and to drink, in small portions, often that process is a real one. Shut down on the ice water!

—From a New England paper, August 5, 1791: "Take the common sticking weed (or *bonbane, as it is called in some places)* that grows under every one's fence, and will cost nothing, in the month of June or July; there with it rule the tenons and mortices of bedsteads and such broken places in the walls and ceilings as *where in daylight they* secret themselves, and the work is done—they will come no more."

—Upon receipt of a dispatch from Chief Fitzgerald of New Brunswick, Chief Dodd arrested a colored boy named Lewis Mason, who was in the employ of Jas. E. Martine of this city. The New Brunswick police were notified and he was conveyed to that *city where he was wanted for malicious mis*chief.

—The Wrigley Building, Nos. 23 and 25 Classic street, was badly damaged by fire early yesterday morning. The building was *used by several manufacturing firms.* The loss is about $13,000. The building is insured for $13,500.

PERSONAL.

John Crosby of Trenton, is visiting friends in this city.

Postmaster Pope is spending a week or two at Lake Lucerne, N. Y.

Frank Runyon of Madison avenue, is again confined to his home by sickness.

Mrs. Annie Lawlor of Philadelphia is visiting friends on West Front street.

The Misses Florence and Fanny Auld are on a visit to friends on Second Place.

Mr. R. Titsworth of Seventh street, is registered at the Grand Central Hotel, Asbury Park.

Dr. Horace Kimball of Second and Church streets, has about recovered from his recent illness.

One of the most enthusiastic workers among the colored people, is Mrs. J. Wilbur Price, of Evona.

Ex-Mayor Maxson, in high spirits and improved health, returned yesterday after a three months' sojourn at Long Branch.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Needham, of Madison avenue started last evening for the Catskill *mountains, where they expect to remain* one week.

Mr. A. A. Whitney, one of the prominent residents of Cambridge, Mass., and his sister, Mrs. M. G. Howe have been spending a few days with Mr. Wm. S. Gavett on Second street.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Blatz of Mountain View Hotel, North Plainfield, started this morning with a few of their guests on a pleasure trip through the country. They will spend most of their time in Summit. Among the guests were Dr. Ernest D. Pape and wife of Newark, Mrs. Ulrich and Mrs. *Keller of Fifth street, Mr. and Mrs. Schaffer* and daughter of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Half of Boston, Mrs. Moraller and Mrs. Borenscher of Plainfield, Mr. and Mrs. E. Mauff of North Plainfield.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent of this city, gives in the Sunday School Times, the pleasantest reminiscences of Grant that have appeared anywhere. Dr. Vincent was Grant's pastor in Galena during the two years before the latter went to the war. He was a regular attendant, never missing a Sunday at Church, a "simple-hearted, intelligent, friendly neighbor, whom I respected and loved," who *greatly pleased* his pastor in their first interview, because "he seemed to understand and to be deeply interested in national affairs, and discussed men and parties, perils and possibilities with great ease, and with re*markable sense and ability.*" *Dr. Vincent* speaks very warmly of Mrs. Grant's insight into her husband's character, and her freedom from pretense and her habitual simplicity.—N. Y. Independent.

The Independent has the following this week: "With regret we announce the death of Mr. John L. Plummer, at Netherwood, N. J. The deceased gentleman was one of the pioneers of the wholesale dry goods trade in New York, and was born in Maine. Early in life he settled in Boston, where he soon attained a high position in the mercantile community, and became a member *of the Massachusetts Legislature. Some* thirty years ago he removed to New York, and joined the importing and jobbing firm of Abernethy, Collins & Co., afterward Collin's Plummer & Co. Few men in the cloth and clothing trade in New York were better known during the most active period of his life than Mr. Plummer. He had rare personal and business qualifications, and made friends rapidly. He had enjoyed good health, his immense stock of energy would have carried him on for years since he retired from active business, but he is remembered by a large circle of friends in the trade and in society as a kindly and generous man and an upright merchant. The funeral took place at Netherwood, N. J., last Friday."

Justice Nash's Court.

The case of Soper vs. Willis, an action for debt, is set down for August 26, at 10 a. m.

The case of Lutkins and Hummer vs. Loraine Vorn an action for debt, is set down for August 26, at 2.30 p. m.

Yesterday Marshall Weaver of North Plainfield, arrested Theodore Roumsefer for absconding with a note payable to the order of a man named Redmond, from Hunterdon County, and took him before Justice Nash. The prisoner paid the amount of the note to the Justice and was discharged. Justice Nash forwarded the amount to a Justice of the Peace in Hunterdon County.

John Atkinson made a complaint before Justice Nash, charging that Mrs. Drier un*lawfully retained a revolver belonging to* him. In the complaint he says that he was short of money and that he went to Mrs. Drier's store and sold her his revolver for $1.25, she agreeing to return it to him upon receipt of *$2.50, but when he went after it* she wanted $5, and would not return it until she received that amount. The case is set down for August 24.

Tax Levied.

The assessors duplicate shows the following rate of taxation for 1885. The rate is $1.74 or $100, and the valuation assessed on is $4,885,500.

	RATE	TO BE RAISED
County	.57	$27,230.78
State School	.36	12,452.11
City	.34	16,296.61
Judgment	.09	4,304.80
Library	.02	958.63
Poor	.08	3,834.50
School and Bonds	.38	18,213.86
Total	$1.74	$83,281.28

The tax for the running expenses of the Fire Department is assessed by the department charter. The Fire tax for 1885, is 21 cents.

Mrs. Smith's Funeral.

The funeral of Mrs. G. Smith took place this afternoon at four o'clock from Runyon's undertaking establishment. The funeral services were to be held at the Presbyterian cemetery, where she is to be interred.

New Jersey's City Population.

The census returns from the principal cities and towns of New Jersey have just been compiled and shows a gain. Compared with the census of 1880 they are as follows:

	1885.	Increase.
Jersey City	152 949	32,781
Newark	152 908	16,490
Paterson	66,390	12,349
Camden	52,887	11,228
Hoboken	37,791	6 722
Trenton	34,386	4,476
Elizabeth	32,149	3,920
New Brunswick	18,358	1,602
Orange	15,332	2,035
Bayonne	13,080	3,708
Bridgeton	10,005	1,243
Plainfield	8,913	788
Millville	8,824	1,164
Chambersburg	8,542	3,106
Union	8,288	3,549
Passaic	8,239	1,794
Atlantic City	7,942	2,405
Burlington	7,690	1,600
Rahway	6,861	406
Perth Amboy	5,811	1,503
Gloucester City	5,966	619
Bordentown	5,857	1,599
Salem	5,513	459
Lambertville	4,067	71

The town of Harrison gives a total of 6,806, being a decrease of 92.

Shooting Match.

Quite a large crowd gathered at Campbell's Club House yesterday afternoon, to witness the shooting match between Joshua Ayres of Oak Tree, and Warren Squires of this city. The match was for $50 a side at 30 glass balls each, to be thrown in three directions, ten right-quarter, ten left-quarter, and ten straight away. The match was won by Squires. The following is the score:

Ayres	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0 1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 1
	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0 0—23
Squires	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1 1
	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1 1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 0—24

A Sudden Death.

Samuel M. Sweet, a farmer 57 years old, who resided on the road between Scotch Plains and Westfield went out Monday to drive out some cows that had got into a neighbor's cornfield. Some hours afterward he was found by Mrs. Roulston, a neighbor, lying dead in the field. His face subject to heart troubles for some time past and the *exertion of chasing the cows is believed* to have been the cause of his death. The County Physician was summoned and gave a *permit* for burial.

Advertised Letters.

List of advertised letters in the Plainfield post office, August 20, 1885:

Burn, James	Crooks, Thomas
Connett A. May	Haskell, Lizzie B.
Dunham, Alice	McClellan, Isabella
Kadlis, Mrs. Bridget, Starks, Ella	
McCulloch, W. D.	Smith, Mrs. Geo.
Shultz, Mrs. Frank	Vasse, P. L.
Tompkins, Mrs. Emma Webster, Thomas	
Wakeford, F.	Wolf, Mrs. Maggie

When called for, please say advertised.

E. R. Pope P. M.

Charged With Bigamy.

Jennie Wilson, the captain of the Salvation Army at Elizabeth, who was married last May to an Elizabeth photographer, named Henry Moore, was yesterday morning arrested by a detective on complaint of Mr. Moore charged with bigamy. It is claimed that she has a husband living in Sing Sing, N. Y. She was held in $1,000 bail to appear for trial.

No. 2's Excursion.

The excursion of Engine Co., No. 2, which left this city yesterday morning for Cold Spring Grove returned home about 9 45 last evening. A number of the excursionists returned home hatless, their head-covering having blown off into the Sound.

STATE NOTES.

The damage to county bridges by the late freshets in Hunterdon county is placed at $40, 000.

Six small boys escaped from the Alms House late on Tuesday night. They were sent back by Constable Forster.

Eddie Parsler, a four-year-old boy fell into a cistern in the yard of his parents' home, West Holcokan, Monday, and was drowned.

It is suspected that the fall of Mary Burke from a widow at her home at Newark on Sunday, was not accidental, but that her husband caused it. He is addicted to the excessive use of liquor, and had a quarrel *with his wife the night before.*

The New York police on Monday arrested Charles Wilson, aged 19, of Jersey City, for the robbery of $500 worth of jewelry from Mrs. Perlmutter's store in Jersey City, on Sunday. He had refused some of the stolen things in pledge at a pawnbrokers.

Mrs. Jane Garvin, of Jersey City, aged 37, committed suicide Tuesday morning by jumping from a second story window into an alley way adjoining her home. She died within a few minutes. She lived unhappily with her husband. One child survives her.

Annie Hogan, a young girl residing in West Hoboken, was locked up Monday to await the result of an injury inflicted by her upon her father Sunday afternoon. He made *a remark reflecting on her character,* when she seized an ax and struck him on the head. He refused to make any charge against his daughter.

There were rumors in Newark yesterday of an intending double meeting between Colonel E. Livingstone Price and ex-Judge Ludlow McCarter. Price was one of the principals in a prize-fight duel with a Dr. Titus, of Roseville, N. J., in 1871, but the affair proved a fiasco. A meeting in May Price's suit for support will be had in the Chancellor's Court on Monday, when McCarter is engaged, will act as counsel for Mrs. Price. The latter is preparing a spicy bill in answer.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Kemp's Balsam at less than the regular price, 50c. and 1.00, as oftentimes imitations or inferior articles are sold as the genuine, in order to enable them to sell cheaply. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

FRED. F. WOODWARD, Manager, Le Roy, N. Y.

Deaths.

ANDREWS—In Plainfield on the 18th inst., May Andrews.

Funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Isaac Bristow, cor. Sev-nth street and Park avenue at 10 a. m. Friday, 21 inst.

Plainfield Fire Department.

TAXES for 1885.

Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885, will be received from 8 a. m., to 3 p. m. on any day (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. S. Cutter, at his office, 25 West Front street.

Taxes remaining on said Sept 14, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at 25 per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay, the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the Fire Tax occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building, with legal costs of Incorporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.

Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

TO

The Public!

On and after July 20th,

BUTLER'S

Drug store will be closed

EVERY Sunday

Between the hours from

10 a. m.

To

4 p. m.

G. F. & C. E. Brown,

Wall Paper

WINDOW SHADES

of all grades.

INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

321 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK.

GEO. F. BROWN,

P. O. Box 1022, Plainfield, N. J.

Immense Reduction

IN PRICES OF

HATS and TRUNKS

AT

U. B. CRANE

PRACTICAL HATTER.

12 PARK AVENUE.

And dealer in Trunks, Bags, Umbrella, etc. also Trunks and Umbrellas repaired. CHARGES LOW.

JOHN JOHNSTON,

DEALER IN

BEST

Coal

QUALITY

Yard and Office, South avenue, next to the Railroad.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

P. O. Box 1467.

$3.50 PER DOZEN;
$3.50 PER DOZEN
$3.50 PER DOZEN
FOR CABINETS.

Hunt & Fisher

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

15 East Front street

NOTICE CONCERNING DOGS.

All dogs unmuzzled and at large in the city of Plainfield, during the months of July August, and September of 1885, will be held by the board of Health to be *untainted.* All persons who may own or harbor dogs are hereby notified and required to muzzle carefully muzzle, or to confine, or otherwise prevent the same from running at large in said city during said months, under penalty of prosecution for every violation thereof.

By order of the Board of Health,

GEORGE W. ROCKFELLOW, Mayor.

The Bee Hive,

(Odeon below Music Hall)

38 West Front St.

Mens Furnishing Department

FRENCH BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS.

We have a few of these goods which we are offering at 50 cts. This grade never has been sold less than 75c.

PLANNEL SHIRTS.

Lucel Shirts (all colors) at 69c.

" " better quality (grey) 85.

Better qualities at equally low prices. Colors—Blue, Brown, Garnet, Old Gold, Olive, Grey, White, etc.

Extra—A White Flannel Shirt with set of colored laces made of fine lamb's wool, regular price $2.25, but are now sold at the Bee Hive for $1.88. This shirt will suit the most fastidious.

Double breasted shirt, blue, all wool, 99c. $1, $1.25, $1.50.

Boys' bicycle, all wool, colors, 85c and $1.04.

" " " laces or buttons $1.39

" " waist, blue, 75c and $100.

We are still selling our celebrated "Pride" Dress Shirt for 69c unlaundried. Also a good shirt for 49c.

Canvas belts 10c. Japanese Parasols 9c. Palm Leaf Fan 1c.

THE "BEE HIVE,"

38 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

LOUIS CALLMAN.

H. S. BARNES.

17 and 19 Front Street, East,

WALL PAPERS,

Philadelphia and New York Designs.

ATLAS MIXED PAINTS.

$1.75 Per Gallon, Warranted Satisfactory

BRAGDON'S LUSTRA PAINTS.

POOR MAN'S DYES.

Neat and Handy.

Artist's Materials, etc.

5 Per Cent Discount for Cash.

ALL KINDS

OF

Fruit Jars,

AND

JELLY CANS

Jar Rubbers.

GAVETT'S,

15 E. FRONT ST.

JOSEPH T. VAIL

REAL ESTATE

AND

Fire Insurance.

LOANS NEGOTIATED.

Office Opposite Railroad Station.

RESIDENCE NO. 63 E. SIXTH ST.

Dealer in

BLUE STONE FLAGGING.

P. O. Box 826.

CAREY'S Furniture Express,

LARGE

JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.

Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.

Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

INEST QUALITY WASHINGTON VALLEY

PURE SPRING WATER.

ICE

SIMPSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIALTY.

Families will see the propriety of using only Pure Spring Water.

Orders received at John Walker's Bakery, also at 220 West Front Street, or P.O. Box 84, will receive prompt attention.

SIMPSON & CO.,

have a large lot of Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, and Maple trees for sale.

They are also prepared to supply Manure in connection with Second Mountain Quarry Stone, at the lowest terms.

Grading and Contracting IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

The Evening News.
Published Every Afternoon,
Only Daily Paper in Plainfield
E. W. MORRISON, Publisher,
7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.
Terms of Local Events in and about Plainfield, North Plainfield, Dunellen, South Plainfield, Scotch Plains, Fanwood, Westfield, Grantwood, Pleasant Plains, Bound Brook, Somerville, Millstone, Manville, Warrenville, Middlesex, Metuchen, Edison, Rahway, Carteret, Mt. Horeb, Fanwood, Westfield, Cranford, and other contiguous points furnished for publication will be thankfully received by the news of general interest. All communications must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication—but as a matter of good faith. We are not responsible for unsolicited correspondence, and no copy of an offensive nature will be permitted. Address all communications to:
THE EVENING NEWS,
Look Box I. Plainfield, N. J.
Job Printing in all kinds at reasonable rates.

Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION
Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street.
OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE, 28, 1885.

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
3 27, a. m.	6 50 a. m.	6 00 a. m.	9 30 a. m.
7 55 "	11 20 "	8 00 "	7 14 "
8 55 "	12 05 p. m.	9 00 "	1 00 p. m.
10 55 "	2 50 "	12 00 m.	4 00 "
12 00 m.	5 00 "	3 45 p. m.	7 04 "
1 55 p. m.	5 30 "	4 00 "	7 04 "
3 55 "	8 20 "	5 00 "	8 00 "
4 55 "	8 45 "	6 00 "	9 30 "
5 55 "	9 20 "	8 00 "	11 45 "
7 55 "	10 00 "	10 00 "	12 15 a. m.
10 55 "	12 05 a. m.	11 45 "	3 30 "
11 55 "	3 00 "	12 00 m.	5 04 "
12 00 m.	3 30 "	1 00 p. m.	5 04 "
1 55 p. m.	5 00 "	3 00 "	6 00 "
3 55 "	7 45 "	5 00 "	8 00 "
4 55 "	8 20 "	6 00 "	9 30 "
5 55 "	9 20 "	8 00 "	11 45 "
7 55 "	10 00 "	10 00 "	12 15 a. m.
10 55 "	12 05 a. m.	11 45 "	3 30 "
11 55 "	3 00 "	12 00 m.	5 04 "

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 3 27, 8.00 a. m., 12 00 m., 5 00 p. m., 11 45 p. m. Arrive New York 6 50, 9 00, 5 45 a. m., 12 05 p. m.
All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark and Elizabeth.
Express trains, 3 27, 8 00 a. m., 3 30 p. m.
Leave Newark for Plainfield 6 00, 7 05, 7 40, 8 45, 10 00 a. m., 12 00 m., 1 00, 3 00, 5 00, 6 00, 8 00, 10 00 p. m.
Trains marked (*) stop at Broad Street only.
J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager,
G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. Agt. and Ticket Agt.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1885.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS.

An interesting point as to the right of two owners of a well having a common source of supply from under ground water to restrain the neighboring owner from stealing with his well the water which the owner pumped out of his well to be polluted, has recently been decided by the Court of Appeals, in the case of Ballard vs. Tomlinson, all three judges agreeing to set aside the judgment of the court of first instance. The plaintiff drew his water from a well sunk to a depth of 222 feet into the London clay and bricked around. From the well a pipe was carried through the Thanet sand into the chalk to a depth of about 300 feet from the surface. From the sand and chalk, which were water-bearing strata, the water found its way by natural pressure into the well, from which the plaintiff raised it by pumping. About 90 yards from the well the defendant had another well of similar construction, and going down to the same depth in the sand and chalk, but the surface of the ground was about to feet higher than at the plaintiff's well. Both wells were supplied from the same subterranean water. The defendant having ceased to use his well made additions by which the sewage was discharged into it. The plaintiff complained that the sewage had polluted the water in his well, and he claimed an injunction to restrain the defendant from so using his well as to pollute the water in or coming into the plaintiff's well, and also claimed damages for pollution. In giving judgment the master of the rolls—Lord Justices Cotton and Lindley concurring—held that the defendant had polluted the common reservoir of water by collecting sewage in an artificial shaft and then discharging any time any impurity in water percolating below the surface of the soil, even while it is under his land, every one has a right to appropriate such water, and may prevent it from going on the land of others. One neighbor may actually cause the water of his neighbor to come upon his own land, and deprive him of it with impunity, everyone has the right to appropriate the whole percolating water, since this is a common reservoir or source, in which no one has any property, but from which anyone has a right to appropriate any quantity. No doubt a person does not use any means which are unlawful, as against his neighbors, however artificial those means may be, he has a right to use them. The question of natural and unnatural user only goes to this, that, although a defendant does contaminate the water which goes on his neighbor's, yet, if that act is only what has been called the natural user of the land, and although by that act the neighbor is injured, the defendant is not liable, because, other wise he could not use his land at all. The question did not depend upon the persons being contiguous neighbors. It signified not how far the plaintiff was distant from the defendant if it was shown that the defendant contaminated the common source of water. Summarily, no one has any right in percolating water, which, as it comes from a common source, every one has a right to appropriate, but, equally, no one has a right to injure. The decision reversing the previous one of Mr. Justice Pearson is a highly satisfactory one, British Medical Journal.

HOADLY'S CONVENTION

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE DELEGATES IN FAVOR OF HIS NOMINATION.

Thurman Refuses to Be a Candidate Where the Opposition to the Governor Comes From—He Declines His Position.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 20.—The committees are now in session and the real work on the Democratic state convention is being done. The Grand opera house, where the convention will be held, is being decorated with flags and a profusion of flower plants. A large portrait of President Cleveland is suspended over the stage, and the place will present quite an attractive appearance. It is said that the resolutions will endorse civil service reform, and the administration of President Cleveland and Governor Hoadly, will say nothing about prohibition, but declare in favor of a license law.

Congressman Geddes, of Mansfield, is spoken of for governor, as is also M. D. Harter, of the same place. There are half a dozen candidates for secretary. Governor Hoadly is expected down from Cincinnati. While in that city he defined his position in the canvass. He said emphatically that he would not be a candidate before the convention, and if nominated would not accept the term. Nevertheless, if the convention should unanimously tender the nomination, he would consider it his duty to accept. He added that he would not, under any circumstances, permit his name to be used if there was the slightest possibility of inducing George Thurman to accept the nomination. It is said that this frank statement of his position has strengthened him with the delegates, and that the chances are more than ever favorable for his renomination. It is believed to be a fact that three-fourths of the delegates are favorable to the renomination of the old ticket entire.

The opposition to Governor Hoadly seems to be chiefly in the minds of a handful of men from Cincinnati and Toledo, who are disgruntle d over the appointments and nominations as to Federal appointments in those delectable corners of the state. Col. W. J. O'Neil, whose aspirations to the Cincinnati post-office were disappointed by the action of the Hon. Frank Hurd, whose selection of a man for revenue collector did not secure Judge Hoadly's support, is said to be leading the opposition, and they undoubtedly have some following, but the positive declination of Judge Thurman and the fact that the people have no interest in the issue combined against them, is having a repressing effect, and it is believed that the opposition will melt away before the lulling hypno.

Another prominent Democrat who is excited over an alleged scheme gotten up to nominate the old ticket with the exception of Governor Hoadly in his renomination, is Hoadly himself. He declares that there will be a general smashing of slates, if he or his friends can accomplish the breaking-up process. Several names are mentioned in connection with the lieutenant-governorship, including George Converse, of Franklin; M. V. Marquis, of Logan county, and John M. Patterson, of Belmont. He is declared in some quarters that Mr. Converse is a candidate, but some persons are to be found who insist that he is a candidate, if he succeeds in defeating Governor Hoadly, he is to reach the governorship through the elevation of Governor Hoadly to the supreme bench of the United States can be consummated.

There is a large batch of candidates for supreme judge, the only place in which there is a vacancy, and that is occasioned by the long term Charles D. Martin, of Fairfield; ex-Judge Gilmore, of Franklin; Virgil P. Kline, of Cuyahoga; the Hon. Alexander Mitchell Jr., of Hamilton; Judge Wright and Samuel W. Courtwright, of Pickaway are said to be candidates. For the Supreme Court Judge Okey, of Franklin; W. H. Telfair, of Clinton; J. H. Trainor, of Steubenville, and John F. Jefferson, of Wooster, are mentioned.

The attorney-generalship question seems likely to go begging, from present indications, for the first time in the history of the Democratic party.

Frank Hurd and a lot of Democrats from Toledo called on Senator Thurman and asked him to reconsider his determination not to be a candidate for governor, but Thurman said his decl nation was final.

State Treasurer Brady has no opposition. Judge Dickey's name is also spoken of. Auditor Guilbert is mentioned in connection with the attorney-generalship nomination, but he thought of the opposition to the renomination of Governor Hoadly. He replied: "I have not found any opposition to Governor Hoadly, although I have made diligent search. Governor Hoadly is a strong man, and his success—always found to be in the next county. Hoadly will be renominated in such a manner as to show that it comes from the heart of the Democracy of Ohio. Mark that down."

The Hon. Beriah Wilkins, congressman from the Tuscarawas-Licking district, is mentioned for nomination for the state executive committee, as is also the Hon. H. J. Booth, of this city.

The Hon. John Follett, of Cincinnati, has been selected as president of the convention, and the Hon. George Hull, of Lima, Allen county, for secretary. The committee on resolutions are still wrangling over the platform. The big guns on this committee are Congressman Warner and Hill, and the Hon. G. H. Bargar, chairman of the democratic executive committee, and recently appointed by President Cleveland as pension agent for this state.

A big row is in progress. Alfred Kelley, who has charge of the distribution of tickets to delegates, gave one delegate and one visitor's ticket to each delegate. This was not considered enough by the Cincinnati men and Ike Hill, a member of the state central committee, and they are now trying to rent Lombard's Opera House. Kelley refused. The Grand opera house and fun tickets to suit themselves.

Montreal's Smallpox Epidemic.

MONTREAL, Aug. 20.—The remains of Sir Francis Hincks, ex-cabinet minister, who died in London, were buried with civic honors. The only person present was his son. During his illness the doctor would allow no one to go near him. The disease being of a malignant character. Not a relative is found in the city to perform the last duties.

Grand high mass was celebrated at St. Rocket's church yesterday morning, marking the Almighty to grant a cessation of the smallpox epidemic.

A Fiend in Human Form.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 20.—Thomas Tremont, alias "Big Shine," who fled from Camden, N. J., last June after tying a colored woman to a bedstead, blistering her body with a heated poker and throwing vitriol upon her wounds, has been arrested at Newcastle, Del. He was recently bailed in the sum of $1,000 for appearance at Trenton for a crime of equalbrutality.

The Iowa Democrats.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 19.—The Democratic state convention assembled at noon, and a temporary organization was effected by electing J. H. Keatly of Council Bluffs, as chairman. The outlook is favorable for Democratic success. Summarily, no one has any right in percolating water, which, as it comes from a common source, every one has a right to appropriate, but, equally, no one has a right to injure. The decision reversing the previous one of Mr. Justice Pearson is a highly satisfactory one, British Medical Journal.

GEN. LOGAN WRITING A BOOK.

It Will First Appear in a Washington G. A. R. Paper.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Gen. and Mrs. Logan left Washington today for a short vacation in the Thousand Islands. Recently they bought the famous Stone estate for a home, and they will go there after they have been filling it with comfortable, old-fashioned furniture to match its old-style rooms and wide halls. The library, which is the scene of the Saturday lull that hems in Washington to the north, and from the windows of a cozy ball room, which Gen. Logan is to use as his private office, the Capitol at one end of the city and Virginia can be had. On a desk in this room lies a thick manuscript, which contains many of the general's reminiscences of the war.

The work wherein Logan is to appear in the interesting guise of an author is not of a prosaic character, for all the world like the addition to the library of war history. It is to appear in a series of contributions to The National Tribune of this city, and will subsequently be issued in book covers. The National Tribune, which is published by a pension lawyer in this city, has a wide circulation among the old soldiers and sailors, and thus gives Gen. Logan an audience among a body of citizens with whom he is on good terms.

Gen. Logan has had he had in view, and might write at some future time, a history of the war from the standpoint of a volunteer officer. The two histories we now have are those of Grant and Sherman, the first written by West Pointers. He might write the story as a volunteer to volunteers.

ROBBED BY THEIR SUPERINTENDENT.

An Old and Trusted Employee Discovered to be a Thief.

SYCAMORE, Tenn., Aug. 20.—The Sycamore Powder company run a general store at Sycamore, in which a $1,000 safe had been missed and there was no clew to the thief. Detective Sullivan discovered that Supt. A. L. Hudgens, of the company, was robbing the safe. He went to Superintendent Angus Dennuda, and that the woman was entertaining friends royally. The detective one night secreted himself, after marking two $5 bills with red ink. Late in the night a man entered the store and took the marked sacks of flour, together with other goods. The detective recognized the thief as the superintendent of the company, and saw him take the goods to the Dennuda woman's house. Next day the superintendent called on the president of the company and told him some one had again robbed the storehouse. Sullivan was then found to have a large amount of metal belonging to a cabbs, a bunch of bright twisted wire and a piece of tin believed to be valuable. All of the goods identified Canisters to which such a lid would belong are one inch in diameter and three inches in length, and it would require several pieces of tin for the work of a disposure. The finding of the cabbs clasp is considered important, as corroborating the statement of a negro employee of the company, Frank B. J., that he saw a man, who he described, unhook the companion way door, place a cabbs behind it and relhook the door.

The committee appointed by Frank Bland and Mason Machinist Callahan examined the boiler and found the tubes behind the inspection hole burned but sound and unbroken.

Confusion Caused by the Steamers Refusing the Mails.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Superintendent Bell, of the railway mail service, has received a communication from the postmaster general of Cuba stating that he had received several parcels of United States mail on envelopes bearing United States postage stamps. He had, however, rated these letters irregular and had placed upon them the indication of the delivery of the same on each letter provided by the postal union. The irregular mail came from the line that recently declined to carry the United States mail. He replied that it have not found any opposition to Governor would receive all mail matter and carry it to its destination in Cuba. All mail matter not addressed to the United States officers, according to the provisions of the postal union will be treated in Cuba as irregular and double postage charged.

One Woman Kills Another.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 20.—A fight between Lucy Robinson, a colored woman aged 18, and Dinah Morton, aged 30, also a woman, occurred on Hill street. The women were both half drunk. After calling each other vile names they clenched and fought, rolling upon the character of Lucy's mother, whereupon the latter struck Honora on the neck, knocking her down some steps upon the sidewalk. She was carried into the house, but before a physician could reach her she died. The Robinson woman has been locked up. It is thought the police not intend to kill Honora, but wanted to chastise her for saying that her mother was indecent.

It May Not Be So "Funny."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Ex-Congressman Jordan, of Cincinnati, who has been for several days trying to effect a compromise with the treasury department in the matter of spurious "Jim" "funny" barrels, belonging to a firm of Cincinnati distillers, has left for home. Mr. Jordan thinks his mission was a futile one, and that the treasury department will not recede from its fullest extent in dealing with those who have defrauded the government by the use of "funny" barrels.

The Victim of Installment Sharks.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. McAuliffe, of Brooklyn, who died a few days ago from the effects of a struggle for the possession of her furniture, which was claimed by an "installment" firm, have returned a verdict that the four workmen who forcibly removed the furniture were responsible for her death. Three of the men are in custody. The fourth could not be identified by Mrs. McAuliffe's daughter, and has not been arrested.

Disastrous Fire in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 20.—Fire was discovered in the works of the Northwestern Furniture company on Nicollet island. The flames soon spread to the Scalang & Pickard Frame works, and gutted both establishments. Loss, $50,000; fully insured.

Fifty-one Months Whaling.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 20.—The ship California arrived here from a fifty-one months' whaling cruise with 2,300 barrels of whale oil, 1,480 barrels sperm oil and 22,000 pounds of whalebone.

JAY GOULD LAUGHS.

HE IS NOT WORRIED AT THE STRIKE ON HIS RAILROADS.

Officials Say They Do Not Think the Strike Will Extend to Mexico, Nor Will It Affect the Missouri Pacific System.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The arrival in this city of Capt. R. S. Hayes and Mr. H. M. Hoxie, the first and third vice-presidents respectively of the Wabash road, and a conference at the office of the road in the Western Union building led to the opinion that the strike of the Knights of Labor may have assumed a more important aspect. One of the officials said to a United Press reporter:

"I do not think the strike is of a serious character. The conference was merely an ordinary one. I think the trouble is not extensive, but is limited to a few men in the shops. That they can't interfere with the Wabash is certain, for the road is in the United States courts. There is no dissatisfaction, and they are glad to see that we are paid up. The pay car is going about the road now. It appears to be a demand made by the men to exclude non-union men."

An official of the Louisville and Nashville said that the men on that road had not struck and there was no trouble reported. "I do not think it will amount to anything," said the gentleman. The same opinion was expressed at the office of the Texas, New Orleans, Mexican and Missouri Pacific roads.

Mr. Hopkins, another prominent official of the Wabash road, said: "If the men want to strike they can do so. They will not be striking against the responsible officers and stockholders, but they will hit the government. A railroad 'at is in the hands of a receiver is operated by the judge of the court. The officers of the company have no power in the matter. I think that the receiver is doing all he can afford to do for the men. I have heard that the wages have been bright up I will say that the men cannot be paid higher salaries than are warranted by the business of the road. If the advocates of the "big four" system want to go to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs it is their own lookout. That's all."

Jay Gould's unexpected arrival on his yacht, the Atalanta, from Vineyard Haven gave rise to a report in Wall street that the issues involved in the Wabash strikes are practically identical with those now supposed. Significance was given to the order forbidding the Knights of Labor "in the employ of the Union Pacific and its branches and Gould's entire western system, or any other railroad," to handle in any manner Wabash rolling stock. It was argued that this order virtually shut out nearly 50 per cent. of the Wabash rolling stock now used by the Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific system. Should the Wabash attempt to roll its cars over the tracks of either of these it is declared, would assume large proportions.

Receiver Solon Humphreys and the officials of the Missouri Pacific had a conference with Mr. Gould at the Western Union building. After the conference Mr. Gould said he had heard very little about the Wabash strike. He did not look upon it as of much importance, and didn't see how the strike could run into the Missouri Pacific system. "I don't see why it should," Mr. Gould continued, "because the employes of the Missouri Pacific are well and promptly paid."

Secretary O. D. Ashley, of the Wabash, character of the work of the explosion. The "The road," he said, is in debt, and perhaps we have been rather slow in payments, but under no circumstances will we agree to the terms demanded by the Knights of Labor."

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—Trains are running as usual upon all the Wabash system. The strike committee claim, however, that by the end of the week matters will be different. The order forbidding members of the Knights of Labor to handle Wabash cars was unitedly acted upon because of a wish to act in perfect unison all over the Southwestern system of railroads.

T. J. Russell, of the committee, says that the resolutions calling for the impeachment of United States Judges Brewer, Treat and Krekel will be carried out. Congressmen Congressman Warner and Gen. Palmer will draw up articles of impeachment, which will be presented in congress. Trouble is expected at Kansas City shortly. A number of the yard and train men at that point are Knights, and, in obedience to the order, refuse to handle Wabash cars. Principally Wabash cars, in consequence of which all Wabash freight will be side-tracked.

The national executive committee, having turned the whole matter over to the district committees, with power to act, started for the east. The members of the committee represented that the Knights of the Southwestern system have left for their homes and will more fully explain the order to the various assemblies.

Death of William Carleton.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—William Carleton, who well-known Irish author and lecturer, and a nephew of Carleton, the novelist, years ago known as "The great Carleton," was found dead in his room, No. 7 Fourth avenue, where he had lived in a furnished room. He had committed suicide by tightly closing the room and turning on the gas. Carleton had been acting since he was with J. K. Emmet's company about three years ago.

Carleton was born in Dublin. His uncle, the novelist, was well known in England. He was brought to this country about thirty years ago by "Josh" Hart. He became an Irish comedian, which was profitable to the profession, and received large salaries. He was an excellent musician. Last winter he produced a play called "Vagabond." He also rewrote "Muldoon's Picnic" and named it "Irish Aristocracy." "Across the Atlantic" was also written by him. Carleton married about a year ago, but had not even a change of linen. He was married twice.

Robbed a Store for Three Years.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 20.—Detectives have just unearthed and arrested a gang of thieves who for the past three years have systematically robbed the wholesale shoe store of J. H. Boreland, of this city. M. S. Fitzpatrick, Mike Metz, alias Wise, Charles Orth and Ike Hornan Gross were charged with the larceny and Hornan Gross with receiving the stolen goods. Orth, who has a store in Allegheny, handed over $1,000 that some forty cases of shoes found in his place belong to Mr. Boreland. Two of the prisoners are prominent in the highest society circles. Other arrests will be made.

Peculiar Case of Drowning.

FORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Aug. 20.—Wanley S. Clark, aged 30, a tax collector of this port, and Miss Gertrude Kennedy, of Toronto, were drowned in the new Welland canal. A buggy in which they were riding overturned into the canal.

The Work of Forgers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 20.—It has been found that the $1,000 check deposited in the Flour City national bank by the Canadian swindlers was raised from a genuine check for $26 35. There is some doubt as to whether the other two checks are raised or forged.

Rowing in the South—Charter Oak Park, Hartford.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The first race at Brighton Beach was a consolation purse with sailing allowances, one mile. King George beat Father Hurst, Morris third. Time, 1:04½. Mutuals paid $53.30.

The second race was a selling purse of a mile and a quarter. Windmill first, Tifford second, Harry Aaron third. Time, 1:25¾. Mutuals paid $19.

The third race was a handicap of a mile and a furlong. King Pan first, Wickham second, Dutch Roller third. Time, 1:04½. Mutuals paid $55.05.

The fourth race was for all ages, over seven furlongs. Vendetta first, Miller second, Fallaway third. Time, 1:30½. Mutuals paid $44.80.

The fifth race was for maidens of all ages, over the course of a mile and a furlong. Strathmore first, Commander second, Windfall third. Time, 1:18½. Mutuals paid $40.

Old Point Regatta.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 20.—A large crowd witnessed the first day's races in the Old Point regatta. The course was a mile and a half Stirling away. Time allowed for the junior singles. The entries were D. F. Nolan, of Albany; I. A. Latrop, of Norfolk, and H. Wade, of Washington. Nolan won, Wade second. Time, 11:52.

Second race—Senior doubles. Entries: Smith and Hayes, of New York Athletic club, and Nolan and Campbell, of the Albany Rowing club. Albany won. Time, 10 minutes.

Third race—Junior four-oared gigs. Entries: Norfolk Commission club, and Columbias, of Washington. Norfolks won. Time, 9:15.

Fourth race—Senior four-oared shells. Entries: Washington Rowing club, Potomacs and Columbias, of Washington. Washington Rowing club won, Columbias second. Time, 5:43.

Charter Oak Park Races.

HARTFORD, Aug. 20.—The attendance at Charter Oak park this afternoon was 10,000. Kate Lisher won the unfinished 2:35 race in 2:28. Neither of the other races was finished, the summaries being:

The 2:22 class, purse $1,500 (unfinished). Brown Medium, 5 7 5 1 1; Nobby, 2 1 1 6 4, Butter Scotch, 1 2 6 3 7; Fides, 4 3 2 2 3; Ines, 3 4 7 4 2; Villette, 7 6 3 5 5; Eva, 6 6 4 7 6. Time, 2:21¼, 2:21½, 2:22½, 2:23½, 2:23¼.

Stakeface, purse 10,000. Joe Davis, 1 1 1; Adelaide, 2 4 4; Sentinel, 4 2 3; Jay Hawkins, 3 3 2; Summer, 2 6 9 8; Kaliz, 0 5 4 3; Tucker, 7 8 8 9; William Arthur, 4 7 6 7; Judge Davis, 5 2 2 5; Windsor M., 6 9 5 6. Time, 2:18½, 2:19, 2:22, 2:22½.

Baseball.

At Chicago—Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 3.
At Detroit—Detroit, 11; Buffalo, 4.
At Boston—Providence, 10; Boston, 4.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 4; New York, 3.
At Washington—National, 5; Norfolk, 4.
At New York—Metropolitan, 3; Athletic, 0.
At Louisville—Cincinnati, 5; Louisville, 4.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 8; Brooklyn, 1.
At Pittsburg—St. Louis, 6; Allegheny, 4.

GEN. VILAS NOT ILL.

He Is Gone to the Wisconsin Wilds to Fish and Camp.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 20.—Postmaster General Vilas arrived from Madison and departed on the midnight train for northern Wisconsin. He appears to have as his principal object the avoidance of politicians and newspaper reporters. Late in the afternoon he was called for by Postmaster Paul Vilas and Dr. Ellsworth, of Madison, where he dined. He was captured by a correspondent just as he was about to take the train. It is apparent that the rumors of Gen. Vilas' illness were without foundation. Said he:

"I cannot attempt to deny all that is told by the reporters, but if I am ill a man it is unbeknown to me. Accompanied by Col. Elward Bryant, I am off for a three weeks' sojourn in Wisconsin wilds. We go direct to Ashland, and from there will go into the woods prepared for trout fishing and canoeing. I have not decided whether or not to accept an invitation for a cruise on Lake Superior on the revenue cutter Andy Johnson, which will be at Ashland soon after we get there. I hope to return in time to participate in the Tennessee at their coming reunion in Chicago."

Found Murdered in the Street.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 20.—A brutal and to all appearances murderous act was perpetrated at Freeland, a small mining town in this county. At 4 a. m. the body of Patrick Connelly, a well-to-do and well-known resident of the borough, was found lying on Center street with the skull crushed in, the wounds having evidently been inflicted with a club or other instrument. The discovery created the most intense excitement among the people of the borough with whom Connelly was a universal favorite. Connelly was seen alive for the last time about 11 p. m. in company with Peter Gallagher, of Drifton, and one or two others, and they had been drinking freely at various saloons. He was then sober, and not remember how or when he left Connelly.

Took the Child as Security.

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 20.—A policeman had his attention attracted to a man who was staggering through Grove street carrying two infants on a large basket. As the man was too drunk to care for the children he was taken to the police station. There it was learned that he was the father of one child, while the other belonged to his employer. He said his employer had refused to pay him his wages, and he had taken the child as security for the amount due him. He gives his name, but finally said he was William H. Phillips. The police sent for his wife, who took her husband and child home and rendered the bostage to the arms of its mother.

Kentucky's Civil War.

LEAMINGTON, Aug. 20.—The troops at Moorhead, Rowan county, broke camp and embarked for home. Sheriff Cook Humphries, who surrendered on Monday, gave bonds in the sum of $3,500 and left with the troops. He is now at Mt. Sterling, where the troops left quite a crowd. The Tolliver and Martin factions, headed by E. B. Young and Howard Logan, were at the depot, a fight before night would not be surprising. The governor has been petitioned to leave a detachment of troops to preserve order until the next sitting of the court.

A Railroad President Killed.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 20.—While cars were ascending and descending the inclined railroad at the Cabin Creek coal mines, a short distance above this city, the loaded cars broke loose and came in collision with a car in which were Layton Oakford, president of the road, Thomas Pedock, Amos Mitchell, Joseph Hall and a man named Thomas, killing the four first named and seriously wounding Thoman. The Cabin Creek road is seven miles long, and is used for transporting coal from the mines to the Chesapeake and Ohio track.

PREPARING FOR WAR

ENGLAND TO BE READY IN CASE RUSSIA WANTS TO FIGHT.

Men Sent Out to the Coasts of the Mediterranean Fleet—A Letter Against the Editor of The Pall Mall Gazette.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Although the prospects of peace with Russia are unusually bright, the work of strengthening and repairing the British fleet goes forward steadily. Large drafts of men have been dispatched to fill the complements of the war vessels in the Mediterranean fleet. The Tourmaline is being refitted at a cost of $250,000 despite the fact that unofficial experts declare that the ship is not worth the money.

The Pearce-Francis scandal has assumed a new phase. Mr. Pearce shows that attempts to blackmail him were made by the family of his alleged victim, and declares that the editor of The Pall Mall Gazette supported them. Now you do not concern or care how such statements affect me or my name, and it is most cruel to me. It is so well known to everyone that for some time you have been expending all energy done to young girls that I feel sure, from what has been said about me, that everyone would also see that I am being unkindly used. So I ask you in simple justice to print this letter in your paper. In the first place I am nearly 25 years old, so that when I left my father and mother was a lad, only I was 16. Mr. Pearce had nothing at all to do with my leaving, and what you said about Mr. Pearce having seduced me is quite false. I am not living with him now, but will say that I preferred to leave my father's house. For some time now I have been living in the family of a gentleman as a companion to his wife, but after the public exposure you have made of me and the cruel wrong you have done me I may have to leave, and if I do I cannot at this moment see what is to become of me. Surely then, it is only fair and just to me that you should insert this letter. Yours truly, MISS M. FRANCIS.

The United States Minister Phelps is suffering from a cold and a slight attack of lumbago, but expects to be all right in a few days. He has accepted an invitation to attend and respond to a toast at the Burns anniversary festival of the cutler's guild at Sheffield on Sept. 3, and will remain some days in that city as the guest of the master cutler.

The Case of Defaulter Hibbs.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The postoffice department has received a copy of the recent opinion delivered by Justice Crease in the extradition case of J. N. Hibbs, the defaulting postmaster of Lewiston, Idaho, who fled to British Columbia, where he was arrested and resisted extradition. Justice Crease, in rendering his decision, paid a high compliment to the officials of General Goods for the erudition with which he presented the case of the United States.

Justice Crease considered it a high compliment to the British government that so high an official should be sent to try the case. Hibbs' counsel made the point that though Hibbs was charged with embezzling and having the money, $20,000, still he had committed no forgery, as he had signed his name in an official capacity.

The court held that he had committed forgery and ordered, as is known, his extradition.

Wrecking a Place for Revenge.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—Between 1 and 5 o'clock somebody got into the store of a branch of keys from the pocket of William Jaikel, an attendant at "The Old Elm" resort on Tremont street, entered the saloon, helped in his room, and proceeding to "The Old Elm" secured admittances by means of the keys and proceeded to wreck the establishment.

A $300 oil painting was ruined with a knife. The case seat of every chair in the place, and there were over 100, was artistically smashed. Two files of paid and unpaid bills were burned. The change in the cash drawer, $29.30, was stolen; the spigot of every liquor cask in the cellar drawn and the liquor allowed to run out. Lemons, sherry, Jamaica rum, port wine and Medford and claret mixed into a nameless concoction on the cellar floor. The loss is $2,000. The police identify the culprit as some one who had a grudge against the proprietor, Wachendorf.

A Warning to Tardy Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Postmaster General Vilas has issued to all reports of postoffice inspectors be brought to his immediate attention. Most of these reports refer to delays of postmasters in making their returns to the auditor. Hereafter in the future these reports will be placed before the postmaster general on his first appearance at the office each month. Those delays beyond the period allowed by law and the regulation of the department, the delinquent postmasters will be promptly removed.

Population of the Hawaiian Islands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The secretary of state has received an official copy of the last census of the Hawaiian islands, taken in December, 1884, which makes the total population of the islands 84,409. Of this number 19,818 are Chinese and 2,068 Japanese.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The Cuban bankfitti are being exterminated.

Col. Danby, minister to China, has sailed for his new post of duty.

A memorial service in honor of the late Lord Houghton has been held in London.

The ninth annual meeting of the American Society of Microscopists has been held in Cleveland.

The strikers are still resolute in their efforts to compel the Cleveland Rolling Mill company to accede to their demands.

Sir Charles Dilke's constituents have decided to accept his denial of the charges brought against him and to support him in the coming election.

Gen. Sheridan has been created a knight commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George for services rendered in the northwest during the rebellion.

An interview with a member of the international Congo commission confirms the statement that 50 per cent. of the European employes in the Congo region have died.

About fifty employes, Republicans, have been discharged by Superintendent Fox, of the Philadelphia mint.

Mrs. Mary Ann Ford, the daughter of a wealthy New York florist, eloped from Newport with one or her father's gardeners, but was arrested in New York on a telegraphic request from her father. When her father arrived she returned home with him, but declared she would eventually marry her lover. Her father, brother and sister all eloped at various times.

A CARD FROM MAXWELL.

He Will Publish a Book and Lecture When He is Acquitted.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—Upon the publication of a second bogus "confession" of Maxwell, a card has been furnished with the following for publication:

"A representative of the press called upon me and told me that people had been giving him h—l and would give me a like. I replied he could give him a document saying that the interview actually took place. This was done and I wrote it. At the time I told the reporter I had never admitted my name to be anything; neither would I now. Should he tell you why I simply declined to do so, and have never disclosed my defense, and do not intend to do so. I have never prescribed chloroform and bromides and never will. I am the greatest man always advised me not even to discuss any theory as to my defense.

(Signed) W. H. L. MAXWELL.

Maxwell announces his intention to publish his adventures in a book to be issued simultaneously in America, Europe and New Zealand, and will also lecture in this connection to go on the lecture stage when he is acquitted, which he claims he surely will be.

Election of I. O. O. F. Officers.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 20.—At a session of the State Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., Past Grand Patriarch John G. Dibbert announced the election of the following officers: Grand master, Edgar Whitlock, deputy grand master; Frederick Cole, grand warden; James Terwilliger, grand secretary; L. K. Bingham, assistant secretary, and J. W. Stebbins grand representative.

The committee on lodge rooms reported that issue of the order in New York city were unsafe and unfit for use. A committee of five was appointed to continue the investigation, and in the event of lodge rooms being found unsafe the committee was authorized to direct the vacating of such rooms within thirty days. Other routine business was transacted. Delegates performed degree camps, numbering 100 men, made a parade in full uniform. The procession was reviewed by the grand lodge. There were also exhibition drills and other amusements at Star park.

Yellow Fever in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The bark John Gibson, from Cienfuegos, which has been detained in quarantine since Aug. 6, was allowed to proceed to her dock. She will discharge its cargo at a Brooklyn dock. There has been no sickness on board the vessel, the detention being on account of the prevalence of yellow fever in Cuba.

Tuesday the health officers learned that Henry Rysers, a sailor on the vessel, had left with the effects of a suspicious illness. After a search they found him lying in the hallway of 27 State street with every symptom of yellow fever. The officers called an ambulance and had the patient sent to the Riverside hospital. Later on he was taken to the quarantine. Steps were at once taken to thoroughly disinfect the premises at 27 State street.

Improving the New York Canals.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—A conference of gentlemen interested in the protection and improvement of canals met at noon in the city hall. Among those present were exGovernor Seymour, Hon. Frederick F. Peter, Col. Frederick A. Conkling and A. B. Miller, of New York city. Ambrose Snow, of New York, was called to conference to order and Mr. Miller explained in detail the object of the meeting and the interests at stake. Ex-Governor Seymour took the chair and spoke briefly of the subject in hand, with much fire, eloquence and earnestness, advocating the improvement of the canals by the people of the state, which they had largely contributed and paid for the greatest in the Union. The meeting then adjourned.

The Memphis Street Car Strike.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 20.—Everything is quiet, only two or three cars are running. A conference was held with the mem, the company being willing to restore rule thirty-eight, which would remove all cause of complaint. The strikers want additional concessions. The city authorities have taken no action in the matter, but will probably be compelled to work upon the proposition of the company restoring rule thirty-eight, will take part and protect the company, allowing them to run cars under police guard. Public sympathy is now with the strikers, and will be until they refuse to accept rule thirty-eight.

Chief Geronimo Not a Captive.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Gen. Crook, Drum has received a dispatch from Capt. Davis, dated ten miles south of Huachuca, Aug. 14, reporting that Lieut. Day, with seventy-five scouts, had a successful canta in the mountains a little northeast of Nabrara on the 9th of August and killed Chief Nana, Chief Josanna, Chief Geronimo and two of the bucks was the son of Geronimo. They captured fifteen women and children, among them three wives and five children of Geronimo. Geronimo was not wounded, but esca

LADIES' TAILORS.

WORTH'S RIVALS IN NEW YORK AND THEIR CUSTOMERS.

The Life of a Ladies' Tailor Not a Bed of Roses—Building Loveliness to Order—Fastidiousness Concerning Fits.

[New York Herald.]

Some twenty years ago there was but one entirely ladies' tailoring establishment in this city. The lady manager did both her business about eight years ago, since that time the number of ladies' tailoring establishments has increased every year, and at present there are some of them in this city which have a great deal of custom. Some of these ladies' tailors are not only skilled tailors, but real artists. The dresses, habits, and everything is left to male hands except the fitting on, for which several skilful women are engaged.

"My life is anything but a bed of roses," said one of these ladies' tailors, the other day recently. "What I have to endure from some women is simply incredible, when it is remembered they call themselves 'ladies.' A woman can't say and does not have an order, saying: 'I don't like your taste. I want so and so,' 'Madam,' I replied, 'you can have what you want, but I am quite sure it is not your taste I should have any connection with if you didn't mind that sarcasm. Probably you didn't understand it.'

"To what cause do you attribute the peculiarities of man's work to woman's in all your line of business?"

"In the first place, men are better workmen, and in the second place, their artistic taste is superior to that of women. Woman's taste in dress-making is confined to the arrangement of bows, flounces, bloops, and passementerie, and a misfit can be easily covered up in that way. Of course a good deal of patience is required in our business, for ladies are fastidious. But I think most customers have learned by experience that an artistic tailor is the best judge of what is suitable, and leave everything to his taste in the fitting on, and for that work I engage several skilful women. All my work is done by men, of whom I employ about 100."

"You say ladies are fastidious. Will you tell some experience of their critical disposition?"

"Some don't like my style; yet they become my customers. Why don't they make their own dresses if they know so much about it? One lady said: 'You make my cousin's dresses, and I don't approve of them.' 'Neither do I,' madam,' I answered. 'If your cousin likes colors mixed up I can't help it. If you have a more cultivated eye than your cousin I congratulate you.'"

"How do you find American work compares with European work among your customers?"

"They prefer the American work every time. I frequently have brought to me costumes constructed by Worth, of Paris, ladies and I find on examining of garment or some bow that it has been put on to conceal an ugly seam. We seem to have reached the perfection of fitting in this country. I find the people here have better judgment in the matter of fitting than the same class in Europe possess, and I am inclined to think it is because the American is more a slave to the dictation of the man who seeks to become an artist in his profession. But the ladies don't like enough here, though I suppose they will learn to appreciate that exercise in time."

A visit was recently paid to an establishment whose proprietor might well be termed the Worth of America. His parlors are equally fitted up. The bulk of the business done here consists of riding habits, costumes, reception dresses, bridal trousseaus, and coats. Imported goods are used almost exclusively, but the designs are American.

"I am not exclusively a ladies' tailor," said the proprietor, "but a dressmaker as well, and employ ladies to do that part of the work. My customers seem to think that the work done in America is equally as good, if not superior, to the work of Worth, Bingat, or Felix, in Paris. Having learned my trade in Paris, I am able to judge, and I am certain that the better, critical judgment of American ladies of fashion has led to more better workmanship here. The bungling 'fixup' of the costumes worn by ladies of wealth and fashion in this city at receptions and balls were made by men.

"Do you find the ladies very critical about cut and fit?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, very. They are shrewd, too, and more particular than gentlemen in regard to clothe. If a gentleman's coat fits tight to me he is in most cases satisfied. But in fitting with ladies we have to use the utmost to construct on the most classic lines. Shape has often to be given to figures, and care to be concealed where it is defective. I made a dress the other day to the order of a fine figures we have to make altogether. Tell me what you understand by 'making up.'"

Taking the reporter into a side room, the American Worth exhibited to the reporter a number of flat, round, oblong, and oddly shaped pads, some an inch in thickness. Each one was numbered. "Now, there is considerable study required," said the imperator, "ever each of these shapes. I tell them 'shapes,' though you may call them 'pads' for I have had to study the varying changes in the figure of my patrons and modify these accordingly. Look at this one"—a flat piece, nearly half an inch thick and cut in the shape of a crescent—"well, that fits into the shoulder of the dress worn by one of the richest ladies in the interior of the State, who comes to the city every month, and who orders riding habits and costumes from me. That model is to be built of half-inch layers in present thickness, but as the lady grows stouter I have to reduce the size of it, and in the course of time I grow thinner I have to increase the thickness."

The you find, then, that as ladies grow older they are less anxious to preserve their shape?

"If ladies grow older, they generally grow stouter and less fastidious. But those who remain strugg'ers are very few when at 35, which is about the worst age to fit in our business."

"A large portion of the work done here is by women. Would you believe that none of my customers can detect a woman's work in a moment. Besides, woman's work on coats is not satisfactory. The women can do the pressing properly, and that is an essential requisite in ladies' work. I have almost all my men to the work myself. Most of them are Germans and Germans are only the best of tailors are employed. All tell my customers exactly what I think of their work."

New Orleans' First Ice.

[Chicago Herald.]

When the first cargo of ice was landed in New Orleans, some sixty years ago, a mob drove away the workmen and demolished the building. The cargo had to be reshipped to the West Indies, while the health officers and other physicians came in for a hard time for adopting a practice certain to prove fatal.

ADVERTISEMENTS AS A GUIDE.

How Country People Prepare for Shopping Tours to the City.

[Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.]

"I heard a discussion which would have interested you as a newspaper man," said a leading banker to a reporter.

"What was it about?"

"You know I live in a suburban town, and the children do not come up to town very frequently. Well, last night there were nine little girls in our parlor, some my own, and others from the families of neighbors. They were all preparing for a visit to town to buy Christmas presents. They began proceedings by monopolizing the centre-table, and on this, to my astonishment, they proceeded to lay an assortment of advertisements cut out of city papers. Some were of clothing stores, some jewelers, some bookstores; and, in fact, nearly all classes of tradesmen. Then they began to prepare lists. They read over the articles named in the advertisements and made memorandums. For instance: One girl said, 'I want to get a pair of gloves for our driver,' and they looked for gloves and made a note of the place where they were sold the cheapest. Then another girl wanted a certain book, and another a fur cap, another a pair of rubber boots, and nearly all named dolls, boys, articles of jewelry and fancy articles.

"When they could not find what they wanted in the advertisements, they noted the names of the dealers who would be apt to have such things. They seemed to be perfectly familiar with the leading merchants, and what they sold, and I had to laugh at their comments on the kind of goods such and such a man sold, and how he should be treated customers. They even went so far as to criticise some of the newspapers, and said they wouldn't go to a certain store because it advertised in one of the papers which they did not like. I asked one of them what she intended to do with her list. She said her papa had given her some money to buy presents with, and she intended to see what they would get for the memorandum. My little daughter told me she and her friends had been doing this for a month past, and that it was almost as much fun as the buying of the things later on."

"I suppose the older people do the same thing?"

"That is just what they do. I did not know it before last night. My wife happened to be out while the children were talking, and when she came in I told her about it. That's nothing new," said she; 'we do it too. The ladies who live around here make memorandums of things they see in the papers, and then we compare notes and go uptown and buy the goods.'"

The practice is more general than people would suppose. The writer visited several book-stores, dealers in fancy goods, and others, and found them all willing to admit that advertising was a wonderful help to them. Large numbers of customers came to and asked for certain things at certain prices, and when asked how they knew of the goods the answer would be that they saw it in some paper. Frequently clippings of advertisements were brought, and after purchase they would be thrown aside by the customer, and the merchant could tell just what medium had benefited him.

The Way to Make Whisky.

[New York Sun.]

A Nebraska correspondent wishes to know the process of making whisky. The grain, corn, or rye, for instance, is ground between a pair of ordinary millstones. The meal thus obtained is mixed with an iron tub with barley malt in the proportion of 4 bushels of meat to 2 of malt, and 75 gallons of water at a temperature of 150 degrees Fahrenheit. After washing, as it is called, for an hour and a half 50 gallons more of water are added, at a temperature of 190 degrees. Two hours later, the mixture having settled, two-thirds of the liquor, which is known as beer, is drawn off into shallow vats and 50 gallons of water are poured into the tub at a temperature of 190 degrees. In an hour and a half this is drawn off and 80 gallons of boiling water are poured in. In 20 minutes all the beer in the tub is drawn off, and as the last lot is very weak it must either be boiled down to the strength of the beer obtained before, or it may be used with a fresh lot of meat instead of water. The beer from the shallow vats is cooled down to a temperature of 70 degrees, and then one gallon of yeast is added for each 100 gallons of beer.

When the mixture has fermented it is ready for distillation, which is done by boiling it in a vessel condensing the steam by running it into coolers, which in former days were long coils of copper pipe running through tubs of water, but which now run across the name of the worm of the still. The condensed steam is simply raw whisky. It possesses the most disagreeable taste, and will kill a man if he drinks it, but it is nevertheless diluted and sold in the cheap saloons.

The acrid taste of raw whisky is due to the presence of certain empyl products of distillation and light alcohols mixed, which are known by the name of fusil oil. These products boil at 173 degrees, while the empyle alcohol, or the real stuff, requires a temperature of 220 degrees. By redistillation the fusil oil is separated. It may also be eliminated by running the raw whisky through granulated charcoal that has been previously heated. Whisky is therefore simply alcohol of a peculiar flavor due to the substances from which it was derived, and diluted, when honestly made, with about 25 per cent. of water and some of the products of distillation other than the pure amylic alcohol.

Legend About Sneezing.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The rabbis declare that there was no disease or illness among men until some time after the flood. How, then, did men die in those days? Simply sneezed and died. They say that Jacob, not at fancying this mode of crossing the dark river, wished to give some warning, so that parties could prepare for the solemn occasion. For this purpose he went and wrestled with the angel. His prayer was granted; he sneezed and fell sick. Heretofore men had sneezed and died. Therefore, the fact of Jacob sneezing and surviving made a great sensation, and ever after the act became one of the important phenomena of the human system, and when men sneezed they saluted and uttered some ejaculation of well-wishing. The Jews, accordingly, when a person indulges in a sneeze, say, "Tobim Chaim"—a long life to you.

Game Birds from China.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Judge Denny, of Oregon, is introducing game birds from China into that country, and recently received a lot of ninety pheasants, comprising the golden, silver, copper, green, trograpan, and ring-neck varieties. Some previous importations of the same birds are doing well and increasing rapidly in various sections of the state. A portion of the last arrivals will be distributed throughout the state.

Savings Banks.

[Chicago Herald.]

In Massachusetts 800,000 depositors have $250,000,000 in the savings banks. In New York the savings institutions hold $575,000,000 of small deposits. In the south such a thing as a real savings bank is not known.

AMERICAN GYPSIES.

HABITS AND CUSTOMS OF THESE CHILDREN OF THE WOOD.

The True Gypsy Never Steals Children—Yearly Meeting-Place of the Romany Folk — Gypsy Cookery — Horse-Trading and Fortune-Telling.

[Janet Dale in Chicago News.]

The American gypsy is considered, primarily, a horse-thief and the robber of chicken roosts. He is considered, too, as always one of the children of white persons. Times without number is his camp searched in efforts to discover some lost little one missed by its parents. His wagons and tents may be crowded with children, some of whom are much fairer than their progenitors, but never in the camp of the gypsy can it be found the off-spring of those not of their blood. The gypsy bears no love for any not of the Romany blood. Often when very young the gypsy children are quite fair and frequently have light hair, which grows black with years. "Many persons think me a pretty little girl," said handsome Nancy Sparrow to me with scorn. "They say to me, 'Is she your child?' and then look from me to the other," she continued. "I know right well what they mean. One day a woman asked me where I got the child. I replied, 'Ah, madam, she is my very own.' Then I turned me red, and said I stole the little girl, because her hair is light. Surely it will be the true Romany blacker as she grows large. It angers me that her hair should now be like the whites. But many of our children here have hair that is fair. It is the climate."

Nancy Sparrow spoke the truth. The gypsy is bound by a mighty tribal oath to know naught but evil intent toward any not of his blood. Time and change have contributed to wear away the force of this vow which his ancestors took centuries ago, but it is sufficiently strong to do away with the possibility of a gypsy's ever making his own children not born of his people. He himself can not tell why he is bound by this oath. He knows nothing but that it is the law of his race, and to whomever the Rom may be who departs from it he is despised by his kind. Ask the gypsy what was the land of his people and he will reply Egypt, for he knows no other. Probably not one gypsy out of 10,000 has any other idea of his origin at the present day. He does not know that he is classed as an Egyptian he is the descendant of the disinherited outcasts of India.

Every year as soon as the winter snows begin to melt on nearly every road within a radius of 500 miles of Chicago gypsy trains can be seen wending their way to the metropolis. The autumn in Chicago is the yearly meeting place of all the gypsy families of the west and south. Often these families, such as the Stanley and Butler tribes, number hundreds of persons. They camp conveniently near the city. Few of the Romany folk can write, and there is little exchanging of letters among him. The time passed near the city is the visiting period, when relations learn of each other, and when matches are made between the gypsy children. The Romany trading season about Chicago usually begins in March. Camp is broken about this time. The tribes scatter, some individual families staying in one direction, some in another, to meet again when a year has passed.

All the winter before coming to the city's boundaries the gypsies have been engaged in various country places, buying up horses and fitting them for the market. These horses are brought into the city by the gypsy vealer. They are disposed of at fabled some profits. The gypsy, is therefore, never poor. Invariable he has plenty of ready money. He invests his wealth in no permanent way. Seldom does he intrust it to the keeper of a bank. If he buys land with it and settles down upon a farm, even for a portion of his days, he is no longer a true Rom. Albeit, some of the younger gypsies in America have shown a disposition within the last few years to ignore the custom of their fathers and settle themselves to the steady calling of farmers. A few are located in the cities as horse-dealers.

The gypsy is prodigal in his expenditures. He does not save. Everything that the market affords in the way of eatables he buys. He is no more particular as regard to the selection of the meats which he eats, and particular about his butter. Nothing is wasted from one day's provisions for the next day's meals. Whatever remains is thrown to the dogs or to waste. Gypsy cooking is rude, and often unclean, but the eatables are far better than those which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. 160 editions have been printed, sent, post-paid, to any address for 20 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (10 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

gypsy is not a thief. He is no purloiner of chickens. He has no need to steal for he has a confectionery without. He will tell you with unfeigned pride that in the length and breadth of the land not one prison shelters a gypsy. "We break no law," he will tell you. So he has, in this respect, the world considered to be a beggar and a thief. He has, however, persisted in being a vagabond outcast. Yet as such he has prospered.

Many a gypsy who camps about Chicago has more than $100,000. He keeps his money in the most idle and careless fashion. It is wadded in the capacious pockets, tucked about the crevices of his wagons, hidden in the bedding. As a horse trader, he is of necessity a cheat. But he steals nothing. It is folly to search gypsy camps for stolen goods or for missing children.

The gypsy woman, like her husband, is a falsifier, for she has no faith whatever in her own powers of divination. They ridicule among themselves all who listen to their fortune telling. The word in the Romany tongue for such a woman is dy-ak-e-ber-i-di. They prescribe for the sick and sell herb concoction, which they call medicines. Many an ailing lady who has found no relief from the advice of a learned physician seeks the smooth-speaking quacks, who are scarcely acquainted with the least hygienic law and are totally ignorant of anatomy, and buys their mixtures. Swallowing them with the faith that pins itself to the mysterious, the same imagination often effects remarkable cures, which are ascribed to the wonderful gypsy penetration.

There is another class of roadsters whose numbers are rapidly increasing in this country, who are the most arrant thieves. By the majority of persons they are considered gypsies. There manner of living is similar, but there is one point in the trade. They are, however, not successful horse-dealers, like the gypsies, and possess none of the lore which enables the latter to transform a spavined beast into a fiery, prancing young steed. They are known by the gypsies, who will acknowledge them in no way. By them they are known as "half-and-half."

They are composed of distinctly a European element, too large and too ignorant to work or make horses. The women belonging to these people usually wear small pieces of lace. Invariably they represent themselves as gypsies, and often assume the gypsy woman's pretense of fortune-telling. They have none of her shrewdness, and are so unsuccessful in this endeavor as the men are in horse-trading. Sometimes they have trained bears or other animals, and give exhibitions in the villages.

Paper Bottles.

Paper bottles are used in France are built from sheets of paper rolled together and cemented with albumen, lime and alum.

LATEST by WIRE and CABLE

THIS AFTERNOON.

A Strike Settled.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The union bakers employed at Twenty-ninth street and Tenth avenue have been on strike for several days, because a good union baker was discharged and a non-union hand put in his place. A committee of the Central Labor Union waited on the employer, and he agreed to discharge the non-union man. The union men returned to work this morning, much to the satisfaction of all concerned.

One Uhlan Colonel Less.

MADRID, August 20.—The Figaro says that King Alfonso is so highly incensed at the unwarrantable seizure of the Caroline Islands by Germany that he has resigned the colonelcy in a Prussian Uhlan regiment which was conferred upon him during his visit to Germany a few years ago. It was acceptance of this that at the time incensed the French greatly.

Raiding Socialists.

THE HAGUE, August 20.—The residences of several Socialists in this city and Amsterdam were raided by the police yesterday, and their occupants were arrested. At Amsterdam a man was arrested for placarding a Socialist manifesto.

Nationalist Schemes.

DUBLIN, August 20.—Mr. C. S. Parnell, the Irish leader, has summoned a meeting of Nationalist members of Parliament for August 25 in this city, for the purpose of considering and formulating plans for the coming electoral campaign in Ireland.

Minister Phelps' Indisposition.

LONDON, August 20.—United States Minister Phelps, who has been suffering from a cold and slight attack of lumbago, is much improved. He will leave for the country with his wife to-day, to take a few days of rest.

Mr. Ruskin convalescent

LONDON, August 20.—Mr. John Ruskin's condition continues to improve. All danger is believed now to have been passed.

Cholera.

TOULON, August 20.—Three deaths from cholera are reported officially as having occurred in this city yesterday.

EDSALL'S
LAST Chance
FOR
$1.46
Only 13 Satin Cocky Parasols left at the above figure. Sold for $1.98 and $2.25.
HOOP SKIRTS AND BUSTLES.
EDSALL.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING
A book of 166 pages. Contains a book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. 160 editions have been printed, sent, post-paid, to any address for 20 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (10 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

FANS
NEATLY REPAIRED
AT
COLLIER'S
No. 3 Park Avenue.
N. B.—NO BOTCHING.

Night Soil Removed. Cesspools Cleaned.
25 per cent Cheaper than by any other House
By the use of
Harris' Cleaning Apparatus,
The only one of the kind in the city now constructed that it is used in day time and no smell is perceptible during the operation.
Orders left at Corner Howard and Somerset St. or addressed to P. O. Box 718, Plainfield, N. J., will receive prompt attention. Telephone Call, No. 26.
JOHN BROWN

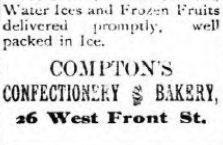
FINE
Cabinet Photographs
FOR $2.75 PER DOZ.,
At THORN'S
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
Family Clubs a Specialty

FRANK DAY,
LIVERY STABLE
North Avenue
Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.
Carriages to Meet all Trains.
Family Riding a Specialty

A. M. Griffen,
Hardware and Iron Merchant

Sole Agent for this vicinity for
Columbia Bicycle and Tricycles
13 EAST FRONT ST.
Telephone Call 6.

Compton's
PURE Philadelphia Ice Cream.
Parties, Weddings and Receptions served with individual Harlequin Brick Ice Cream, Frozen Custard, Water Ices and Frozen Fruits delivered promptly, well packed in Ice.
COMPTON'S
CONFECTIONERY and BAKERY,
26 West Front St.

WEBSTER
In Sheep, Russia and Turkey Bindings.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary is supplied, at a small additional cost, with DENISON'S PATENT REFERENCE INDEX.
"The greatest improvement in book-making that has been made in a hundred years."
THE ST. LAWRENCE (Gouverneur, N. Y.) Standard in Gov't Printing Office.
GET Webster—it has 118,000 Words, 3000 Engravings and a Vast Amount of Biographical Dictionary.
THE 32,000 copies in Public Schools. Sale 20 to 1 of any other series.
BEST Standard in the Family, Best help for SCHOLARS, Best help for TEACHERS and SCHOOLS.
Standard Authority with the U. S. Supreme Court. Recommended by the State Supts of Schools in 36 States, & by 50 Colleges Pres'ts.
G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pubrs, Springfield, Mass.

Grant's Memoirs.
The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.
NEW YORK, June 23, 1885.
This is to certify that Wm. H. A. Vreeland of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's book, in the townships of Dunellen, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, in Union county, with power to appoint sub-agents. And that we will supply said sub-agents in the above mentioned townships, for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders by us, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filled.
Chas. L. Webster and Co.
F. J. Hall, Manager.

LAING'S HOTEL,
J. B. Miller and Bro., Prop.
Front St., Opposite Madison Ave.,
Plainfield, N. J.
A First-Class Family Hotel
Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates

NEW FALL STYLES
IN
Satines, Ginghams
FOULARD CAMBRICS,
Just Received
AT
POPE BROS.

Business Cards.

Emmons Bros.,
Masons and Builders,
Orchard Place, near Front street. Jobbing promptly executed P. O. Box 296.

P. P. VanArsdale,
Piano and Organ
For Sale or To Let. Pianos and organs Tuned and Repaired 54 E. Front St.

Laine, the Hair Cutter,
32 West Front street,
[up stairs] Shaving, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, etc. Ladies and children's hair cutting a specialty. Particular attention paid to hair cutting and shampooing for

Ladies & Children.

Mrs. A. Corwin,
Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Corsets, Feathers, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc. Plain stitching and Dressmaking. 12 East Front street.

William Claassen,
Shaving and Hair Cutting
No. 5 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

H. N. Spencer, 82 Somerset street,
Grocer & Confectioner,
Fine butter, eggs, canned goods, fruits and specialties. Full assortment seeds, choice celery, cabbage and pepper plants.

J. Manning, Residence, Evona P. O. Box 250,
Carpenter & Builder,
30 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

Frank Jones,
Borden's Condensed Milk,
P. O. Box. 777, Plainfield, N. J.

Dress Cutting, Room at Opera House building, entrance between Smith's and Dunn's stores. Hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Ladies can have their measures taken and cut a
Perfect Fitting Lining Cut
and basted waist and sleeve, over which they can make their own dress. Terms moderate. Tailor system Material furnished. Also paper patterns.

Ten Eyck's Meat Market,
Fruits and Veg-tables in season. 27 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Spicer & Hubbard, Madison avenue and Third street
Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors,
Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds.

Somerset House,
Permanent & Transient Board,
21 Fair Rates. First class stables and sheds attached. Meals at all reasonable hours. Corner of Somerset and Emily streets.

I. L. McVoy, Driven Wells,
Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work easy. After an experience of fifteen years feel confident of executing all work entrusted to my care with satisfaction. Office No. 8 Park avenue near Front street. Shop 24 East Front. 1-26 tf

T. E. Morgans,
Housedealer, Books, Stationery
and Music. 27 1-2 Front street.

Rudolph Laurent, 7 Somerset St.,
Watchmaker & Jeweler.
Repairing of French and American clocks, fine watches and jewelry a specialty.

Mrs. L. Adams, 42 West Front street
Fashionable Milliner & Dressmaker
Mourning Goods a Specialty. Novelties in Evening Dresses. Late of Mlle. Doane of 946 Broadway, N. Y.

Farmer's Hotel, somerset street near Front
Boarding, Permanent or Transient
Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Bilmes, Prop.

J. W. and H. Coddington,
P. O. box 256 Plainfield, N. J. Families, hotels, restaurants, saloons, butchers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates.
Clear Spring Water Ice,
Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain.

Notice.
Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults,
thoroughly cleaned 25 per cent cheaper than anyone else. New ones built and old ones repaired. Sodding, grading and contracting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders by mail to box 1482 promptly attended to. John Barry, 3 Chatham street, next to Arnold's grocery.

James O. Miles, No. 21 North avenue,
Artist Sign Writer and Slate Agent for
Hammond Letter-press Printing Co.,
For signs on Glass, Wood, Stone or Metals, Sign Boards, Shields, Transparencies, Banners, &c., in any shape or style in the shop.

R. A. Ross, Stoner Place North Plainfield
Kitchen carpenter and builders that has had charge of the North Plainfield Moulding and Planing Mill, and
Mouldings Sashes Doors,
Blinds and all Kinds of Scroll and Turned Work a Reasonable Prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished Orders solicited.

E. B. Maynard, Force's Hotel, North avenue,
Shaving & Hair Cutting!
Four first class artists in attendance. Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting and shampooing a specialty Entrance on south side of Front street, near corner North Plainfield.

Six Barrels of
Kindling Wood for One Dollar,
At George Demens's Kindling Wood Establishment, Somerset street. 8-24-1m

John Wolf, P. R. C. P. O. Box 309
Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults
dug and cle aned at reasonable prices.

J. A. Blatz, Proprietor,
Blatz's Hotel,
Somerset street, near Grasshopper Road, North Plainfield. Under his personal supervision. Comfortable, convenient and healthful. Good accommodations.

Jules Boutes, UPTOWN PARIS
Ladies' Hair Dresser,
Hair Goods at New York Prices. Manicuring and Theatrical costumes to hire. 16 W. Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Milk Dairy,
Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily,
Address D. S. Coles, P. O. Box 300, Plainfield.

M. Powers,
Kindling Wood,
25 Large Barrels for two dollars. Wood for open grates a specialty. Guarantee that best wood in the city. 90 Manning avenue. P. O. Box 1397.

Naylor and Smalley,
Carpenters and Builders,
Plainfield N. J. Estimates Furnished.

A. I. Smalley North avenue,
Meat Market,
Orders delivered in all parts of the city.

Isaac Brokaw,
Real Estate and Insurance.
Houses rented and collections made. Agent for the Hanover and Jersey City Fire Insurance Cos. Also Germania Insurance Co. of N. Y. 13 Door street, North Plainfield.

L. M. FRENCH
Carriage Manufacturer,
No. 18 Somerset St.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
FINE CARRIAGES
ALL STYLES.
CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH.
REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT SHORT NOTICE.

DIXON'S
ICE CREAM.
All Flavors.
Delivered to all Parts of the city Free of Charge.
Families, Hotels and Boarding Houses supplied by the quart or gallon.
Also First-Class Restaurant and Chop House.
35 WEST FRONT STREET.

WOOLSTON & BUCKLE,
25 North Avenue,
Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators.
Raised Flock, Brocade Velvets, Leather Papers, Linerusta Waltons,
And all the New Novelties in Decoration.
PICTURES, MOULDINGS, HOOKS, ETC.,
Also a large and complete stock of Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, and Painter's Supplies.
WHITE LEAD at WHOLESALE.
L. WOOLSTON. J. F. BUCKLE.
P. O. Box 1074.

Joseph A. Patterson,
FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The Largest and Best Selected Stock of
FINE SEGARS,
Tobaccos, Pipes and Smokers' Articles
IN THE STATE.
Sole Agent for the Celebrated
"BLACK PRINCE,"
Plum and West India Segars.
The Trade Supplied at the Lowest Rates.

Cards, Bill heads, Hand Bills,
Programmes, Posters, and
JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS
Reasonable Prices,
at the
EVENING NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT

FORD & STILES
Funeral Directors
and
PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.
Office, warerooms and residence No. 24 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call, 20.

MILLINERY.
CORRECT STYLES.
MRS. BROOKE'S,
Formerly with Madame Ratens, of London, England.
26 EAST FRONT STREET.

A. W. RAND,
24 W. FRONT ST.
Books, Stationary and Music.
Croquet and Tennis. Special—Just received a small lot of good letter paper which we are selling at the low price of 7-8 cent per box.

FRENCH IN NEW YORK.

WHO THEY ARE, WHAT THEY DO, AND WHERE THEY LIVE.

Their Artistic Bronze Work—Their Home Charities—Prominent Citizens Only a Few in France—French Creoles—Education.

Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The reception and actual presence of the Bartholdi statue naturally directs attention to the French who have identified with us as citizens. With the Lafayette statue in Union Square and Liberty Enlightening the World on Liberty Island, no one ever need forget that there are very close and pleasant relations between La Belle France and the United States. These, our French, we have had with us since we ourselves began as a nation, until they are not a mere handful of foreign guests, nor the least important in our citizenship, either.

The importations from France are greatly controlled by this element, while the fashion and dress of New York city is an auxiliary of *Paris through her American resident tradesmen.* French literature finds a good patronage, and French teachers of all kinds are as fortunate as our own in finding good positions and equable salaries. The mechanics and artisans are very numerous. With so large a population of various classes there are of necessity several so-called "quarters."

Bleecker street, west from Broadway, and *Mercer, each way from Bleecker* north and south, and all the intersecting streets between, contains a large section. In this locality of New York city almost wholly occupied by French importers of all kinds, ribbons, flowers, fancy goods, millinery, hosiery, etc., etc., there are some very large firms carrying on immense business in these lines of trade. Among these one hears the native language glib and perfect enough, while half a mile away, east, west, north and south, seldom a "oui" is heard. The wine dealers, retail and wholesale, are not located in any one section, although a majority, probably, are found below Chatham street and east of Broadway, on streets leading to wharves on East river. These wine dealers, either by accident or native genius, interest one in the fact that they all possess very cheeks, wear the imperial or waxed mustache and are black-eyed and curly-haired, almost to a man of them.

In the special and popular manufacture of artistic bronze work, the French are the exclusive outsellers, and no one has been able to compete with them. The industrious Yankee has found his match in this *also.* He cannot outwit, outsell, or equal the French bronze artists. There are some large firms engaged in bronze, but friends, from the delicate leaves on decorative materials in dry goods to the statues in Central Park, and the lions on aristocratic steps of wealthy houses, the French artisan and manufacturer has the control. They have been so far the sole representatives of this class of art in the United States. Binard's is one of the largest firms so engaged, that of Gorring & Co. is another.

The enterprise of this foreign citizenship in New York city exceeds that of any other, unless it be the German. They excel them in commercial matters and imports.

The most notable event that has brought them forward in social prominence during the country is that of the recently-arrived Bartholdi statue. Dinners, receptions, fêtes and excursions have attended this affair without number and with becoming *éclat.* General Hancock dined the officers of the Fleet; the Casino gave a performance for the entertainment of the staff, and the administration of that palace theatre was gay with the red, white and blue of both nations. So was the completeness of the performance, a bit of mischief-bursting was given to the responsive appreciation of the numerous French new voices, as a compliment to the French guests, was added to the popular song of "All on Account of Eliza," as follows:

Bartholdi's great statue has now arrived here,
All on account of Columbia;
It came over in charge of the Marquis de Lafayette,
All on account of Columbia;
To welcome our French guests we're glad of the chance,
And to see them all here does our pleasure enhance,
So join in the chorus, and shout "Vive la France!"
All on account of the Isère.

This enthusiastically encored twice, and one of the actors appeared waving the French flag with the American, while the audience made the building ring with enthusiasm, and the French guests were kept repeatedly bowing their compliments.

A grand reception was also given on the Plaza, and a fête in Lion Park. Excursions to all points of interest about New York made the days replete with a continued jollification, ending like the Fourth of July. Admiral Lacombe was destroyed during New York on the country's national holiday, that is very much disgraced by patriots apathy year after year in Gotham. The French frigate paid the graceful compliment to the day by firing a national salute.

The 450 sailors were given perfect freedom to frolick away the American holiday, if they pleased to do so, and they entered into a jollification with as much zest as if it was the national holiday of their own sunny land. Over 600 people visited the famous *frigate on that day.* Among the social events that is known to be purely national in character, and much enjoyed, is the French ball that occurs annually. It is a prominent feature of the city's holiday gaiety.

The French national holiday which occurs July 14th, in commemoration of the fall of the Bastile, is one of the events of days of importance in New York city. What is known as the French colony always turns out in some general activity on that day. The recent celebration took place at Harlem River Park. The receipts of the occasion were appropriated toward a fund maintaining a French free school and unemployment office. The address of the acting consul, Beuvert, expressed in a few words the prevailing sentiment of our French residents. He said:

"You have had a hard task [illegible] maintaining your school, and I wish you every success. I am sure the French colony will be united and industrious, and strive to make good citizens and ornaments, not only to this glorious country, but to a France." The united French societies are full of enterprise and energy in building up their national institutions here, and they never fail to unfold the American flag in company with the tri-color banting of La Belle France.

French patronage is an item of no small limit at all resorts, all public amusements and society-doings generally. To the French stage and drama we are closely allied indeed. The works of Sardou, Hugo, Dumas and others find their second home in patronage and appreciation in the United States. We are not slow to admit that we owe everything to France in the matter of the ballet, the opera and in fashions; and to-day the fashions of modern dress upon the stage is largely the pattern and mode for the dress of the nation off the stage. To Victor Hugo we have paid such tributes as would become one of our own nativity. French literature of all kinds meets American support liberally. New York city has several publishing houses constantly reproducing French works. Sarah Bernhardt finds her warmest appreciation in the New York theatres. An interesting paper could be written of the French drama in New York city. At an early day, back in 1798, a French theatre was built in Park row, with 80 feet front and a depth of 165 feet. The original plans were furnished by Mark Isambard Brunel, a celebrated French engineer and builder of the Thames tunnel. During the revolution he was an exile in the United States. With the coming visit of Victorien Sardou, the most eminent French playwright in modern times, we have a special interest and a pride, for upon the New York stage his works have met with their greatest successes. Perhaps in literature and amusements we are as closely wedded to our French residents as we are in manufactures, imports and fashions.

That there is a decided preference for French tailors, French dressmakers, milliners and modistes must be allowed, and they fill this part of New York city, to our delight and their own profit. Costuming is a French taste; they can do more with ten yards of fabrics than any other people under the sun. Our best stage costumes in New York are French, and the best face preparations for footlight uses are made by the same skillful people.

One of the best organized charities in New York city is the St. Vincent de Paul Orphan asylum in West Twenty-eighth street. It was founded in 1866. Its only object is to provide for destitute and unprotected orphan and half orphan children of both sexes of French birth or parentage and educate them in the Catholic faith. The asylum is supported by donations and contributions. Mr. Pursell has for the past year supplied them with bread daily, and Messrs. Marsi and Ughetta have kept the institution in cake. During the fifteen years gone by there have been all only fifteen deaths from all diseases, including chronics and hereditaries. Drs. Mourraille and Duberseau, two eminent physicians, have given their medical services, while the subscriptions received during the year amounted to $5,065.37. The case of this institution having 192 inmates demonstrates the live element of our French citizenship.

The "Academy of the Sacred Heart" at Manhattanville is one of the oldest and best conducted schools for young ladies in the country; it has acquired an enviable reputation; French is the language of the school, and its entire institution and management is conducted in that language.

Among the cultured and important French citizens whose business interests and lives are intensely American, and from whom the writer learned much of the French-Americans in New York city, may be mentioned Lewis Dupre, a lawyer of eminence and a native-born citizen. It was with no small amount of pride M. Dupre said:

"Our French people in New York are nearly all the self-sustaining classes—we *really* have no *French paupers or beggars*—and while there is little French aristocracy, and no titled families, of course, as residents, neither are our American friends swarmed with a French pauperism."

"Are the French people voters?"

"Only a minor proportion of them," said M. Dupre. "I can safely assert that two-thirds of our people come to the United States for gain, not expecting to become home residents; if the entire foreign population of all nations residing in the United States should vote, it would be an overwhelming ballot—probably not one-third, leaving out the Germans and Irish, of those foreigners who are accounted for at the polls." M. Dupre has a large hardware office on Broadway, and is held in highest esteem as a member of the New York bar, noted alike for his eminent legal talents and social qualifications.

M. Gaston L. Feuardent is a citizen New York city has no difficulty in remembering at all times. He is authority in art, and deals in antiques. His office is in Lafayette place, conjointly with that of the editor of The North American Review. M. Feuardent is originally French, his family home is in Paris, and his father controls one of the largest establishments in the world in antiques, in London and New York branches. He is also related by marriage to I. F. Millet, the noted French peasant artist. M. Feuardent will be remembered as figuring in the accusation of General Cesnola of fraud in the sale of the Metropolitan museum; and the long suit that ended in six cents damages being awarded to M. Feuardent.

Eugene Legendre, another member of the New York bar, is a gentleman of importance in our resident French society. He is probably the best posted man upon all French subjects and matters to be found in the city. His courtesy to people of the quill is a reproach to some in the notables, that are frequently applied to in a similar way.

The Lorillards are so well known as a leading society family of wealth they need no comment in this paper. Their New port life is the gayest of the gay, and the name is one of the most influential in New York city. *French society is not specially distinct* or clannish in New York. It has some national features, certainly. In its industrial, educational and charitable work, there is much to be noted of a distinctive interest, besides that already mentioned. They respond quite as readily to calls for help and coöperation from others as from their own people. The religious interests of the Catholic church receive liberal assistance from its French membership, and it is the least bigoted and fanatic and most honorably patriotic of all foreign Catholics in the city of New York. This fact embodies a not unimportant thought, where citizenship is considered in all its bearings.

From things spiritual to the stomach practical, may not be the most artistic turn in our review of New York France, but it's the most appetizing, at least. If there is any one place in our national cities where we are willing to give up the "drink" to another people it is our culinary superiority. We are nobody beside the French cooks and cooking. They rival us in pastry, in cooking meats, in breads, in delicacies of all sorts. It is a profitable thing for the French to look after our epicurean wants, and they do so almost exclusively in the higher walks of life among Americans. In the matter of cafés and restaurants they have not the most fastidious demands of the aristocratic stomach in this city, and are not always in the caravansaries of other nationalities. French cooks and caterers are no longer novelties in this city.

One of the best French restaurants in New York is Mouquin's, on Fulton street. Vianne's is the next, and both places of note for the excellence of their cuisine.

The amount of French capital invested in real estate in New York would be an interesting item, but difficult to obtain. Many large fine buildings are owned by French citizens. Importers, shippers, steamship companies, bankers and manufacturers all more or less have large sums invested in real estate in various portions of the city. Of several newspapers published *Le Messager Franco-American*, daily, weekly and semi-weekly, is the oldest and most important. It is the leading French paper of New York, and is in its twenty-fifth year of publication, with a daily circulation of 5,000 and an equal circulation weekly in both France, the United States and Canada.

Upon the calendars of all the courts there is a noticeable paucity of French criminals in petty crimes—so few, they are the exception. If anything is a positive cue to the status of our foreign citizenship, it is the court calendar.

New York has quite a large French creole citizenship, also—that which has floated to us from the south, particularly after and during the civil war, and that which seems to be an liberty loving overflow from the Central American states and Antilles. They form a clannish body by themselves, and are mostly devoted to the interests directly connected with their original nativities. Many of this creole stock are educating their sons and daughters in our schools and colleges, or in the trades. They are French and Spanish speaking people, and dwell together in hotels, tenements and blocks, almost to the perfect exclusion of all others. They are found on Fourteenth street, Seventh avenue, and in the western streets off University place, and again at the extreme north end of the island and along the bluff localities of the East river. They consist of some importations from the tropics, viz., fruit, nuts, wine, cigars, ornamental woods and shells, also fibres of various kinds. Their commercial relations are mostly with Martinique, St. Kitts, San Domingo, New Orleans and Central America. An excellent class of peaceable people, under all circumstances.

That New York city is adopting many French features in her ornamentation of buildings and general architecture is a fact. The "French flat" has introduced its relatives and ancestral features largely into the American metropolis, and beautified it to no small degree. While France is content not to "run everything into the ground," we aspire to make the tiles, with French gables, cornices and chimneys. "Why, New York begins to look like Paris," said Mlle. Aimée not long since, as she drove along Fifth avenue to Central Park.

And the streets of the fourteenth streets, both east and west, but mostly west of Broadway, are to be seen some old-time residences of French notables and rank that held forth in New York city at an early period, around Stuyvesant square, Washington square, and the East river above Fifty-ninth street, and on Harlem Heights. On Lafayette place the old columned Napoleon block is still a curiosity. It should never be torn down, but preserved as one of very historical days in Gotham. The wealthy French are scattered in all localities. Only on some eventful occasion, when the "red, white and blue" floats out from window and doorway, do the gentry reveal one of the spots to be the homes of the French residents.

The most noted French lady of the day in New York city is undoubtedly Miss Liberty; and when she puts on her wonderful dress of beauty and goes to housekeeping on Liberty island, not only our foreign residents and increasing future citizens, but every American man, woman and child will pay to France the tribute of acknowledgment that she has once built for us *the representative statue of the United States government. "Vive la Republique," "E Pluribus Unum."* LISLE LESTER.

FROM DELPHI.

Original.]

Once when the world of I were young,
And Nature spake an unknown tongue,
She crossed my path with goddess grace,
Titian, mother of the race,
And drunk with youth's fermented wine
Essayed I mysteries divine.

"Tell me," I cried, "Oh, goddess fair,
The secret of the vibrant air;
What mournful music undefined
Steals through the chambers of the wind;
Who rules, behind the cloudy bars,
The tidal ebbing of the stars!

"What tale of mortal misery
Rings through the sobbing of the sea!
What Titan voice in mountain gloom
Speaks 'mid the lightning's lurid glare!
Unite tradition's severed links—
Reveal the secret of the sphinx.

"Be mine the boon!" I rashly prayed
Importunate; then she obeyed
Before her stern, rebuking glance;
Like acolyte in solemn trance
I followed through the desert land
To where, beside the cavern's mouth,
Sat the Delphic seer by her hand.

"Lo, here is one who dared thy quest
From Delphic shrines the truth to wrest;
His guerdon won, with quiet eyes
And folded hands he pays the price."
I bent, and found myself alone,
Serene and still in Death's embrace.

SARAH D. HOBART.

FALL RIVER, Wis., Aug. 8.

Somebody says: One might say of most of Bret Harte's tales that they could be built up a trifle higher; they are mere outlines, sketches, and he is a sketcher. But what a sketcher! What heart, tenderness, truth, in his bare, suggestive outlines! Story tellers are apt to be loquacious and long-winded. They use immense space in which to say little. But one feels that Harte uses a small space in which to say a great deal. His sketches are his vocabulary. His might be described as an impressionist.

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PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 4, No. 68 — PLAINFIELD, N. J., FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1885 — Price Two Cents

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DR. A. W. ANDERSON, No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 30-tf

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN, Homeopathist and Electrician corner Second and Washington street. Office hours 10 a. m. to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & COVINGTON, Counsellor at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Master in Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor-at-Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN, Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block, Rooms 3 and 5, Plainfield, N. J.
George F. Suydam, W. Stillman.

DR. E. W. HEDGES, Physician and Surgeon, 77 West Front street, corner Central avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, till 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p.m. 1-1m*19

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 15 West Front street, over Gridley's drug store, (formerly at 104 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5. 2-1m

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST, 21 West Front street. Chloroform used as a local anesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER, Expert Stenographer. Reporting of legal arguments and testimony a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Typewriting done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph typewriter. Office, corner Park avenue and Second street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM, No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years experience city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 9-6m

DR. T. S. DAVIS, Homeopathic Physician, Office 31 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—9 to 10 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m., 6 to 8 p m. Telephone Call 28.

GEO. C. KARL and JACKSON JAQUES Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Maps purchased or fill the records of A.A. Titsworth, as successor to Karl & Titsworth, and embracing that and other surveys and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with accuracy and dispatch. Office, 18 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1011. 2-1y

CRAYON PORTRAITS. Miss Louisa Moss, Crayon Artist. Specimen's at Rand's, 24 West Front, where orders may be received. 2-6-6

WILLIAM B. MAXSON, Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, negotiate and insure property. Official searches promptly and carefully made. Best extra charge.

Educational.

ELOCUTION. Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1284.

PIANO LESSONS. Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction at residence of her parents, 24 Somerset street. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor Stillman Music Rooms, and to others. P. O. Box, 1285.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO, Room 29 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

Plainfield Fire Department.

TAXES FOR 1885.

For tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885, will be received from 8 a. m., to 5 p. m., on any day (Sundays excepted) at my office, No. 1 Park avenue, 1st floor, at his office, 25 West Front street, or will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset with legal costs of collection.

Taxes remaining unpaid on the first day of September next, the tenants in possession shall in the case of non-payment of taxes by the landlord, and they are hereby required to pay the taxes to me, and upon the presentation of receipts therefor, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent next to become due, and if they fail to pay the owners of said property and interest shall remain as a lien upon it, and the tenant shall remain as a lien upon it, and the tenant shall remain liable for the same. I will be in my office on Saturday, August 22, from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., for the purpose of receiving taxes and arrearages of assessments for sewer and building on Park avenue, 1st district.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.

Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelles drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	68	8 a. m.	74
9 a. m.	70	9 a. m.	79
12 m	77	12 m.	85
3 p.m.	85	3 p. m.	94

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885.	1884.
Sunrise.....5.43 a.m.	Sunrise.....4.53 a.m.
Sun Sets....7.19 p.m.	Sun Sets....7.19 p.m.
Moon Rises 8. 3 p.m.	Moon Rises.. p.m.

Chronological Events.

Lady Montagu died 1762.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow is promises to be warmer and fair, followed by rain and slightly lower temperature.

JOTTINGS.

—Salt Water day at Florida Grove, to-morrow.

—The Woodbridge Reform Club is in a flourishing condition.

—The usual Saturday afternoon races at the Fair Grounds to-morrow afternoon.

—Elizabeth was visited by a ball storm during the shower Wednesday evening.

—Steps are being taken to organize a Law and Order Association at South Amboy.

—The State Fair will open at Waverly on September 14, and continue for five days.

—Chicken cholera is epidemic in Burlington County, in many cases individual losses will foot up $500.

—Basking Ridge has a curiosity in the shape of a pig with six legs. It is owned by a man named Leonard.

—Mrs. Moore, the Salvation Army Captain arrested for bigamy, has retained counsel and is talking a hearing.

—The entries for the annual trotting meeting of the Union and Middlesex County Mutual Agricultural Association will close to-morrow evening.

—The case against the Proprietor of the City Hotel for the non-payment of rent comes up before Justice Nash to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock.

—T. J. Gilles, will sell at public sale at Laing's Hotel, on Wednesday, August 26, a fine stock of choice carriages. For further particulars see advertisement.

—Eugene Laine's shaving and hair cutting establishment was yesterday removed from West Front street to North avenue, and it was opened for business last evening.

—The Sheriffs of various counties have held a meeting in Trenton for the purpose of forming a State association for mutual assistance and to establish a uniform rate of fees.

—Vice-President King of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad says that his road will go to New York over the Jersey Central tracks if they can, and over their own if they must.

—The Prohibitionists of the various counties have decided to place full county tickets in the field for the November election. We think it improbable that this will be the case in Plainfield.

—In the Surrogate's office, New Brunswick, are the records of the courts for centuries. The oldest is a yellow, time-worn volume, containing the minutes of the court held at Piscataway in 1683.

—*A letter from the shops of the Manchester manufacturing Co., states that when* Warren Eugine No. 3, is returned to this city, after being thoroughly repaired it will be one of the best fire engines in this State.

—Burglars are operating in New Market. Several attempts have been made to, enter stores in that vicinity. The store of Mr. Larabee was entered last week and the burglars succeeded in getting some small change and about 75 cigars.

—McVicar's Guards—from Woodbridge—paraded the streets of Fanwood on Wednesday evening of last week. The citizens turned out en masse and joined in the procession. There was not a dry one in the crowd.—Woodbridge Independent Hour.

—The Trustees of the New Brooklyn Baptist church have offered a reward of $60 for the evil disposed person or persons who threw down the monument and broke up the headstones in the Hillside Cemetery at Samptown belonging to the family of John C. Morris.

—The East New Jersey Baptist Association, of which the churches of Perth Amboy, Piscataway, New Market and New Brooklyn are members, embraces 29 churches, and has a total membership of 7,292. There are 35,000 Baptists in the State. Plainfield First church, with 817 members, is the second in size in the Association, and the third in the State.

—Wednesday evening Wm. A. Baldwin of Union, was arrested by Constable Keiley on a warrant issued by Justice Lafferts, charging him with being a non-resident and fraudulent debtor. The complaint was made by Chancie M. Oliver who spoke to recover the amount of a certain note and check, the claim being for $96.56. Mr. Oliver has made several journeys to Union County in the hope of recovering the debt, and feeling satisfied that Baldwin had no present or prospective intention of paying, he brought this suit. Baldwin was held to bail in the sum of $190.72 for a hearing on the 31 inst.—New Brunswick Home News.

TEMPERANCE JUBILEE.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

Celebrating the Dedication of Reform Hall—Flags and Flowers—Eloquence, Music and Rejoicing Generally.

One year ago yesterday Reform Hall was dedicated in a manner indicating the zeal in the temperance cause, not only in this city, but in other sections of the State, largely represented at the exercises, which were of a character to be long remembered. During the year meetings have been held in the Hall every week, excepting for a few weeks while it was closed for repairs. These meetings have invariably been well attended, and generally have been quite interesting, notwithstanding that the same theme was the topic of them all. The pastors and people have warmly co-operated to assist the Reform Club in their efforts at self-reformation, and the general conduct of the men has been exemplary to a high degree, holding steadfast to the paramount principle, by which they have practically illustrated the adage that

"He who conquers himself is greater than he who conquers a city."

The continued interest taken in the matter also by women generally, and particularly by that self-sacrificing, active and zealous organization, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, has been one prominent feature of the movement very noticeable. This zeal on the part of that organization was beautifully expressed *in the decorations in Reform* Hall yesterday on the occasion of the celebration of the first anniversary of the dedication of the Hall. The sight presented from the street was fascinating. As one ascended to the entrance the gaze met the most massive collection of the rare and beautiful that art, nature or flower witnessed at any previous gathering in this city. At least such seemed to be the general opinion, and the general arrangement disclosed the handiwork of loving hands and refined taste. Along the entire front of the speakers' platform were a row of plants and flowers in picturesque profusion, their effect enhanced by Julian Scott's colossal allegorical painting covering the wall in the background forming the platform recess, while as a central fore-most figure, a large cross of white flowers was most conspicuous, the next conspicuous design being a pillow of lilies of the valley, having, in violets, the no longer cabalistic characters :

P. R. C.

The floral design continued from the platform around the gallery front in festoons of leaves, having in the hollow formed by each a red ribbon bow as a center. Intermingled with the floral decorations were several American flags and Reform Club banners. One flag having inscribed on it the words:

DARE TO DO RIGHT.

This was suspended from the platform arch and looped up in the center and at the ends, while a misty looking festoon of moss ferns from the flag gave the scene a most harmonious air.

There were two meeting held during the day and evening, President French presiding at both, and practically illustrating in his own carecrthat his eloquent utterances were worthy of utmost respect. When his previous habits for twenty years of his life are recalled, as a happy-go-lucky comrade, always ready for a spree and in will time generally regardless of consequences, and usually outstripping all his companions in the wildness of his drunken orgies, and when his record for the last twelve-eight years is recalled, the active and constant interest he has taken in all the meetings, always on hand except for two or three Sundays during the entire year, *and then absent to attend other meetings*, he forms a striking example of what resolution and unselfish, backed by a good moral purpose, will do. He seems just the man for the occasion and the office.

At the afternoon meeting which was but preliminary to the evening the Hall was less than half-filled by a most attentive audience, and the two-hour session was taken up by President French, Judge Nathan Harper, *ex-Mayor Maxson and Rev. Messrs. Raymond*, John Kershaw (of Bound Brook), and Preston, the latter a colored man and of much eloquence.

At the evening meeting every seat in the Hall was occupied, and many additional chairs were provided. The seating capacity of the Hall is estimated at over 800, and many of those present for want of room were compelled to stand.

The exercises consisted of addresses and singing, the same as at the afternoon session. The speakers were Rev. Mr. W. B. Honeyman, ex-Mayor Maxson, Judge Nathan Harper, Rev. Messrs. J. B. Cleaver, and John Kershaw, Jr. J. B. Gibbs, President of the Manhattan Temperance Association of New York, Capt. Wm. B. Ostrom and Rev. Dr. Robert Lowry, and these speakers represented about all shades of temperance views.

The singing was by the Dunham Choristers, accompanied by an organ, a cornet and two violins, and led by the jovial and rotund Marvin M. Dunham, who seemed especially happy at the manner in which his assistants acquitted themselves in rendering the hereunto annexed:

PROGRAM.

1. Anthem—"I *Will Praise Thee.*"
2. Italian Hymn—"Come, Thou Almighty King."
3. Band.
4. "Thousand Years"—Solo, C. J. Ackerman, with Chorus.
5. "Our Marching Orders"—Full Chorus.
6. "Sound the Battle Cry. "—Full Chorus.
7. "Save the Boys"—Solo, Miss Thompson, with full Chorus.
8. Jubilee of Temperance—Solo. C. H. Farley, with full Chorus.
9. "Father, Shall We Meet To-night"—By Elmer Van Aiken, a boy eight years old, With Solo and Chorus.

Master Van Aiken's singing was warmly received, and at its conclusion the congregation was dismissed with the benediction invoked by Rev. Mr. Honeyman.

After the conclusion of the exercises the W. C. T. U. presented the "P. R. C." floral design to President French, who appeared greatly pleased with the token of the esteem in which he is held by the ladies. The general indications are that both organizations, though of mushroom growth, will live beyond our day and generation and a power for good.

PERSONAL.

Robert Fairburn of this city is rusticating at Asbury Park.

Harry Campbell has returned from his visit to Asbury Park.

Miss Lizzie Mills of Westfield is visiting friends on Third street.

Corydon Tyler, of Seventh street, is recuperating at Asbury Park.

Hon. H. J. Taylor of this city is rusticating at Cold Springs, L. I.

Fire Commissioner Knowland has returned from his visit to Saratoga Springs.

Miss Hunt and Miss V. and Emma Fish, are at Asbury Park for a few weeks.

Miss Minnie Walker of Brooklyn, N. Y., is visiting friends on East Second street.

Howard Phillips of Orange, is stopping for a few days with friends in this city.

Mrs. Wilson Fulper of Flemington is visiting Mrs. Laing of West Fourth street.

The estimable wife of Freeholder Vanderbeck is spending a month at Saratoga.

Mr. A. Westerbrook and wife of Orchard street, Westfield, sailed on Tuesday for Europe.

Miss M. and L. Brooks, of this city are registered at the Grand Avenue Hotel, Asbury Park.

Seymour G. Smith, of Brooklyn avenue is able to be around again after a long and serious illness.

Mr. M. M. Thorn and W. Scott are on a fishing excursion at Pleasant Lake Sullivan County, N. Y.

Mr. S. D. Affeck, who has been away for some weeks, is now the guest of Mr. Miller at Laing's Hotel.

Mrs. Nelson and William N. Runyon, of East Second street are enjoying the sea breeze at Asbury Park.

Miss Florence V. Hurlbut, has returned to her home on East Fifth street from a visit to Sunnyside, Hunterdon county.

Chas. Wann and family of North Plainfield, accompanied by Mrs. Wann's sister, Miss Luther, are at Asbury Park for two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Scott, and family of Franklin Place, started to-day for a sojourn at Sea Girt, the guests of Mr. A. E. Battin.

Geo. B. De Revere, formerly proprietor of the City Hotel and Park House in this city has purchased a share in the Hotel Dam, New York.

Dr. Sarah D. Keeny, accompanied by Miss L. Weaver and Miss H. Crocker are enjoying a two weeks visit among the White mountains.

Mrs. Sarah Suydam and daughter Hattie of New Brunswick, have been spending a few days with Mr. J. N. Rappleyea on Arlington ave.

Mr. R. H. Munger and wife, Miss Jessie and Max Munger, and Mr. F. L. Willis and wife are registered at the Bonnie Doon Cottage, Asbury Park.

Mrs. David C. Smith of Church street is the guest of Mrs. H. Smith formerly of this city now living at Morrisville, Pa. Her grand daughter, Miss Carrie Smith, accompanied her.

Inquiries concerning the absence at the Reform Club dedication last evening of Mrs. George F. Opdyke, who has hitherto been so active an officer of the W. C. T. U. revealed the fact that she has been very sick at her home for several weeks passed, but is now convalescing.

George Rutherford who for the past two months has been in Orange Co., N. Y. State *for his health*, has recuperated slightly and anticipates returning to his home in North ave. to-morrow. His many friends and fellow members of the Reform Club will be glad to extend to him and his wife a hearty welcome and join in the hope that he may speedily recover his health and strength.

Mrs. Smith's Funeral Services.

The funeral services of the late Mrs. Geo. Smith, who was so terribly gored by a cow on August 12, took place in the Presbyterian cemetery, Chatham street, North Plainfield, at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. Rev. Dr. E. P. Ketchum offered up a prayer and the Rev. A. Koschi preached a very impressive funeral sermon in German. Mr. Smith was in a carriage throughout the services. When the time came for the family to pay their last respects to the dead, after the others had viewed the remains, the coffin was carried to the carriage to give the afflicted husband a chance to look for the last time upon the face of his beloved wife. The sight was heartrending as he stooped over to kiss her.

G. A. R. Orders.

Department Commander Nevius of the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued orders that *the commanders of all Posts* which have adopted or which may hereafter adopt resolutions referring to the death of General Grant, are hereby directed to forward to headquarters a copy of such resolutions, to be published in daily bulletin. These resolutions will be compiled and forwarded to the family.

It is ordered that post halls, colors and charters be appropriately draped for sixty days, instead of thirty days.

—An applicant for a pension hailing from this city, sent a communication to Dr. Schoenscheidt a physician in Washington who attended him during his illness, but the applicant forgot to sign the communication. The doctor has sent the letter and a reply to Postmaster Fupp, who turned it over to acting Commander Addis, Post 72, who has been unable to find the applicant's name, and desires us to give this notice as a means to that end, that he may add a fellow soldier.

—The manufacturers of New Jersey are interested in trade in New Jersey to the extent of about $600,000.—Ex. This is probably an error. The Singer Sewing Machine Company of Elizabeth have alone more than this amount stated.

Netherwood Tableaux.

The tableaux which we *referred to Wednesday*, took place that evening in the parlors of Hotel Netherwood as announced, Judge Steele of Louisiana doing the honors in calling off the program before the large and fashionable audience present, largely representing Plainfield society. The tableaux were very laughable and amusing generally and the program was as follows:

1. "The Country School"—Misses Kent, Condit, Plath, Judson, Doane. Messrs. Judson, Towsey, Plum, Woodruff, Smith.
2. "Three Graces"—The Misses Gillespy, Miss Smith.
3. "Priscilla and John Alden"—Miss Judson and Mr. Smith.
4. "Cupid's Dart—Miss Smith and Count Marefoschi.
5. "Joan of Arc"—Miss Doane.
6. "Statue of Liberty"—Mr. H. Woodruff.
7. "What Are the Wild Waves Saying"—Miss Olive Condit. Mr. J. R. Plum, Jr.
8. "Virginia—Virginius"—Miss Smith and Mr. Smith.
9. "Pygmalion and Galatea"—Miss Edith M. Kent and Mr. H. Woodruff.
10. "Country Dance"—Mr. Judson and Miss Doane.
11. "Romeo and Juliet"—Miss Plum, Mr. H. Woodruff.
12. "Taking the Veil"—Misses Kent, Condit, Plum, Judson, Doane. Messrs. Wotherspoon, Towsey, Plum, Woodruff, Smith.
13. "Night and Morning"—The Misses Plum and Condit.
14. "Adonis"—Mr. James R. Plum, Jr.

Patents to Jerseymen.

Patents granted to citizens of New Jersey for the week ending Aug. 18, 1885:

Lewis Barnes, Somerville, fence; Phillip Diehl, Elizabeth, regulator for dynamo electric machines, *electric motor*; Ira R. Dunham, Newark, earring; Thomas A. Goodwin, Camden, stair-rod; Marshall J. Hughes, Jersey City, quoin and side-stick; Fred. Jaeck, Newark, shoe fastener; John Keech, Jersey City, making beaders for water-tube boilers; Jos. H. Lindsley, White House, hoop-ringing pincer; Jno. McSpirit, Jersey City, pick attachment for dredge buckets; Paul Moenor, Passaic, bustle bunching tool; Gustave Otto, Jersey City, connector for electric batteries; Jno. Pipher, Hoboken, coal tub; Thomas E. Van Ness, Vailsburg, hame and clip; Joseph Wolf, Hoboken, look hinge.

Advertised Letters.

List of advertised letters in the Plainfield post-office, August 21, 1885:

Alion, Mary	Dundon, Jno.
Clark, Miller	Quintard, Mary E.
Smith, Edward,	Reily, Jas.
Underhill, Mr.	Stallwag, N. H.

When called for, please say advertised.

R. R. Pope P. M.

STATE NOTES.

J. L. Hilliard, who was recently elected Postmaster at Vincentown, was found dead in an out-house on Tuesday. Apoplexy is supposed to have been the cause.

The corner-stone of the new Fifth Presbyterian Church, on Princeton avenue, Trenton, was laid with appropriate ceremonies at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Richard Westcoatt, the proprietor of the Tremont House, at the corner of East State and Canal street, Trenton, died suddenly of heart disease at about 6 o'clock last evening.

General Benjamin F. Butler was a visitor in Elizabeth on Tuesday. He was engaged *in matter connected with the Pacific* Telephone Company, of which he is an incorporator.

Miss Theresa Lowy was found dead in the bath-room of her home, No. 119 Pacific avenue, Jersey City, yesterday morning. She was twenty-two years old, unmarried and a sister of Jamie Lowy.

The entire amount of $10,000 was subscribed at a meeting in Mount Holly on Tuesday night for the purpose of starting a shoe factory there. The matter was brought *about through the exertions of the Board of* Trade.

Application is to be made to the next Legislature for the creation of a new township in Monmouth County from parts of the townships of Ocean and Howard, and to embrace Monmouth Beach, Seabright and Rumson.

The barn of Randall M. Stevenson, on the Glassboro road, Deptford, No. 119, Gloucester County, was yesterday struck by lightning and entirely destroyed. One horse was killed and five hogs were burned to a crisp. The property is fully insured.

A discussion in a liquor store at Constable Hook yesterday led to George Gattis, a Bohemian, eating a beer glass at Wm. William Dunn with a metal beer-tap. Dunn was seriously beaten before the bystanders could interfere. Gattis was arrested.

The Burlington County Board of Freeholders has appointed a committee to investigate the justices of the peace throughout the county who have failed for years to turn into the county treasury any of the money collected by them in the way of fines and penalties.

Charles Lantz, age fifty-seven, committed suicide at his house, 191 Bruce-st, Newark, Yesterday afternoon. He had been drinking for a week, and upon returning home yesterday a ternoon went to his bedroom and sat by the window. His wife entered the room a few minutes afterward and found him lying on the floor with a bullet wound in his head. A pistol lay beside him.

A singular accident occurred yesterday at Bergen Point. William Brown, driver of a coal cart, was jostled from the upward to the wheel striking some obstacle. The wheel passed over his abdomen, crushing him in an instant. The cart capsized and he was buried under the wagon and a ton of coal. Other workmen and laborers, his injuries are serious. He was taken to the hospital.

Thomas Du Mun, alias "Big Shine," the negro who brutally assaulted Ida Moore, of 107 Cornish street, Camden, on July 25 last, was subsequently captured in Wilmington, Del., and given a hearing yesterday. Judge Dal, was given a hearing yesterday. Judge Dal, was given a hearing yesterday. Judge Dal, was

The Evening News.

Published Every Afternoon

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield

T. W. MORRISON, Publisher,

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Items of Local Events in and about Plainfield, North Plainfield, Dunellen, Middlesex, New Market, Scotch Plains, Metuchen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Bridgewater, Martinsville, Manville, Millstone, Mt. Bethel, Pattenburg, Westfield, Grantwood, and other contiguous points, furnished for publication, will be published, provided they are of general interest. All communications must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication—but to insure attention. We are not responsible for the opinions of correspondents, and withhold an offensive nature will be permitted. Address all communications to

THE EVENING NEWS,
Plainfield, N. J.

Look Box 1.

Job Printing of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION.

Station New York, foot of Liberty Street.

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE, 22, 1884.

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
3 27 a. m.	7 30 a. m.	6 00 a. m.	9 10 a. m.
7 23 "	11 20 "	7 00 "	10 35 "
7 23 "	7 40 "	7 00 "	11 35 "
9 23 "	12 30 p. m.	9 00 "	12 45 p. m.
11 23 "	4 30 "	10 30 "	2 40 "
1 23 p. m.	5 20 "	12 00 p. m.	3 45 "
3 23 "	6 30 "	2 00 "	5 05 "
4 23 "	8 00 "	3 00 "	6 10 "
5 23 "	9 00 "	4 00 "	7 15 "
6 23 "	11 00 "	5 00 "	8 10 "
7 23 "	1 25 a. m.	6 00 "	9 10 "
11 23 "	5 30 "	8 00 "	12 05 a. m.
12 23 a. m.	4 30 p. m.	12 00 p. m.	4 30 p. m.

Sunday.—Leave Plainfield 3 27, 8 00 a. m., 12 23 noon, 3 23 p. m., 5 27, 7 20, 9 23, 11 23 p. m. Leave New York 7 30 a. m., 12 00 noon, 5 00 p. m., 1 25, 5 30 a. m.

All trains for Plainfield connect for Newark Bridge 3 27, 9 a. m., and 11 31 p. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield 6 00, 7 05, 7 35, 8 45 a. m., 12 01, 12 10, 1 05, 2 40, 3 40, 4 40, 5 40, 6 40, 7 40, 8 40, 9 40, 11 40 p. m., 12 01 night.

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Plainfield 3 27, 5 05, 8 10, 10 35, 11 35 a. m., 12 45, 2 40, 5 05, 6 10, 8 10, 9 10, 12 05 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green Sts., 8 30, 9 30, 10 30 a. m., 1 10, 3 45, 5 40, 9 45, 12 00 p. m. Sundays 8 30 a. m., 5 30, 9 45, 12 00 p. m.

Trains marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook.

WM. H. GATZMER, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt.
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1884.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS.

A warehouseman whose lien for storage is not disputed cannot maintain a bill of interpleader to protect himself against the claim of his bailor and that of a third person who asserts an adverse title to the goods stored with him as against the bailor, but must defend himself at law. So held by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York in the case of Bartlett vs. The Sultan.

The case of Regina vs. Macdonald decided by the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice (England), was one in which a house hired furniture, on the hire and purchase system under a contract by which he undertook to pay for the furniture in quarterly installments. After having paid four of such installments, and before the fifth became due, he removed and sold the furniture *without the consent or knowledge of the* person from whom it was hired. The Court held him guilty of larceny as a bailee.

In the case of Smith vs. Ewing et al., the United States Circuit Court for the District of Oregon held that a certificate of purchase issued in due form, in favor of a preemptor, under the laws of the United States, for land subject to entry under the preemption law, cannot be canceled or set aside by the Land Department for alleged fraud in obtaining it, and that such action of the department must seek redress in the courts, where the matter may be heard and determined according to the law applicable to the rights of individuals under like circumstances. The court said that the right of a party holding a certificate of purchase of public land and and that of his grantee were rights in and to property of which neither of them could or ought to be deprived of without due process of law.

The constitution of Mississippi, adopted in 1865, provided that "the legislature shall not authorize any county, city or town to become a stockholder in or to lend its credit to any company, association or corporation, unless two-thirds of the qualified voters of such county, city or town, at a special election, or regular election, to be held therein, shall assent thereto". No city in the state subscribed for stock in a railroad corporation, after what was called a "special election" was held, but neither the election or the subscription was authorized by any act of the legislature. *Afterwards the legislature passed* an act providing "that all subscriptions to the capital stock of the" corporation "made by any county, city or town in this state, which were not made in violation of the constitution of this State, are hereby legalized, ratified and confirmed." Thereafter the city issued bonds to pay for its subscription. In a suit against the city by a bona-fide holder of coupons cut *from the bonds to recover their a*mount, the Supreme Court of the United held, in Hayes vs. the Mayor of Holly Springs, that the intention of the legislature to confirm and ratify the subscription could not be ascertained with certainty from the language of the act, and that the bonds were void for want of power to issue them, notwithstanding any recitals on their face, or any acts in pais, claimed to operate by way of estoppel.

THAT FAMOUS LETTER

THE NEW YORK SUN THROWS SOME LIGHT ON IT.

A. Sam Dibble, of Oregon, is the Man Who Wrote the Presidents, and E. J. Dawne, of Portland, the Judge Referred to in the Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—A Washington special to The Sun says: The man to whom the recent confidential letter of Grover Cleveland was written is declared to be Mr. A Bush, a banker, and one of the wealthiest citizens of Salem, Oregon. The Judge referred to in the correspondence is held to be E. J. Dawne, a citizen of Portland, Oregon who was appointed by the president judge for the district of Alaska in July 21. The evidence in both cases is circumstantial, but leaves little room for doubt that the right man have been found. Dawne was appointed on July 21. On Wednesday, July 22, the news of Judge Dawne's appointment was published in the Portland papers. On Saturday, July 23, the Portland papers reached Salem, Ore. On Friday, July 24, the now celebrated letter to the president was written and mailed by the resident of Salem. On Friday, July 31, the letter had made its long journey across the continent and arrived at the White House. On Saturday, Aug. 1, the president, at white heat with indignation, indited his famous reply, and a few days later it became public through the columns of the press.

This reply was launched at one of the injurers, and in the list is found the name of A. Bush, of Salem. Bush first attained prominence in politics as a leader of the faction which elected Senator Nesmith, a Breckenridge Democrat, in opposition to a subsequently took a faction over to the Republicans and procured the *election of* Baker to the senate, forfeiting his popularity thereby and losing his influence in the party. In 1872 the office of superintendent of public instruction was created by act of the Oregon legislature with a salary of $1,500. The office was elective, and Governor Grover appointed a young man named S. C. Simpson to fill the office for the term which will end in October in 1874. In 1874, Mr. E. J. Dawne, a teacher in the state agricultural college at Carvallis, after a sharp contest, defeated Simpson for the superintendent administration for superintendent of public instruction. In the following election, while the rest of the Democratic ticket was successful by a small majority, Simpson and his friends cut Dawne's name and defeated him by a plurality of forty votes. This action on the part of Simpson aroused a bitter feeling between Dawne and the Simpson coterie, of which Mr. Bush, the banker and wealthy *editor and political leader*, was a member.

Notwithstanding this personal opposition, Mr. Dawne prospered. He took up the profession of law, married into a wealthy family, and became a leading lawyer and business manager of his father-in-law, who is reputed to be one of the wealthiest men in Portland. He moreover secured a comfortable berth for himself. Dawne was commended by the prominent men of Oregon, irrespective of party, for the place of judge for the District of Alaska. He was partisan to that office by the leading citizens of Portland, his home, and the neighboring city of Salem.

But one of these indorsers subsequently wrote a private letter to the president remonstrating the appointment as one unfit to be made. For several reasons Mr. Bush is fixed upon as this man. It is regarded as probable that he was careful by a small Democratic clique in Salem

AN EXCITING CHASE.

A GRAPHIC STORY OF ADVENTURE IN BLOCKADE RUNNING.

Pursued Persistently with Shells by Your Big Yankee Men-of-War, with Fifteen Hundred Barrels of Powder in the Hold.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

"I was returning from Havana on a blockade-runner bound for Galveston," said Mr. Frank Cox in all to a group of old Confederate soldiers. "The captain's name was Bernard, and he was from Philadelphia. We landed on the Mexican coast about 30 miles south of the Rio Grande, as far up as we dared to go with a heavily laden craft. We had to strike the beach channel at the end of Galveston Island, and after a quick run we found ourselves at the entrance one night about 9 o'clock without a breath of sail stirring. It was a dead calm. We knew we were in sight of the blockading fleet outside, and when daylight came they would surely see us. What made the situation all the more exciting was the fact that the little schooner we were aboard as her cargo of 1,200 barrels of powder, and with 15,000 Enfield rifles. One shell striking us would have ended the trip quite briefly.

"Perhaps those who do not know the old channel down there a brief description of it will make our jeopardy somewhat plainer. Running along the inland shore at a quarter of a mile off shore was what was known as the beach channel, and just outside of this ran a bar with only 9 feet of water. This formed a ridge, or bar, precluded any large vessel from running in directly across the bows of a craft in the channel. Wherefore, a vessel once in it would be under necessity to run down it or enter as she did. A chasing ship could, however, come up abreast of it and make out her quarry, but could not get any nearer

WOMAN AND HOME.

A RADICAL AND CURIOUS DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN.

Hints on House-Cleaning—"Fresh Air" Philanthropy—Nerves, Diet and Study—Familiarity Breeds Beauty—Society Customs.

[Signor Max in Detroit Free Press.]

I have many times observed the superior tact with which woman adapts herself to circumstances. Indeed, her impulse in that direction is instinctive. He must be a wise man who shall teach us why that is so. We know the migratory habit of birds. The assumption is that the Creator endowed them with a knowledge when to fly southward and of the time to fly northward. I assume, also, that the creative theory is applicable to women, as explanatory of her natural desire to fly from base surroundings. It is not worth while to argue that there are many debased women. We all know it; but the reason for it is found in artificial circumstances.

Debasement is unnatural to woman. Even in that condition, however, she illustrates a kind of superiority that seems to me inherent. The outcast is, perhaps, reckless of her good name lost, but it is only in the *last stage of her descent* into the social shoal that she becomes indifferent to those refinements which make her attractive. Thus she deal smartly with the small facts of the case; she is fond of appearing in pretty clothes; she affects the amenities which pure women practice; cleanliness is the governing article of her creed; and she has the insatiable stomach for conquest that the world knew all about long before Delilah's time.

The debased man holds all refinements in contempt. He makes no sustained effort to escape from his wallow in the mire. In a degree that he is debased. He takes as kindly to rags as to royal raiment. His speech, his thoughts, his acts are always coarse. Alum brutish. Dirt, literal and other, suits him best. A bath gives him moral hydrophobia. He does not care to hide his nature in a garment of assumed politeness. In short, he is the embodiment of "reason fled to brutish beasts."

Here, then, are two propositions that seem to establish a radical and curious difference in the natures of men and women. That difference, as we find it illustrated in the varying phases of every-day life, must always be a fascinating study to those who seek for the philosophy of things.

Take the woman who marries above her station. At first thought many would be inclined to say that she is fatally misplaced and that she must be a cause of endless humiliations to her husband. But no man who has learned the alphabet of the woman nature could be misled by such superficial thought as that. Here is a significant situation in which the personality adaptiveness is most strikingly demonstrated. True, she comes from a comparatively low station, but instead of being a clog to her husband's aspirations, and a daily witness to his supposed folly in contracting a misalliance, she steps into her new office conscious of its demands and early compels both respect and admiration.

Do you begin to see that she thus presents against her former low estate and little unrefinements a combination of forces that is invincible? Of course she wins the victory! Genius for that kind of generalship is her birthright. I might be safe in saying that she does not use very noisy powder or fight her battles of this sort to the sound of gongs.

Let a man marry a woman who is in station and accomplishments his superior, and then make your computation of the time and pains that must be devoted to him *before* he gives the least sign of progress. You will exhaust the resources of arithmetic without arriving at a satisfactory result. If I have never known a man who was lifted out of a groveling condition by marriage with a woman whom he knew and the world knew was his superior, I could invariably in the darker side of the picture this is presented. By this I mean that while on the one hand, the woman of low surroundings whom marriage removes to a higher and clearer atmosphere readily accommodates herself to the changed order, another woman, of better training, who acquires below her order is quite prone to descend to her husband's plane.

Hints on House-Cleaning.

["Carol Hen" in Ted-Bug.]

There are a few things that I want *to remind you of* to make the disagreeable part of our work easier. If you must, on some times happen to take up a carpet without carrying out your stove, do not get down on your knees and lift till you "see stars" and every bone in your body creaks. Do not try to lift the stove with one hand, and pull the carpet out with the other; but get a big stick of wood and use it as a lever. You will soon see a man of ingenuity at all that way, and a little child can draw the carpet out for you, if you tell him just how. After your carpet is out, sprinkle the floor plentifully with wet sawdust, or damp earth. This will clean the dirt up so well when you sweep it all out together that you need not scrub the floor till your wood-work is all cleaned.

Put a little epsom ammonia in the water when you clean your paint.

Benzine in the scrubbing-water will save you time, soap, and "elbow-grease."

Beat your carpets with a horse-whip.

Use turpentine to take out paint-spots.

Pour hot tallow through ink-stains to remove them.

Use hot vinegar to take paint-spots off of the window-glass.

If there are moths in your garret or closet, sprinkle the floor with benzine. KEEP IT CAREFULLY AWAY FROM THE FIRE.

Put salt in your whitewash to make it stick. A few drops of liquid bluing will make it look all the whiter when dry on the wall.

Use turpentine to clean nickel-plated ornaments.

Use salt and vinegar to clean glass ornaments.

Use common baking-soda (with a damp flannel rag) to clean tin.

When you whitewash the top and sides of your cellar, put copperas-water in the whitewash, to drive away all kinds of vermin.

If vegetables rot in the cellar—boiling lime made a damp spot, sprinkle copperas-water there also.

Rub old furniture and picture-frames with kerosene oil.

When you clean your stoves, a little sugar in the blacking will make it stick better and last longer.

To clean willow furniture, use salt and water. Apply it with a coarse brush, and dry thoroughly.

Wash the rooms in your stove-doors with vinegar and water to remove the smoke from the inside.

Nerves, Diet and Study.

[Marion Harland's Book.]

More of American dyspepsia proceeds from violation of the two plain rules I have stated, to wit: Never to eat heartily when very tired, and never to fast to exhaustion—then from climate and ill cooked victuals. Reading "solid" books, or studying at meal times, is a knot as injurious. Heated discussions and quarrels, fretfulness and sullen taciturnity while eating, are as reprehensible as they are unbecoming. Oblige both boys and girls to observe these principles. This is especially advisable with her whose "constitutional" is gone by a walk, instead of a run, and who possess less than one-*third* of the time in the open air that her brothers do.

That a school or college boy is "hollow down to the heels," is a proverb, the truth of which no mother will gainsay. Nor could she alter the fact than expressed had she the power to do it. Even the Billikins of a college town is disquieted, if her lodger has what she would call a "packing appetite." She may have no other human interest in his welfare than the natural desire that he may so far prosper in worldly affairs as to be able to pay her weekly bill, but that fact relish for food portends illness, and she has no time to waste in nursing sick boys. The kindest matron who presides over the table of the young ladies' institute is neither surprised nor uneasy when the boarders play with or reject their food. Nor has she the presumptive right to insist that the provisions of provisions they do accept and confescend to swallow shall not be raisins, pies and pickles.

The girl who openly enjoys bread and butter, milk, beefsteak and potatoes, and thrives thereby, is the object of many a covert sneer, or covert jest, even in these sensible days among sensible people. She who brings up the tone of her nerves by a cup of coffee and sustains the organ of which is ashamed by a morsel of toast, lifted to listless lip, by a dainty thumb and forefinger, and barely nibbles a strip of boiled ham, who carries a bon bon box in her pocket into the school-room, and has a private bottle of olives in her desk to relieve faintness, is "interesting" in the eyes of her little world. A soulful creature who looks as if she fed on air. Whatever her elders may think the popular sentiment of her congeners encourages her in the cultivation of the fragility which is our material curse and should be her own and her parents' sorrow.

"Fresh Air" Philanthropy.

[Boston Cor. Albany Journal.]

Only the other day a benevolent lady here went with an assistant into the very lowest quarter of the city and invited six poor, dilapidated, half-starved children out for ten years of age to spend the day at her seaside home. She said it was heart-breaking to see the wistful faces of the other children in the neighborhood, who watched the departure of their wretched little playmates. Every summer this lady gathers up these waifs and gives them a day's pleasure, independent of charitable associations or "fresh air" funds.

There is a large, airy room in the stable on her estate which she has fitted up for these little transient guests, and there they have a hearty breakfast before being taken down to the shore, where they are given a nice bath and afterward allowed to play in the sand or on the grass under the trees. There is a swing for them, and toys, shovels *and pails and dolls for the little girls*, and a dinner, with plenty of good beef and vegetables and a pudding after, that one tot, whose eyes were bigger than her capacity, cried because she couldn't eat any more of. This is indeed a noble charity, for the kind and generous heart that provides for these children makes no fuss about it, and would be much surprised to hear it spoken of as an unusual act of kindness.

Another lady who formerly lived in Boston, now of New York, does even more for the poor children in this vicinity. She has a charming summer place at Braintree, Mass., and every summer she has twelve or fifteen sickly young-sters taken from the poorest families and brought down to a little cottage near her own house, where they are given a taste of the fresh air and country food, with all the happiness that can be crowded into seven days, under her personal supervision. The benefit that some of these little children derive from this outing in the country can not be calculated, but the one shadow on this picture is the despair they have when obliged to go back to their homes in the city. That is saddening; some are indifferent to the change, or they do not appreciate what a good time they've had till it is gone.

How Society Customs Differ.

[New York Times.]

The ideas and customs of society people in the different cities of the country are widely different. There is an affinity between the young ladies and gentlemen of Baltimore that does not exist so extensively among the best people of other cities, to the east. A Baltimore girl will go to a ball alone with a man with every sense of propriety and without shocking any susceptibilities, while a girl of the same social position in New York would not.

A New York girl will only go to a ball when she is properly chaperoned. I know of a young lady in this city who was even timid of the comments of those around her when she went to the theatre with her brother. She said to him: "Some people may know you are my brother, but a great many of them, I am sure, are not, therefore I do not care to go to the theatre with you unless there is another lady in the party."

The difference between a Baltimore and a Philadelphia society girl is slight. Where the former will go to an entertainment alone with a young man the latter will only accompany him when there are more than one of her own sex with her. As to Boston young ladies, they have about the same ideas as those of New York in going to or from a dance with a young man. In Philadelphia you are asked who your grandfather was, but in Baltimore they inquire only concerning your qualifications for dancing.

The Sexes Drifting Apart.

[Boston Letter.]

It is a strange fact that with the progress of civilization the sexes seem always two different and distinct results. From the first, course between men and women becomes easier and pleasanter; second, there is a tendency on the part of both men and women to separate their interests and even their pleasures. A certain portion of the day and of the evening is given up to common pleasures, but there is a large part of each day when both men and women prefer to be apart. I think myself it is a good thing, so long as it does not separate the sexes in their distinctive duties it is well enough.

But among the growing leisure class in the east who have no duties these hours of separation are devoted to amusement. You would be astonished to know how many society men there are in New York who both smoke and drink. To have nothing to do is a curse to men, but it is deadly poison to women. They are not, as a rule, so capable of self amusement as are men and they are prone, as in the matter of smoking and drinking, to tamper with the coarser pleasures of the men. Out of this grows boldness, a carelessness about the minor delicacies of social life, which is noticeable the moment one touches the fast society set in Boston, New York or Washington.

The Fashionables at Rome.

[Foreign Letter.]

They are robed in the light of the fashion. Not even in Paris, in the great Bois, can more expensive costumes be seen. Masters, servants and horses are sleek and pampered. The coachmen are tricked out more gorgeously than even those of London and Paris, and they drive, or sit, with the ends of their long whips on their knees with a grotesque dignity, for even they and their horses must contribute something to the general impression of pomp and high breeding which the masters and mistresses must maintain.

These ladies are accompanied by fewer dogs and more babies than the fashionables of Paris. Those who have babies with them have nurses to attend to them, and these nurses are arrayed wonderfully in the ancient, picture-que costumes of the common people, with gorge-ous head dresses of yellow, red, or crimson ribbons fluttering abroad; *with petticoats of bright colors*, often trimmed with gold bands or gold fringes. Thus the a fair and imperious dames trick out their servants, and thus they drive lazily about and loll and chatter in the lazy air of an Italian evening.

The Latest Fancy.

[Godey's Magazine.]

Parisiennes have taken an extravagant *affection for birds*, which about equals the pug-dog mania now on the wane. The mania for birds is not strange as it was in the days of the Empress Josephine. In every fashionable boudoir you will find on a plush-covered table, amid books, reviews, bonbonnieres and feminine trifles of all kinds, a lovely cage of carved ivory, tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl or chased silver, which imprisons two or more rare exotic birds, or a pair of green love birds. The seeds which they eat are held in a silver cup; they drink from little bowls of Bohemian glass. The bottom of the cage is filled every day or morning with the sawdust of a scented wood in place of sand.

Lastly, the rarest and most beautiful hothouse flowers are attached between the bars of the cage for the birds to smell and pluck to pieces with their bills. To what extravagance will fashion yet lead her votaries? The cost of keeping a whole family moderately is trifling in comparison with what is now wasted on pets.

Familiarity Breeds Beauty, Too.

[Exchange.]

After you come to know people very intimately, you do not know whether they are pretty or not. Their ways make an impression on you, but not their noses and ears, their eyes and mouths. In time the soul expresses itself to you, and it is that which you see. A man who has been married twenty years cannot tell you how what his wife looks like. He may declare that he does, and tell you that she is a bewitching little blonde, with soft blue eyes, long after she is a fat and red and fifty, because the image of his early love is in his heart, and he doesn't see her as she is to-day, but as she was when he courted her.

Or, being an indifferent husband he may not know she is the fine woman that other people think her. You have known men who have married the plainest women and think them beauties; and you know beauties who are quite thrown away on men who value a wife for her success as a cook.

Training for Her Station.

[Chicago Herald.]

Five years ago a remarkably bright and pretty girl of 17 worked in a San Francisco laundry. The son of wealthy parents fell in love with her. She returned his passion, but said she would not marry him, as he wished, because she was uneducated and coarse. Then he offered to send her away to school. She accepted the offer. During the ensuing four years she was in a Montreal convent, very apt and studious. The transformation brought all the change that was desirable, and the wedding took place, with a long tour in Europe afterward. The couple returned to San Francisco lately. To show that she had neither forgotten nor was ashamed of her former employment, the bride gave a grand supper to those of her old co-mpanions who could be brought together.

Mark Twain's Children.

[Exchange.]

Mark Twain's has written a letter in which he asserts that his children are well behaved, well governed, and occasionally charming, and he refers to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Charles Dudley Warner, *and his other Hartford neighbors* as witnesses. He attributes this goodness to his wife's training. He emphasizes the point in her discipline that no promise is broken to the young ones, whether it be a whipping or a picnic. In administering corporal punishment she invariably lets a few hours elapse between the sentence and the execution, so that no anger on her part shall enter into the matter; and he affirms that the "child never goes away from the scene of torment in sullenness, but always leaves into happy-heartedness and a joyful spirit."

Cholera Infantum.

[Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.]

Cholera infantum is quite as much a filth disease as anything else, the combination of improper diet being the immediate cause and foul air and generally unsanitary surroundings the predisposing and aggravating conditions. A cool day or two of ordinary work might be done among the poor in showing mothers how to save the lives of their little children. Experienced physicians will tell them that care of the diet is everything, but nine mothers in ten need more explicit directions. Over-feeding, the almost universal habit of American mothers, is one prime cause of digestive troubles, and doubtless many a fated baby might be saved by simply giving its overtaxed stomach long intervals of rest.

The Gleeful Game of Cricket.

[London Letter.]

"The girliful game of cricket" flourishes in England. The other day a match between eleven of the "professional girls" school in Surrey, and eleven of the ladies of the neighborhood took place. The ladies wore their usual costume, and the school girls were attired in white flannels, Eton blue caps and sashes to match, black stockings and white knicker-bockers. They also wore red roses in their hair, while their opponents wore white. The school were the victors, winning as many as ninety-nine runs in their second innings—and retired amid great applause, wearing the white roses of their opponents.

Jelly "speckled" with strawberries is the favorite dish for suppers after dances in England.

Cure of Race-Horses.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Crack race-horses have their meat and drink more carefully attended to while *traveling than royal per-sonages*. The English runner Parsley on his late trip to Paris had his own particular brand of water carried over with him in cases like a monarch's private champagne.

Coming Rapidly into Favor.

[Inter Ocean.]

No drug ever came so rapidly into conspicuous favor as the hydrochlorate of cocaine, which has been used for several months by Surg. Gen. Grant's sufferings. Its anæsthetic properties were discovered last October, and now it is known and used the world over.

A balloon is higher than a stump, but it don't half so reliable to hitch to in time of a storm.

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Office 35 and 37. Opp. R. R. Station, Plainfield, N. J.
REPRESENTING
The North America Insurance Co. of Phila., Phœnix Assurance Co., of London.
P. O. Box 25.
RESIDENCE, NO. 69 EAST FIFTH STREET.
Office Hours, 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

JUST OPENED!
Retail Department
At 8 West Front St., of
CAMPBELL'S
Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
For the Sale of all kinds of
Foot Wear FOR Ladies, Misses FOR Men, Boys' and Youths.
CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for ten years and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

DON A. GAYLORD
Dealer in
LUMBER!
MASONS' MATERIALS
And
COAL.
Also kep in stock choice quality of
Cannel Coal.
Madison Avenue,
And
C. R. R.
Telephone Call 89.

CARNEY BROS.
No. 11 Somerset Street.
TINNERS,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters.

All kinds stoves, Ranges, etc., properly put up and guaranteed.
Stoves Stored.
All kinds of tinware made to order. Come and see our Oil Stoves. Something new. Gas Fitting as cheap as good work can be done.
Sanitary Plumbing.
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.
Reference our work in Plainfield.

Photography No. 3 and 5 E. Front St.
Instantaneous Pictures Taken of Adults and Children.
Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
Crayon, Water Color and Oil Work.
Lowest Rates consistent with First-Class Work.
F. C. LANGHORNE, Photographer

23 1-2 W. Front
MORALLER BROS.,
JEWELERS
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
French and American Watches and Clocks repaired.

PARK HOUSE.
Park Avenue Corner of Eighth Street,
Plainfield, N. J.
Having been newly renovated and placed in the best sanitary condition, with the spring water is now open as a first-class Summer and Winter resort for Families and Transient.
We, the patrons and guests of the Park House, take pleasure in recommending the present management, as clean and healthful, properly kept in all its appointments, and as a first-class family house.
Wm. L. Jones, Jas. H. Gallagher, Lewis Florentine,
Henry J. Taylor, H. M. Gallagher, Hugh Hastings.
M.L.S. J. A. HOPKINS Prop.

Hotel Netherwood,
Netherwood Heights
One of the most Healthful, Comfortable and Accessible Inland Summer Resorts in the Country.
S. V. Woodruff, Proprietor.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 4, No. 68 PLAINFIELD, N. J. SATURDAY, AUGUST 22 1885 Price Two Cents

Cent-a-word Corner

MUSIC. J. F. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musician. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office No. 6 Fourth avenue. New York City. 17-6

FURNISHED HOUSE to let. All improvements near depot. 10 rooms, $30. E. C. Mulford Agent. 17-2

WANTED—A boy to do chores and make himself generally useful on the place. References required. Apply after seven p. m. at the corner of Eighth street and Central avenue. 17-2

FURNISHED HOUSE to rent for one year or longer, good location. Address L. box 479. 17-6

TO LET—Second floor of No. 29 Front street, containing five rooms. All improvements. Enquire at French's store, No. 29 Front street. 15-tf

CHOICE CORNER LOT—120 feet on Madison avenue, by about 150 feet on Ninth street, for sale cheap if taken soon. Bargain. Apply to Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite station House. 15-tf

PASTURE for horses and cattle, shade and water, at East Front street. 15-tf

As a No. 1, concert grand piano for sale at A. Carey's, 45 West Front street. Will be sold very low. 15-tf

Special Notices.

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front 270 feet deep for sale second on the Granger Place, Cleveland Ave. Desirable residences on either side of it. Apply to Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield station. 15-tf

TWO NEW HOUSES for sale at a bargain or will exchange. Also one building lot for sale cheap. Enquire of Chas. H. Hand, corner Fifth and Liberty streets. 17-2

BUSINESS FOR SALE.
$3 Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 239, Plainfield. 17-6

THE KEPPOM CLUB HALL
will seating capacity for eight hundred, with accoustic qualities and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE
in complete order. Lot 50x125 feet, with a good barn; excellent location; seven minutes from depot. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Isaac Brokaw, 12 Duer street. 17-6

THE BEST SAFEGUARD
against Cankers and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant Cake Carbolic Soap. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which eat holes in clothing etc. Thorp's Soap Works, foot of Front and New streets. *P. O. Box 254.* 17-6m

FARM FOR SALE.
A Cheap. 12 acres. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 15-tf

EGGS FOR HATCHING
Guaranteed true to name. Thoroughbred Light Brahmas, White leghorns, Buff Cochins, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, and Muscovy Ducks. Williams, Hawkins, Knapp, Stanton. Eggs $2 per 13, $3 for 26. Address J. S. Box 187, West Office. 17-6

Professional Cards.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON,
No. 2 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 17-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN,
Homeopathist and Electrician, corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty. 17-6m

JACKSON & CODINGTON,
Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street

CRAIG & MARSH,
Counsellors-at-Law, Supreme Court Commissioners, Solicitors in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN,
Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block, rooms 2 and 3, Plainfield, N. J.
George F. Suydam, W. Stillman.

DR. E. W. HEDGES,
Physician and Surgeon, 22 West Front street, corner Second avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, till 9 a. m., 1 to 2 and 6 to 8 p. m. 17-6m

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST,
13 East Front street, over Griffin's Grocery Store, formerly at 104 East Second street.) Has adjourned. Office hours from 9 till 5. 15-tf

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST,
22 West Front street. Excels in the use of local anesthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER,
Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Typewriting done by a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM,
No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and despatch. 17-2-1y

DR. T. S. DAVIS,
Homeopathic Physician,
Office 21 Central avenue, over 256, Plainfield, N. J.
Office hours—7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., 6 to 7 p. m.
Telephone Call 48. 17-6

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES,
Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth, successor to J. R. and J. S. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property surveyed. We are prepared to do all work in our line with neatness accuracy and despatch. 24 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Box 1021. 17-6m

CRAYON PORTRAITS
Miss Jennie Hutchinson Artist, Specimens at Rand's, 24 West Front, where orders will be received. 17-6

WILLIAM B. MANSON,
Will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge. 17-6

Educational.

ELOCUTION.
Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Miss Albert, P. O. Box 109.

PIANO LESSONS.
Miss Bertie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Terms $3 per month. Address, care of Hotel Netherwood, and to others, P. O. Box, 1581.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO.
Art Rooms, 20 Stillman Block. Pupils in Oil, water colors or crayon.

PARK HOUSE.
Park Avenue Corner of Eighth Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Having been newly renovated and placed in the best sanitary condition, with fine spring water is now open as a first-class Summer and Winter Hotel for Families and Transient.

We, the patrons and guests of the Park House, take pleasure in recommending it under the present management, as cleanly and healthful. Properly kept in all its appointments, and as a first-class family hotel.

Wm. Jones, Henry J. Taylor,
Jos. L. Plemmer, H. M. Gilligan,
Wm. Plemmon, Hugh Hastings.

J. A. CHOPKINS, Prop.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	71	8 a. m.	74
10 a. m.	77	2 p. m.	86
12 m	81	12 m.	86
3 p. m.	88	3 p. m	84

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885		1884	
Sunrise	4.53 a. m.	Sunrise	4.53 a. m.
Sun Sets	7.19 p.m.	Sun Sets	7.19 p.m.
Moon Rises	8. 3 p.m.	Moon Rises	p.m.

Chronological Events.

Annexation of New Mexico 1848.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow it promises to be cooler and generally fair.

JOTTINGS.

—Albert F. Lewis has been made postmaster at Rocky Hill.

—Borough Council meeting Monday evening in the parlor of Warren engine house.

—When the Crescent Rink is completed 900 opera chairs will be used to make up the seating facilities.

—A herd of twenty-two cattle passed down Somerset street yesterday afternoon en route for the slaughter house.

—There are said to be over one hundred thousand encampments at Lake Hopatcong and new ones are arriving daily.

—It is estimated that the cost of repairing bridges destroyed by the recent freshet in Hunterdon county will be $40,000.

—The camp meeting in Boraem's woods near Bound Brook, on the New Brunswick road, will continue over to-morrow.

—Rev. Dr. Ketcham, ex-Mayor Maxson, Messrs. Jacob Voehl and H. N. Spencer are to be the speakers at Reform Hall to-morrow evening.

—George C. Melich of Somerville, the man who attempted suicide a short time ago, was yesterday sent to State Prison for one year for abusing his wife.

—An old colored man, who said his name was George Washington, was at the Union depot, Elizabeth, yesterday. He claimed to be one hundred and eleven years old and said he walked from White House.

—It is estimated that $99,500 will be necessary to defray the expense of contemplated government improvements in the Rahway River, at Rahway, and $16,160 for improving the water front at Elizabeth, N. J.

—Jennie Moore, the Salvation Army Cap tain, was brought before Justice Dabb of Elizabeth yesterday for a hearing and was committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of bigamy. She was confronted by her two husbands but made no statement.

—The guests of Hotel Netherwood have raised by subscription $200, and therewith have endowed two cribs of the St. John Guild of New York. The cribs have been named "Hotel Netherwood Crib and Wood ruff Crib, contributed by guests of Hotel Netherwood," respectively.

—*At the regular meeting of the Board of* Managers of the Rahway Savings Institution, held on Monday, a dividend of 7 per cent. on the old account was declared, payable the 1st of October. This makes 50 per cent. declared in dividends by that Institution since it has been in the hands of the Chancellor.

—The survivors of the Fifth New Jersey brigade, which immortalized itself on the fourteenth of September, 1862, at Crampton's Pass, Maryland, will hold its annual reunion at the Veteran Zouaves' armory, Elizabeth, on that date this year. There were a large number of that brigade residents of this county.

—Among the candidates mustered for the U. S. Marshalship of the State are A. E. Gordon, New Brunswick; John B. Pitney and Col. Stahl, Trenton; Wm. P. McMichael, Bordentown; F. F. Dougherty and Lewis McKlugan, Newark; Waters B. Miller, Cape May; Jacob C. Hendrickson, Mount Holly; and A. R. Talman, Swedesboro.

—Mayor G. L. Gillespie in his report to the Chief of Engineers at Washington, D. C., says that that of the Congressional appropriations for the improvement of Chesapeake creek, only $29 have been expended of $1,33 are available. The estimated amount necessary to complete the improvements is $50,000, and of this sum $5,000 are asked for next year.

—The New Jersey Game and Fish Protective Society have just issued a neat pamphlet containing, besides their Constitution and By-Laws, a compilation of the Game and Fish laws since 1874, which will be a valuable and reliable guide to sportsmen and all who desire to know the provisions of said laws. Copies may be obtained of the Secretary, W. L. Force, Plainfield, N. J., by those other than members, for 25 cents each

—Department Commander Nevius, of the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued an order concerning the condition of the Department of New Jersey for the second quarter of New Jersey for the second quarter of the year. The old Posts gained during the quarter 227 members, and lost 87, making a net gain of 150 in the old Posts. John M. Wheeler Post, No. 94, W. H. Corby, Commander, with twenty-two members, was mustered at Montclair. This makes the total gain of members in the Department 172. At the close of the quarter there were 5,382 members in good standing.

Trotting Meeting.

The Union and Middlesex Agricultural Society will hold a trotting meeting on their grounds near this city, on Sept. 1st, 2d, and 3d, 1885. Pools will be sold on the grounds. The following is the program:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.

No. 1. Purse $150—5:40 class—For horses owned in Union or Middlesex Counties or in the Township of North Plainfield — 1st money, $75.00, 2d, $37.50, 3d, $22.50, 4th, $15.00.

No. 2. Purse $300—3 minute class—1st money, $150.00, 2d, $75.00, 3d, $45.00, 4th, $30.00.

No. 3. Purse $300—2.30 class—1st money, $150.00, 2d, $75.00, 3d, $45.00, 4th, $30.00.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d.

No. 4. Purse $300—trotting pairs, made up or otherwise. Note—Any persons may enter three and start any two of them.—1st money, $150.00, 2d, $75.00, 3d, $45.00, 4th, $30.00.

No. 5. Purse $300—2.35 class—1st money, $150.00, 2d, $75.00, 3d, $45.00, 4th, $30.00.

No. 6. Purse $300—free for all pacing—1st money, $150.00, 2d, $75.00, 3d, $45.00, 4th, $30.00.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d.

No. 7. Purse $250—2.45 class—1st money, $125.00, 2d, $62.50; 3d, $37.50, 4th, $25.00.

No. 8. Purse $400—free for all—1st money, $200.00, 2d, $100.00, 3d, $60.00, 4th, $40.00. All entries close this evening at Force's Hotel.

Services To-morrow.

Rev. E. Everitt Jones, formerly of New Market, but now of Contesville, Penn., will occupy the pulpit of the First Baptist church to-morrow morning.

Rev. W. C. T. Hanna, pastor of the First Baptist church of Bath Spa., N. Y., will occupy the Pulpit of the Park avenue Baptist church to-morrow. He is a relative of Mrs. Dr. Yerkes, and Mr. O. T. Waring, and is a very good preacher.

Religious services will be held in the Netherwood hotel parlor to-morrow morning, at which the Rev. Brockden Slet Morgan will officiate. Prof Walsh will furnish the instrumental music and a choir selected from the guests the vocal music. In the evening a christening service will be held. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Watson will be represented by Mr. Woodruff and Mrs. Churchill as godfather and godmother respectively. The public are invited to attend both services.

The Coming State Fair.

The Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society met at Newark yesterday, and transacted considerable business. It was resolved to erect additional cattle sheds, and to have present buildings on the grounds thoroughly overhauled and repainted immediately. The fair will open this season one week earlier than usual. Monday, September 14, will be set apart for the reception of *goods. It was reported yesterday that a* large number of entries have already been made, principally from Sussex and Warren Counties. In regard to police arrangements, no final action was taken, although it is thought that the force will be under the control of the Elizabeth police. Books containing premium lists can be obtained at the office of Hon. Amos Clark, Jr.

New Jersey Central.

The Philadelphia Press states that the following figures were circulated in reference to Jersey Central earnings on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and were said to be from official sources:

Net loss on main line in June	$188,000
Profit on Lehigh and Susquehanna Division, June	61,000
Loss on New Jersey Southern, June	18,000
Total loss	$145,000

The net loss in operating the property for the six months ending June 30 is estimated at $1,033,000.

—Charles B. Honeyman of Somerville, is being severely scored by the Somerville Gazette for his alleged attempt to oust Miss Porter from her post office, which she holds so acceptably to the general public. The item originally appeared in this paper calling attention to the absurdities upon which the powers that be were expected to remove worthy officials to make room for political favorites. The information having been furnished by a gentleman well posted in the matter. Miss Porter's offensive partisanship was alleged to be that she had allowed posters of Republican meetings to be hung in her office. The whole "offensive partisanship" plan of removal is extremely absurd, conspicuously so in the Somerville affairs.

—Justice Nash is becoming well known throughout the State through his care in paying to this city and county all the fines due them. In the act he appears to be almost solitary and alone, and this circumstance shows that a thorough investigation is needed in the interest of tax-payers. We have no doubt but that huge robberies have been committed by these dealers in petty Justice, to unfortunates who have fallen into their clutches. Records show a thing or two that have started very queer stores. One case is recorded where $25 were collected as fines, but there does not appear to be any record of its having been turned over.

—The tenth annual re-union of the Smith family will be held in the grove on the farm of Peter Z. Smith, near Peapack, on Wednesday, August 26, at 10 a. m. An address will be delivered by Dr. I. N. Quinby, of Jersey City, on "The relation of the Smith family to the Nation." The music will be furnished by the Milburn Cornet Band. All the relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend.

—The annual meeting of the Reform Club League of the State of New Jersey will be held in Plainfield, September 17. There are now fifty-five Reform Clubs in New Jersey, and each club is entitled to send five delegates. Messrs. Mabee and English will take a prominent part in the exercises on that day.]

PERSONAL.

Miss Minnie Hatfield of Newark, is visiting friends on East Front street.

Alexander Thorn and family, and Mr. J. P. Homan, started yesterday for Budd's Lake.

Mr. J. F. Hubbard of Seventh street, is registered at the Hotel Brunswick, Asbury Park.

Borough Counsel Jackson and wife returned last evening from their visit to old Point Comfort, Va.

Mrs. John Vanseller of this city, recently received a stroke of paralysis which it is feared will prove fatal.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus DeGraw of Park avenue started yesterday for a couple of weeks' sojourn at Philadelphia.

Mr. J. J. Sharp, of West Fourth street, started yesterday for Asbury Park, where he expects to remain for one week.

A letter from ex-Councilman Love of Somerset street, states that he caught 40 lb. of pickerel, and 40 lb. of pike in one day's fishing.

Officer Grant has returned to his home in this city from a week's visit to friends in Princeton. He will go on duty to-morrow evening.

Seely Elsell and family are home again from the country with fish stories without end. They have had a good time fishing and ruralising generally.

Mrs. S. C. Baker and family of West Fifth street returned yesterday afternoon after a six weeks' sojourn at Asbury Park, and are well sea-browned.

Miss Christina V. McLean of North Plainfield started last Tuesday on a visit to her parents at London, Canada, and expects to be gone about three weeks.

It was announced in the Seventh-Day Baptist Church to-day that Rev. Dr. Lewis is improving and that he expects to be able to be out the latter part of next week.

Mr. and Mrs J. A. Hubbard of Fifth street, and Mrs. F. A. Dunham and Miss Lucy Dunham left yesterday for Asbury Park. They are stopping at the Berkely.

Rev. Mr. Honeyman preaches in the First Presbyterian Church, Rahway, to-morrow morning and evening, to the united congregations of both the First and Second Churches.

William H. Hardy and family of Liberty street started to-day for Pleasant Run, Hunterdon County, to be gone about two weeks as the guests of Alexander Dimott of that place.

Mrs. Dr. Otto Fullgraff of New York, is sojourning for a few days with the Misses Auld on Second Place. Mrs. Fullgraff has quite a New York reputation as a songstress, having sung at several leading concerts.

Hobart Jay Holcombe, M. D., who has been a resident of Plainfield for about twelve years, having been a school-boy here, some three years ago graduated from Bellevue Medical College, N. Y. He has engaged an office at 15 Beach street, in that city, to *which he intends to remove permanently*, next month. He formerly enjoyed a large practice there. He has many warm friends here who will regret his departure.

The funeral services of Miss May Andrews took place yesterday afternoon at the house of Mr. I. Bristor, corner of Seventh street and Park avenue, at 10 a. m. Miss Andrews was a lady of remarkably lovely character, thoroughly unselfish, deeply devoted to her sister and her sister's family, and to them the loss is irreparable. It is particularly sad that the family should have recently moved to Plainfield and their circle of acquaintances is limited. Their son, Dr. Bristow of Brooklyn, gave up his practice at home, and for three weeks remained day and night with his aunt, doing all that medical skill could suggest. So tender was his attachment for the deceased that he destroyed some of the surgical instruments used during the sickness, saying, "I cannot use them for another." A quartet choir consisting of Mrs. J. Kirk Myers, Miss Runyon, and Messrs. Shaw and Runyon, very feelingly rendered the hymns, "Safe in the arms of Jesus," which was a favorite of Miss Andrews, and "Nearer my God, to Thee." The sermon was preached by Rev. W. E. Honeyman from the text "she is not dead, but sleepeth." Mr. Honeyman also conducted the services at the grave at Greenwood, where the deceased was interred.

Two Sons Arrested.

A constable from Raritan this morning arrested two sons of John B. Holmes on a warrant sworn out by their father charging them with stealing a gun valued at eighty dollars. Public sympathy is with the boys!

We understand that the Justices of the Peace in this vicinity would not issue a warrant for Holmes, because of his having such a hard name, and that therefore he had to go to Raritan where he was not known and make the charge. This is the same man sued by an employee for wages at related elsewhere, and who has such a notorious reputation hereabouts.

An Interesting Volume.

Mr. G. D. W. Vroom, reporter of the Supreme Court of this State, has in print a volume which will be of great interest to lawyers. It will contain the revised rules of the court with historical annotations, showing when the rules were passed and also a list of attorneys in this State from 1705 to the present day. A printed copy of the rules of the Supreme Court of 1805 was found in Paterson, *and it proved a most important* work to Mr. Vroom, as this copy repeals the previous rules of the court.

Justice Nash's Court.

A man named Sweeney made a complaint before Justice Nash, a short time ago, that he had been employed by John B. Holmes of North Plainfield as a farm laborer, and that he could not collect his wages. Justice Nash issued a summons to Mr. Holmes and the trial came off yesterday afternoon at two o'clock. After hearing the testimony Justice Nash issued a judgment in favor of the plaintiff for the amount claimed, $19.66 and $5.50 costs.

Girls and Tricycles.

The girl on the tricycle has already made an appearance at the Summer resorts. As observed on Newport, she is obvious that the latter level could not be steadily maintained, in view of the high treading required to work the tricycle without some special modification of the garment. This want has been supplied by taking an idea from the equestrian habit. "Long twists of the skirt in front two gussets are set in at points where the knees will protrude into them in rising." With this costume appropriate to the work and tricycles in ample supply, the ranks of the Plainfield wheelmen may soon be recruited by members of the fair sex, and a new and interesting feature added to the contests for supremacy in speed and skill. Mr. A. M. Griffen of East Front street, has the agency herebouts for tricycles and, bicycles of all kinds.

An Interesting Relic.

The Somerset Messenger states that George Brown of Basking Ridge has sold to Mr. Nishwitz of Millington, the Lord Sterling bell that during the time the English nobleman lived in that section hung in the hall of the mansion and was used to rally the followers of the Sterling family on various occasions. It has been in the possession of those who succeeded to the Sterling estate until some years ago, when it was purchased by Mr. Brown, and now will be presented by Mr. Nishwitz to the Washington Association of Morristown.

A Track-Walker Killed.

Yesterday afternoon Martin Toman, a track-walker on the New Jersey Central railroad, stepped off the east bound track at the curve by the flag station one mile below Bound Brook to avoid train No. 3, and walked onto the side track immediately in front of section-boss Ryan's hand car. He *was run over and killed. He leaves a family.*

STATE NOTES.

Jersey City 7 per cent. water bonds due 1891 sold in New York, Wednesday, for 107 3-8.

The railroad connecting Anglesea and Holly Beach City is being rapidly pushed to completion.

The American Cranberry Growers' Association will hold its sixteenth annual convention at Toms River on the 28th instant.

J. L. Hilliard, the recently elected postmaster at Vineland, was found dead in an outhouse on Tuesday. Apoplexy is supposed to have been the cause.

Michael McAnally, of No. 641 Summit avenue, Jersey City, yesterday at the Charity Hospital of injuries received a few days ago by falling from a truck.

Caroline Knauss, aged 15 months, living in East Brunswick, died last week from the effects of a fall from a horse, the result of which brought on a spasm of glottis

Acting Postmaster General Stevenson on Wednesday appointed Harrison J. Carson Postmaster at Paterson, and Archibald C. Compton at Rio Grande, both in Cape May County.

Thomas Dumard, alias "Big Shine," who burned Ida Moore with hot irons and stirrup on June 26th, had a hearing on Wednesday afternoon before the Mayor and was committed to jail.

Captain Alexander M. Keegan, of the lighter Anna M., belonging to the Greenpoint Lighterage Company, fell overboard at Grand street, Jersey City, yesterday and was drowned. The body was recovered.

The Freehold Democrat chronicles the appearance of a new potato bug, which, though smaller than the Colorado bug, has the old bug's *Its color is red, and after attacking the vine* the plant looks as if it had been frozen.

Application is to be made to the next Legislature for the creation of a new township in Monmouth County from parts of the townships of Ocean and Shrewsbury, and to embrace Monmouth Beach, Sealright and Rumson.

The coroner's jury in the case of the Sayreville mystery decided yesterday that the dead man came to his death from causes unknown and that the advanced decomposition of the body rendered it impossible to determine the manner of death.

Professor Charles V. Riley, the Government Entomologist, says that destructive broods of the periodical cicada, or seventeen year locusts would make their appearances in New Jersey in the years 1888 and 1894. The former brood appeared in the State during the year 1872. It not only appeared in New Jersey, but extended over the southeastern part of Massachusetts, across Long Island Sound and along the Atlantic coast to Chesapeake Bay, and thence up the Susquehanna as far as Carlisle, Pa. The second brood, which will appear throughout the State of New Jersey in 1894, will be more local in character than the former. It will only appear in Northern and Central parts of New York, and equidistant southward into Pennsylvania. This extensive and destructive brood first appeared in the year 1724, according to the record, and again throughout the years 1741, 1758, 1775, 1792, 1809, 1826, 1843, 1860 and 1877. This is one of the best recorded broods, as it appears in the immediate vicinity of New York, Jersey City, Newark, Brooklyn, and other great centres of population. During the last visitation the locusts were seen and heard in many points in Essex, Hudson, Bergen and Middlesex Counties, while some were observed as far south as Angora, in Camden County.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Dunlop's Balsam of Iron for the regular price, 50c. and 1.00, as oftentimes imitations or inferior articles are sold as the genuine. It is the best remedy for liver and dyspepsia. E. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

P. F. WOODWARD, Manager,
Elm Row, N. Y.

Carriages at Public Sale.

T. J. Gillies, Auctioneer will sell to the highest bidder on Wednesday, Aug. 26th, at 2.30 p. m. at Roberts' stables adjoining Long's Hotel on Front street in Plainfield, N. J., a very choice lot of carriages consisting of Concord Buggies, Surreys and Wiindsor gear side-bar and full spring leather top Rockaways Also Coupe, Rockaway Phaetons, etc. All of the very latest patterns and entirely new. They are of superior make and finish, two of the same kind in the lot and guaranteed as represented by the factory. They are now on exhibition at said Roberts' Stables and will remain subject to an inspection until the day of sale when they will positively be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

Plainfield Fire Department.
TAXES FOR 1885.

Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885, will be received from 9 a. m., to 2 p. m. on any day (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. E. Carter, at his office, 25 West Front street.

Taxes remaining unpaid Sept. 15, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and collected at 10 per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall be considered as the agents of and be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rents which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-payment of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessments upon said building.—Section 10 of Incorporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.
Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

Compton's PURE Philadelphia Ice Cream.

Parties, Weddings and Receptions served with individual Harlequin Brick, Ice Cream, Frozen Custard, Water Ices and Frozen Fruits delivered promptly, well packed in Ice.

COMPTON'S
CONFECTIONERY & BAKERY,
26 West Front St.

Grant's Memoirs.

The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1885.

This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Thorne of Plainfield, N. J., has been appointed agent for the General Grant's book, in the townships of Dunellen, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, in Union county, without any restrictions and that orders taken by anybody else in the above mentioned townships, for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders by us, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filled.

Chas. L. Webster and Co.
F. J. Hall, Manager.

G. F. & C. E. Brown,

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(Successors to E. & J. Coleman.
LIVERY STABLE
North Avenue
Opposite Depot. Plainfield, N. J.
Carriages to Meet all Trains.
Family Riding a Specialty

NOTICE CONCERNING DOGS.

All dogs unmuzzled and at large in the city of Plainfield during the month of July and August, September of each year, to be held by the Board of Health to be nuisances. All persons owning any or harbor dogs are hereby notified and required to securely muzzle, or to confine, or otherwise prevent the same from running at large in the city during said months, under penalty of prosecution for every violation thereof.

By order of the Board of Health,
GEORGE W. ROCKFELLOW, Mayor.
Clerk.

JUST OPENED!
Retail Department
At 8 West Front St., of
CAMPBELL'S
Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
For the Sale of all kinds of
Foot Wear
FOR Ladies, Misses and Children.
FOR Men, Boys' and Youths.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year, and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without delay, any make. *The finest lady's dressed kid boot* can be half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

DON A. GAYLORD
Dealer In
LUMBER!
MASONS' MATERIALS
And
COAL.
Also keep in stock choice quality of
Cannel Coal,
Madison Avenue,
And
C. R. R.
Telephone Call 69.

CARNEY BROS.
No. 11 Somerset Street.

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Plumbers and Gas Fitters.

All kinds of stoves, Ranges, etc., properly put up and guaranteed.

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All kinds of tinware made to order. Come and see our Oil Stoves. Everything new. Our Fitting as cheap as good work can be done.

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ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.
Reference our work in Plainfield.

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Furniture Express,
LARGE
JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.
Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

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Instantaneous Old
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Pictures Copied and Enlarged,
Crayon, Water Color and Oil Work.
Lowest
Rates consistent with First-Class Work.
F. C. LANGHORNE, Photographer

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Plainfield, N. J.

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PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

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Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Notices of Local Events in and about Plainfield, North Plainfield, Dunellen, Bowlerwood, New Brooklyn, New Market, Mountain View, Manalapan, Round Brook, Spring Lake, Bethel, Martinsville, Warrenville, Stelton, Bonds, Fanwood, Westfield, Cranford, and other contiguous points, are solicited for publication, will be published provided they are of general interest. All communications must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication—but as a matter of good faith. We are not responsible for sentiments of correspondents, and will not publish communications of an offensive nature will be permitted.

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NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION.

Station in New York, foot of "Liberty Street.

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE, 21, 1885.

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
3 07 a. m.	4 30 a. m.	4 00 a. m.	5 25 a. m.
5 48	6 55	8 00	9 40
7 46	8 55	9 00	10 30
8 46	9 57	7 45	9 20
9 46	10 55	10 30	11 50
10 46	11 55	12 00 m.	1 30 p. m.
12 00 m.	1 30 p. m.	1 30 p. m.	3 00
1 46 p. m.	3 00	3 30	4 50
3 46	4 55	4 00	5 25
4 46	5 55	5 00	6 40
5 46	6 55	6 00	7 40
6 46	7 55	7 00	8 40
7 46	8 55	8 00	9 40
9 46	10 55	9 35	11 10
11 46	12 50 a. m.	10 30	12 00 m.
		12 00 m.	1 30 p. m.

SUNDAYS.—Leave Plainfield 3 07, 8.00 a. m.; 12 32, 4 46 p. m.; 1 27, 3 30, 5 00 7 07, 7 30, 9 52 p. m. Leave New York 9 00 a. m.; 12 00 m.; 3 45, 8 30, 11 00 p. m. Leave Newark for Plainfield connect with Newark Horse Railway at Broad and Market streets. Sundays 3 27, 5 00 a. m., 5 30 p. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield 7 03, 7 33, 8 03, 8 45, 9 33, 10 03, 11 10 a. m., 12 03, 1 03, 2 03, 3 03, 4 00, 4 33, 5 03, 5 33, 6 03, 6 33, 7 03, 7 33, 8 03, 9 03, 10 03, 11 03 p. m. Sundays 8 03 a. m., 12 03, 1 03, 4 33, 5 33, 7 10, 9 03, 11 03 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Plainfield 1 22, 5 05, 8 29, 10 19, 11 59 a. m., 2 40, 4 07, 6 07, 7 17 p. m. Sundays 1 22 a. m., 5 05, 8 29, 10 19 a. m., 4 07, 6 07, 7 17 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green 12 35, 3 50, 8 00, 11 00 a. m., 1 15, 3 45, 5 40, 6 45, 12 00 p. m. Sundays 8 00 a. m., 12 00 m., 4 00, 6 00 p. m.

Trains marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook.

R. H. WARD, Agent, Plainfield.
C. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1885.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS.

Business in general is improving and has been growing better for a year. But now the people are of opinion that the time has arrived for the marked reawakening of commercial enthusiasm. The speculators, quick to observe the moods of the masses, are discounting the visible change in public opinion. The pessimistic era is past once more. The autumn of 1885 will undoubtedly reproduce many of the industrial phenomena of 1880. What a prosperous country must be that were all the people's ills grow out of their own minds—where production has only ceased because *the inhabitants so willed it*; and not because of pestilence,, or famine, or war. There are about 50,000,000 Americans alive who do not know by experience what actual national trouble really is.

An ordinance of a town, providing that a person engaged in peddling goods from house to house "shall pay not less than one nor more than twenty-five dollars, for a fixed time, in the discretion of the mayor," is unreasonable and void, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa in the case of The Town of State Center vs. Barenstein. The court said, in giving judgment: The ordinance in this case is a very peculiar one. It not only did not fix the amount of the license, but did not in any proper sense limit it. The limitation of $1 to $25 is no significance, because the time for which that sum might be charged was left wholly to the mayor, and he might fix so short a time as to be equivalent to a refusal to license at all. S This we think was not a proper exercise of the power vested in the council to regulate and license peddlers. It was more in the nature of a delegation of their whole power to the mayor. In our opinion the ordinance cannot be sustained.

Under a statute exempting horses etc., "by the use of which a carman, huckster, peddler, teamster, or other laborer habitually earns his living," a livery stable keeper was held not entitled as a teamster to the exemption of a team of horses, although he was himself accustomed to drive them. In the sense of the statute one is a teamster who is engaged, with his own team or teams, in the business of teaming—that is to say, in the business of hauling freight for other people for a consideration; by which he habitually supports himself and family, if he has one, and he need not perhaps drive his team in person, yet he must be personally engaged in the business of teaming habitually, and for the purpose of making a living by that business. If a carpenter or other mechanic, who occupies his time in labor at his trade, purchases a team or teams, and also carries on the business of teaming by the employment of others, he does not thereby become a teamster in the sense of the statute. So of the miner, farmer, doctor and minister.

CLEVELAND—TILDEN.

THE NEW YORK MAIL AND EXPRESS PUBLISHES STARTLING NEWS.

It Says There Has Been a Split Between the Sage of Greystone and the Administration—Secretary Manning Snubbed at Yonkers?

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The Mail and Express says: Rumors of a bad break between ex-Governor Tilden and the administration have been floating about for some time, and gained currency early in the week at Saratoga and now are openly discussed in this city. A reporter for the Mail and Express succeeded in obtaining more than a confirmation. He found that Mr. Tilden had not only turned his back upon the administration, but had actually snubbed both President Cleveland and Mr. Manning. This information was obtained from a thoroughly reliable source on a promise not to divulge the name of the informant, who is a local Tildenite and prominent in both local and *state politics*. "The story is an old one by this time," said he, "and I am surprised that it has not leaked out before, as there is no desire on the part of Mr. Tilden's friends to suppress it. In the first place the appointment of Postmaster Bissell was not to his liking, and he will not meet with Mr. Tilden's approval, but he eventually became reconciled to it as a matter of necessity, and to divulge wumps, with the understanding that nothing more would be bestowed in the same quarter until the proper demands of the Empire City should be satisfied. The president subsequently sought Mr. Tilden's counsel regarding successors for Collector Robertson, Surveyor Hedden and Appraiser Bond, but declined, and seemed desirous of showing some *regard for his recommendations*. President Simmons, of the stock exchange, was recommended for Collector, but the choice fell on Smith M. Weed for surveyor by the Greystone sage, who also suggested that it would be good policy to select a representative Brooklyn Democrat for the office."

"How did the president appear to receive these suggestions?"

"The answer was that he did not seem to regard them otherwise than favorably. At this point the narrator of the story was joined by another gentleman, who, although of equal prominence, was not quite as high in the estimation of Mr. Tilden. He freely joined in the conversation, and further added that he was glad to learn that *he had been overlooked. From the two it* was learned that after Mr. Cleveland's departure, Mr. Tilden, to make assurance doubly sure, telegraphed to Secretary Manning and Secretary Whitney, to urge the president to carry out his suggestions.

According to the story neither of the cabinet officers thus appealed to by their political creator made any response. Mr. Tilden after awaiting for both of them, left Island himself with the same result. This was on the eve of the appointments. When the president left Mr. Hedden, Bertine said: But you announced the old man's indignation know no bounds.

It proved to him that Cleveland, Manning and Whitney had "cut and run" and blown for his wishes. Furthermore, Burt's selection was additional evidence of Cleveland's disposition to pander to the Mugwump element. Manning's visit to Yonkers, to this city to attend Gen. Grant's funeral it was loudly announced in advance that he contemplated a visit to Greystone and a conference with Mr. Tilden.

He started in due time, but on arriving at Yonkers was met by a messenger from Greystone who informed him that Mr. Tilden was indisposed and could not be seen. Time rebuffed, the president proceeded to Albany. He immediately sent for Secretary Manning, whom he had left in this city, to visit Greystone and see what ailed Tilden. *Manning did as directed, but found the* old man's indisposition was all humbug. He made his way to the library with confidence, and there encountered Mr. Tilden alone and in full health, both of whom met him in the most formal manner.

Finding the atmosphere of the room too chilling, Mr. Manning sauntered out on the verandah, followed by Mr. Tilden. In search of parshot of the ex-governor, Mr. Weed proceeded to pitch into the secretary. He reminded him that he owed his present high position mainly to Tilden's friendship, and that without the same it figures Cleveland could never have been elected. In like manner he paid his compliments to Mr. Whitney, and then proceeded to refresh his memory regarding the liberal contributions made by Mr. Tilden and himself to the cause which campaign funds were needed, and as to his personal efforts in Mr. Cleveland's behalf.

Manning tried to explain that Cleveland alone was to blame for Bissell's appointment. Mr. Weed proceeded to add to his discomfort by telling him that Tilden would henceforth be found only in the ranks of the opposition, saying in conclusion, "In such a fight Mr. Tilden will come out on top every time."

The interview was ended by the appearance of a servant, who announced the pair to dinner. The master of the house was not at the table. Manning was informed that he was to be informed that he was indisposed and had retired to his room. The secretary expressed a desire to see Mr. Tilden before leaving. "He does not wish to be disturbed," was the lackey's reply, "and instructed me to tell all who might inquire for him that he could not be seen." Thus dismissed Mr. Manning exchanged parting courtesies with Mr. Weed, and was driven to the depot. How and when he reported his humiliating experience to Mr. Cleveland is not known.

Smith M. Weed has for years been a devoted friend of Samuel J. Tilden. His presence is under a cloud on account of his connection with the 1876 business. He is known to be a most liberal campaign contributor, and also to have been one of the active men as a vindication and personal compliment than for its profit.

The Elopement Included $300.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 22.—George Maple, a farmer, of Hallenbeck, discovered that his daughter Ella had eloped. Daughter Ella had eloped, having escaped from her room by a ladder, taking $500 of the old man's money. One hundred and fifty dollars of this was in gold, boarded since before the war. The grief of the Maples is made more intense because the girl is said to have run away with Frank Hallenbeck, a married man with seven children, and old enough to be her father. It is reported that the twain are in New York. The deserted wife and children are broken-hearted, and the indignation of the townspeople is unbounded.

A Disastrous Game of Baseball.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 22.—A game of baseball, in aid of the Grant monument fund, was played here between nine county officials and nine business men, the participants ranging in age from 40 to 70 years. The register of deeds fell in running bases and broke his arm, and the county clerk sprained his shoulder. Of the merchants' team suffered dislocation of a knee and another had two fingers broken. The score was 50 to 41 in favor of the officials. The receipts amounted to $180.

HE MAY RIVAL VANDERBILT.

Ex-Senator Davis, of West Virginia, and His Wealth.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The World has the following gossip from Saratoga: Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, has been here for several days. He, with Senators Hockthaler, Brown, Spooner Stevenson and Senator Salisbury make up a group nearly every afternoon, for the purpose of talking over old times. Mr. Davis is the richest man of them all. He retired from the senate for the sole purpose of giving his undivided attention to the enormous business interests he has centered in the state of West Virginia. Mr. Davis has the appearance of a man about 50 years of age. He is tall and of splendid physique. He has the spare look of the men of action who live long lives. His face is very *fresh colored. His forehead* is high and intersected by deep lines, which is brushed straight back from his forehead without parting. His nose is very large and stands out in bold relief. His eyes are cold blue; his upper lip is shaven, leaving the mouth and chin prominent; his hair is *gray* part of his face terminates in a short, brownish-gray beard. Mr. Davis, if he lives for twenty years, will probably be the richest man in the world and found in point of wealth. There is no capitalist to-day who has the control of a property with greater value than Mr. Davis. Mr. Davis' He has gone all through West Virginia, and *has gained control of great tracts of land* there for a merely nominal sum. West Virginia is the richest state undeveloped by railroads or individual enterprise. It contains within its area some of the most valuable coal and iron in the country. Its timber lands are of great value. Undeveloped by railroad enterprise these valuable lands have been regarded as so much worthless land. The railroad control of the majority of these lands upon the payment of very little cash down.

STILL IN STATU QUO.

No Serious Trouble as Yet on the Wabash—Switchmen Cautious.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—No developments in the Knights of Labor trouble in the way of a demonstration have occurred. The men in the Missouri Pacific shops at the yards do not handle Wabash engines. Bill Hogens, an employe, refused to handle a Wabash engine, and was dismissed. The master of the shops was notified that Hogens must be *reinstated and paid for lost time, or a strike* ensue. Under orders of the superintendent Hogens was reinstated and paid for lost time. Both sides are acting very cautiously.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Vice-President Hopkins, of the Wabash railroad, said that the company did not have the least fear of threatenings of the threatened strike in the west. "It is curious," he remarked, "how these persons always choose a time when the interchange of business is at its height to make threats. I don't think," continued Mr. Hopkins, "that the Knights of Labor represent so large a body of men as is supposed. I almost wish they would strike, for they have such simple reasons for doing so. They do not put their action *on the ground* of grievances. They simply stand, but threatened to strike because 'seabs,' as they call them, are employed by the company. I don't see how we could stood by the company. I don't see how the employes can get any more money than they are now getting. They now are paid $2 per day for nine hours' work. They want to get any more some one would have to advance it from their own pocket. It would be out of the question. The Wabash has increased running when the rate war began between the New York Central and West Shore. That, of course, affected Wabash.

Died from a Scratch.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Mrs. Lyles, wife of *Mr. Henry Lyles, the contractor, died* yesterday morning after a short illness. About a month ago an agent called at her residence and offered for sale a small water filter for attaching to the water faucet. She made a purchase, and, in attaching the machine, Mrs. Lyles purchased one, and several days afterward, in adjusting it to a spigot, scratched the inside of her right hand with the filter, just opening a little blood. No attention was given to the scratch until about two weeks ago, when the hand commenced to swell.

Last week an examination was formed on the back of the hand, and Dr. Crook was summoned. The abcess was immediately lanced, but the accumulation of pus afterwards increased and the hand began to swell. Dr. Stanton was called in consultation with Dr. Crook in the case, but the skill of both physicians was of no avail, and the poison grew. The metal seems to have been made from a composition of brass and zinc.

The Grant Family's Plans.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—In conversation with Mr. Potter Palmer, the subject of Mr. and Mrs. Grant's visit to Chicago was mentioned. "We left there last Monday," said Mr. Palmer, "and at that time Mrs. Grant was feeling quite cheerful—as good as could be expected. She said she likes to have a few intimate friends about her now, and we would have been pleased to remain longer in the mountain, but circumstances would not permit."

"What arrangements have been made by the family for the future?"

"On Sept. 11, Col. Fred Grant and his wife will arrive in Chicago and remain at our home for a time. His little daughter, 11 years old, is already here with our family. The widow will stay about the same time for Putnam county, N. Y., where she will live for a time with the family of young Ulysses, who has a farm in Putnam county."

Big Fires in a Small Town.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 22.—Particulars were received of incendiary fires on Monday and Tuesday by which the whole business portion of Shuqualak, Miss., was destroyed. Fifty stores and dwellings in the town, the Hancock's drug store, and spread to the stores of S. D. Chamberlain, J. M. Edwards, of Hamilton, and T. D. Clark, and a vacant store adjoining. The homes and most of the contents were consumed. On Tuesday night fire was set to the store of J. S. Nicholson, and spread to that of A. W. Smith's heirs and Albert Anderson, and the dwelling of J. H. Burrage. Only two stores remain, and the goods in them are badly damaged, and the loss will be great. The loss is about $25,000 and the insurance $15,000.

Maxwell's Case Adjourned.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—Maxwell was brought up for examination, but, on account of the absence of Judge Noonan, he was remanded to prison. Judge Finkelnburg, who was upon the bench, did not desire to sit in the case, his firm being retained for the defense.

Business Failures for the Week.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number, for the United States, 158, and for Canada, 19, making a total of 177.

Oil Tanks Struck by Lightning.

OIL CITY, Pa., Aug. 22.—Two oil tanks, holding 250 barrels each, were struck by lightning at Stoneham, and entirely consumed.

UNPROVOKED MURDER.

A NEW YORK POLICEMAN STABBED IN WALL STREET.

While He is Talking to a Young Woman a Colored Janitor Insults Her, and the Officer Resenting It is Stabbed and Dies Almost Immediately.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Policeman James North, of the First precinct, was stabbed in Wall street by the janitor of the building No. 20 Nassau street, at the corner of Wall and Broadway, at 11:15 last night, and died from the wounds.

North, who was appointed on the force only four months ago, was standing on the *northeast corner of Wall and Broadway* talking to a young woman, a servant girl from Dublin, North's home. The girl was an old friend of the officer and was to have said good bye to him. While they were talking Booker approached from Pine street and accosted the girl. North ordered him to move on, to which the negro made some insulting remark. The policeman struck him his order, emphasizing it by slapping the negro's face. At this Booker drew his knife, and plunging it into the officer's throat, cut it and ran rapidly up Broad way to Pine, closely pursued by Private Watchman Edward Fitzgerald, who witnessed the assault. The fugitive turned down Pine, and a crowd of volunteers, at*tracted by the cries of "Police!" and "Murder!"* followed.

At Water street he was caught by Officer Wm. J. Newell, of the First precinct. He took his arrest very coolly, simply saying:

"I am as good as a white man, and want to be protected." All this took place around the crowd which had gathered. He was taken at once to Old Slip station. The officer was conveyed to his home in a patrol up the weapon with which he had committed the crime on Pine street, near Broadway. It is a four-inch bladed clasp dirk knife, the blade of which is half an inch in width. It had recently been sharpened and had an edge like a razor.

At the station Booker was searched, and in his pocket was found a letter for Cecilia Brown, of Quogue, L. I.; forty-eight cents in pennies, another knife of the same pattern, a pair of cuff buttons, a pencil and some keys.

Booker is a coal-black, powerfully built negro, of medium height and strong features. He wore a heavy tri-cornered side whiskers and mustache. While not apparently altogether unconcerned, he seemed not to appreciate the gravity of the crime of which he was charged. He replied stolidly to questions put to him. He was just being removed to his cell, when the stretcher, on which the body of his victim was lying, was borne into the station.

Immediately after the stabbing occurred a fire alarm call was sent to Chambers street, and a wagon with Dr. Hamilton, of Surgeon Horling, was sent to the scene of the tragedy. The dying officer had been assisted to the corner of Wall and Nassau and Nassau streets, it not being at first supposed that the wound was dangerous.

When at the intersection of the last-named street the wounded policeman was staggered, and would have fallen but for the support given him. Blood was pouring from the wound in his throat, and his face was ghastly pale. His clothing was saturated with blood, and a stream trickled from his body as he was led along the sidewalk, leaving a trail of blood on trail from Broadway to Nassau street.

Dr. Horling made a hurried examination of the wound, and found that it was about one inch in width. The blade had entered just above the sternum, and the depth of the wound could not be accurately determined, though the surgeon believed that the lung had been severed. The man was unconscious when the ambulance arrived, and did not regain consciousness, but died *rapidly* to death. The body was removed to the First precinct, where it was viewed by the coroner.

Mary Masterson, the unfortunate cause of the tragedy, stated to a reporter that she went to the corner of Wall street and Broadway to meet *North by appointment*, having had a talk with him on the night before calling to Dunlin. After about twenty minutes' conversation North turned to speak to a man, when the negro approached her, saying: "You belong to me." Receiving some remark about finding the key in the door. She turned to the officer and complained of having been insulted by the negro, when North ordered him away, pushing him back. Fearing there would be trouble between the men she turned and went towards Pine street. She had proceeded but a few steps, of a scuffle, and turning she saw the negro running towards her. She hastened towards North, who was feebly rapping for assistance, and before he fell he gave her his revolvers from the gaping wound in his throat.

The Chicago Ballot Box Stuffing.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—"Dutchy" O'Keefe, who was convicted about two months ago of having, with others, stolen the ballot box in the Seventeenth ward, and who, after the municipal election, with the hope of giving the ward to the Democrats, is getting tired of his confinement, and is ready for any kind of a deal. Governor Oglesby will pardon him out. Within a day or two he has given the details of the theft, which have heretofore been anything but, and has offered on condition of pardon to tell where the ballot box is hidden. Without giving names, he has declared that he knows the parties who were in the plot to *crimo by a south side city hall politician*, as ex-alderman, and a prominent south side Democratic politician, according to O'Keefe's story, which is believed to be true, it was first decided that some Republican precinct in the ward should be fired. Accordingly, on Monday night the ballots in the Third precinct were the easiest to doctor, and that one was taken hold of and manipulated. It is expected that the whole story will be told in a day or two.

A Farmer Hangs Himself.

STRACCAR, Aug. 22.—Ferdinand Meyer, a farmer, 69 years old, was found hanging from the limb of a tree in a dense wood near this village. He was probably killed by Deputy Sheriff Meyer left his home in Dewitt on Friday last after eating a hearty breakfast, exclaiming that that was the last meal he should ever eat on this earth. He was not seen again until found dead. Meyer had, within the last two years, met with two great losses, both from accident and the destruction of crops. These losses had brought on melancholia.

The Grant Monument Committee.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The Grant monument committee met again. A general appeal for contributions was prepared and ordered to be issued to-day. Letters to banks, clergymen and editors, soliciting their assistance in bringing the objects of the committee to the attention of the people. A number of large contributions from leading business houses were received.

238 Men Drowned.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The German corvette Augusta has been wrecked. Her crew of 238 men were lost. The ship was valued at $1,750,000. The vessel was lost in a cyclone in the Red sea.

FIRST BLOOD FOR PURITAN.

She Beats the Priscilla by Two Miles in a Stern Chase.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Although the wind came rather lightly from the southwest when the navigators of the four contestants in the first race for the Bedouin cup began making preparations for the first sail of the series but little was taken of it, for the long, heavy swell of Tuesday made all determined to try their yachts' abilities at all hazards, even if it were necessary to *partly drift* over the course.

The race took these conditions about 11 o'clock, breasting an imaginary line between the Scotland lightship and the Judge's boat Lochenlach. A few moments past 11 the whistle was given for them to start, and they got away in the following order: Priscilla at 11:15; Gracie, 11:16; Bedouin, 11:16½; Puritan, 11:17½. The little fleet was followed by nearly all the well-known yachts of New York and vicinity, and many eastern crafts as well. The wind was coming in nearly due from the south, while the weather in that direction was rather cloudy, but the haze of the early morning had nearly all cleared away. The Puritan was quickly familiar with the buoys, and before she had traveled ten minutes the Gracie was astern of the pride of the east. The Bedouin easily maintained her second, when off Long Branch she was about a mile ahead of the Priscilla, with Bedouin third and Gracie fourth. The breeze had before this increased to a good sailing wind, and the white caps well developed. The boats were *all handled with apparent skill, and there was every reason* for congratulation upon the success which has thrown down upon the fact that the records of the various craft would be true measures of their respective abilities under conditions equally favorable to all. The whole story of the race could be summed up in the remark of one old salt who witnessed it, that it was a "stern chase for the Priscilla from the start." To which he would be for the Englishman. Certain it is that the Genesta's only formidable rival will be the Puritan, if anything can be predicted from the results of the contest. The Puritan maintained her advantage on the home trip uniformly and easily to the finish, without too many canvas to greatly interest the spectators. Shortly after 4 o'clock the two leading yachts again came into sight off Sandy Hook, and it was seen that the Puritan had greatly increased her lead. The finish was made by the Puritan when the Priscilla was two miles astern, with the Bedouin and the Gracie in the order named.

The Puritan's corrected time was 4:57:5; the Priscilla's 5:8:17.

Large Fields at Brighton Beach.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Spirited betting and large fields were the order of the day at Brighton Beach race track.

First race—Three-year-olds and upwards, three-quarters of a mile. Marsh Redon first, Granite second, Bill Sterritt third. Time, 1:17. Mutuals paid $22.15.

Second race—Selling purse, seven furlongs. Shelby Barnes first, Blizzard second, Jim Gaffney third. Time, 1:31½. Mutuals paid $22.15.

Third race—Selling purse, one mile. Mary Hamilton first, Uberto second, Bart Warren third. Time, 1:45. *Mutuals paid $47.50.*

Fourth race—Consolation purse, one mile. Executor first, Hopedale second, Bonanza third. Time, 1:45. Mutuals paid $61.

Fifth race—Handicap, mile and quarter. Dutch Roller first, Miss Brewster second, Barney Aaron third. Time, 2:11. Mutuals paid $8.

Sixth race—Handicap hurdle race, mile and a half, six hurdles. Beaudor first, Bonaventa second, Winchester third. Time, 2:50½. Mutuals paid $28.

Charter Oak Park.

HARTFORD, Aug. 22.—There was a good attendance on the last day's meeting at Charter Oak park. The summaries of the events are: *In the 2:27 class, purse $1,000*, for the Hartford trophy. Times, 2:24¼, 2:25, 2:22½, 2:22¼, 2:23½, 2:25½.

The 2:16 class, purse $2,000, was won by Phyllis. Time, 2:17¼, 2:18¾, 2:19.

The 2:30 class, purse $1,000, was won by Kitefoot. Time, 2:24, 2:24, 2:24½.

Baseball.

At Philadelphia—Athletic, 7; Metropolitan, 0.

At New York—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 1.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 16; Baltimore, 1.

At Detroit—Buffalo, 5; Detroit, 3.

At Richmond—Virginias, 8; Westminsters, 0.

At Washington—National, 13; Norfolk, 2.

The Hitch in the New York Custom House.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Chairman Dorman B. Eaton, of the Civil Service commission, and Chief Examiner Lyman made another visit to the custom house to patch up the troubles said to exist there. They were received by Acting Collector Jacobi in Mr. Hedden's absence. Mr. Eaton said he had no doubt everything could be amicably arranged, and Mr. Berry said he really did not understand there was any change. Chief Examiner Lyman remarked that there is often less fire where there is most smoke, and Mr. Eaton added that the conversation then drifted into the question of filling the vacancies in the local board of civil service examiners, and Mr. Berry said no names would be received until Mr. Hedden's return next week. Nothing definite was done. Mr. Eaton decided, however, that the examination for vacancies in holding that four names must be sent in by the board of examiners for each vacancy, instead of only one, as was tried on Surveyor Beattie the other day.

A Break in the Whisky Market.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—There was great excitement in the whisky corner on Change. Prices took a very large drop, and everybody was thrown out of balance in consequence. The Acting Collector here at Peoria dealers had sold in Chicago at $1.08, whereas the Peoria price is $1.13, and before long the Mill Creek distillery was reported as having started there. Chief Examiner Lyman remarked that there is often less fire where there is most smoke, and Mr. Eaton added that the conversation then drifted into the question of filling the vacancies in the local board of civil service examiners, and Mr. Berry said no names would be received until Mr. Hedden's return next week. Nothing definite was done. Mr. Eaton decided, however, that the examination for vacancies in holding that four names must be sent in by the board of examiners for each vacancy, instead of only one, as was tried on Surveyor Beattie the other day.

Caught With Stolen Packages.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—For some time past the members of the United States Express company have missed packages from their cars on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad. They could not account for *the baffle until yesterday*, when Detective Kilfoy, a brakeman, was found with several small packages in his possession just as he was leaving the car house at the Grand Crossing station at La Porte, Ind. One package contained six shirts, another cigars, and a third, the contents of which were unknown, had a charge of $41 against it. Kilfoy was taken into custody by E. R. Hoyle, of the express company, and upon his arrival in Chicago he was locked up in the armory.

Death of the Tallest Militiaman.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—Paul Bendle, a member of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard of the state of Pennsylvania, renowned as the tallest militiaman in Pennsylvania died here. He was nearly seven feet in height, and very popular in the regiment.

He Wanted to Die Drunk and Did.

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 22.—Since the loss of his wife, three years ago, William Chase, a Methodist minister, has been intemperate and has frequently said that he wanted to die drunk. He ended a three days' spree by dropping dead from alcoholism.

The President Enjoying His Vacation.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 22.—President Cleveland and Dr. Ward have been in camp since Monday at Willis pond, five miles from the Prospect house. The president is enjoying excellent health.

A BOLD BANK ROBBERY

THE STATE BANK OF RUSSIA ROBBED OF $143,000.

It Is Feared that Mr. Gladstone Will Never be Able to Use His Voice Again—Reformed Women to be Sent to America.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—An astounding bank robbery has just been reported from St. Petersburg. The Imperial institution is the State Bank of Russia, and the amount of the robbery is 221,000 roubles or $143,000. This amount was taken bodily out of the vaults of the bank between two days, but the vaults were found securely locked on the *morning of the discovery*, and there was no evidence of violence or of burglary. It was plainly not a case of defalcation, for the books showed no false entries. A careful inquiry was instituted and it has shown that the robbery was committed by a party of minor employes of the bank who had no right of access to the vaults, but who had been provided with duplicate keys by an intime of the institution and were thus enabled to connect a plan by which drew off their number was locked in the vaults at the close of business and released during the night by his confederates. Before they were able to penetrate the treasure vaults the conspirators had to forge the signatures of forty high officials of the bank. *The chief criminal has fled*, and there is no probability of recovering much of the stolen money.

The reports of Mr. Gladstone's health and of the probability of his recovering his voice continue gloomy. There is now but little prospect that he will be able to speak in public during the coming campaign, and it is doubtful whether he will even be able to direct the movements of his party. The Liberals regard the loss of his presence and advice as the most serious political calamity that could occur, and they are getting panic-stricken over the prospect.

Numerous applications for spaces in the resuscitated New Orleans exhibition have already been made at the London offices of the company.

The Salvation Army has issued an appeal for $100,000 to rescue fallen women and to send them to the United States and Canada, where they can have a chance to reform and live respectably. The appeal is meeting with great success. Mr. Samuel Gracie Lee, M. P., has subscribed $10,000. *Three other gentlemen have given* $5,000 each, and $35,000 was raised in one day.

At the meeting of the national conference for the protection of young girls, held in St. James hall, there were 350 women present. The reporters complain that not one of them was even passably handsome. Bishop Bedford referred to the recent scandal at Eton, in which 300 of the boys were known to have been guilty of vice associating with lewd women, to prove the existent of corruption in the great public schools.

DUBLIN, Aug. 22.—A riot occurred at Londonderry owing to ill feeling between the *citizens* and the troops. A party of fifty soldiers had a scrimmage with a few civilians and overpowered them. The defeated party obtained re-enforcements, however, and drove the soldiers to the barracks. The pursuit ended when the latter armed with fixed bayonets, and finally dispersed them. Order was restored at a late hour. Several persons were injured, but none seriously.

Colorado's Census.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The last congress appropriated $8,000,000 to assist the states that desired to take an inter-decennial census. Many of the states and territories, especially in the west, have been quietly engaged in this work for the past year. The first return to the secretary of the interior, as required by law, was made by the state of Colorado. It shows the population of Colorado to be 243,910, as against 194,327 in 1880, or an increase of nearly 50 per cent. The manufacturing industries have increased from 599 in 1880 to 1,004 in 1885; the number of farms, from 4,566 to 8,476, and the value of farm property also a material increase. The number of schools has largely increased. Of the cost of taking the census of Colorado, the United States pays $20,730. Returns from other states will soon be in, when a compilation will be made showing the total population of the United States on Jan. 1, 1885. The census will *September* in which to file returns.

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CONDENSED NEWS.

Kasala has capitulated.

Boston's population by a census just completed is 391,000.

Hon. Jonah H. Francis, late minister to Austria, is in Washington.

Mrs. F. Eddleman, daughter of Mayor Stoeie, once a prominent Atlanta editor, committed suicide in Vicksburg.

The reported failure of H. M. Smith, the well known Wall street operator, caused some excitement on the street, but he has yet made no statement, notwithstanding that his office is closed.

Col. Lee, of Maryland, the new American secretary of the legation to Austria, has arrived in Vienna.

Rioting is going on in the Canary Islands in consequence of bad quarantine regulations and fear of the cholera.

Paul Boynton's brother, Mr. M. P. Boyton, will be a parliamentary candidate at the next election in Ireland for Kings county.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

VICTIMS OF A CORPORATION.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company Prosecuting Two Little Boys.

LANCASTER, Pa., Aug. 22.—In the police cases of Eddie Gall, larceny, and Willie Gallinus trespass, were called two little fellows, 9 and 10 years old, made their appearance, led by their father. Judge Patterson, looking at the little boys, asked, "Who are these children?" The district attorney replied: "These are the defendants." The court inquired: "What have they done, and who arrested them?" The district attorney replied: "Eddie took a box of Hostetter's Bitters from Pennsylvania railroad warehouse at Bird-in-Hand and Willie trespassed on the property of the railroad and the railroad authorities are the prosecutors."

Judge Patterson then severely said: "The road officers should be thrashed and prosecuted for indicting these children. Turning the cheek to the smiter is what you children home. Boys, behave yourselves after this." And turning to the clerk he said: "Enter a nolle prosequi in each case."

The district attorney exclaimed: "So, you won't; not on my motion." The judge replied: "Clerk, do as I instruct." The district attorney still persisted that the clerk should not enter the order, and the court said: "Mr. District Attorney, sit down. Order that be entered as I order." The clerk entered nolles on the record, and the district attorney declared that he would have the matter tested by a full bench.

GAGGED AND THROWN IN THE RIVER

The Body of the Girl Found in the Ohio Identified.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 22.—The body of the beautiful young girl which a fisherman recovered from the river yesterday is identified as that of Mrs. Annie Johnson, of Madison, Ind., but the causes that led to her death still remain a mystery. The police are not agreed as to whether it was a case of murder or suicide. The towel bound about her head was drawn over the mouth and stuffed down her throat, and it was kept in place by a pin at the back of the head. There are no marks of violence, but many of the detectives think the towel pretty good proof of foul play.

Many mothers whose daughters are missing called at the city undertaker's rooms to view the remains. The checks in life were somewhat restored again and the complexion very fair. The eyes are brown and the light, wavy hair is caught in a knot on the top of Miss Mowery's head, brooch with pearls in the *center and border clasps the throat*, and on the third finger of the right hand is a large diamond. The white mull dress is trimmed with rich lace at the neck and sleeves. The underclothing is of the finest linen and the stockings are silk. It is said that she is 19 years old. The body could not have been in the water more than a day. It was discovered floating in midstream.

Five Negroes Killed by Lightning.

NEW ORLEANS

NO MIDDLE COURSE.

TO BE IN BUSINESS IS TO BE OUT OF "SOCIETY."

Experience of a Wide Awake, Vigorous Young Man in New York — Not Like London or Paris—Early Closing.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

It is said that the early closing movement, if such a term may be applied to this business—since the society ladies of New York tried to inaugurate last year, is doomed to bitter failure when next season opens. This doesn't refer to shops but to houses. It has been apparent for several seasons that the wear and tear on young society men who were in business would have to be alleviated. Dancing until 5 o'clock in the morning, hurrying home, snatching four hours' sleep and going down to business, heavy-eyed, trifling and weary is not conducive to the health or cheerfulness of the young society man. There is no leisure class here as in London or Paris, from the latter of which a supply of dancing men, and so society women decided to look after the health of the young men by inaugurating early dances.

The scheme was much discussed and well indorsed, but it is now doomed to failure, for it has been definitely settled in London that it is proper to serve the supper after the cotillion or german, as it is usually called here. This means a supper at 2 o'clock as a general thing, and that leaves the festive young man out of his little bed just as it did a year or two ago. The young man who works for his living in New York hasn't much of a chance to get it. I have an acquaintance who has within two years established himself as a printer and publisher on a small scale. He is a man of scholarly attainments, a graduate of Harvard, and has been admitted to the bar. A natural taste led him into artistic printing, and by sticking close to his work he has built up a paying business and laid the foundation of what is confidently expected to be a great publishing house in the future. Less than four years ago he was a society man in the widest acceptation of the term. His name appeared in society reports constantly; he was a fashionable leader of the German, and officiated as best man for dozens of well-known men, and spent all of his time on the wing.

"For a long while," he said, "I felt that business was low. I classed all merchants as shop-keepers, and looked down on trade. I did not realize for a man fell who walked business for himself. It seems to me that one grows to like his business as he would his child, and that he takes the same interest in it, grows fond of it, and looks at it differently as time goes on. I get down at 8:30 A. M. past 8 every morning, and stay till 5. As a rule, I dine here at the club, because my people entertain a good deal, and I find that more or less in the way."

"You're quite out of the swim now?"

"Oh, quite," he said, with a smile. "There is no middle course in New York society, you know. A man must be altogether in or altogether out. It is different on the other side. In London or Paris if you are close on the invitation lists of leading society matrons you are free to attend or not as you choose, or as affairs permit. It is not thought harshly of there if you absent yourself for a time. Theory is that you are socially eligible and valuable and that you continue so no matter how many cards you refuse. It is very different here. Would-be entertain extensively in New York are imperious to the last degree. It is every thing or nothing with them, and if you decline two or three successive invitations they promptly drop you, no matter what your connections or social position may be.

"Take my case as an example. I was a slave for several years to society women. I danced till I ran down to 120 pounds, whereas I then weighed 150. My skin grew yellow from eating confections at lunch suppers, and I slept every morning till after 11. It was a craze with me, but a very enjoyable one, for one can find more enjoyable companionship than among the beautiful girls of New York society. They are bright, clever, agreeable and beautiful! Well, I made up my mind one day to go into business, and I went at it hammer and tongs. For some weeks I tried to keep up a limited social connection, but I found it wouldn't work. If I went out to two dinners a week that made, with the necessary, early calls, four social visits. Then I was four nights out of the week. Whatever mained was spent at the club. I'm fond of athletics, and now put in two nights a week at the Racquet club.

"I don't know how it happened exactly yet, but the fact remains that in the course of a year I found myself almost as completely aloof from the social world as though I had just arrived from Ireland. My sister called me a hardened bachelor, a hermit and a dozen other things, and I'm in perpetual hot water at home because I won't go out. My younger brother took my place, only he made the place better than I did. He's the prescription physician, who had his nose broken by the kick of his horse while for-hunting in a pink coat last fall. You know. The only friend I have in the family is the girl who backs me up like a brick in everything. But I'm glad I'm out of it all, and I would not go back for world. I meet men now instead of sappy dudes, and I like the change."

American Grape-vines in Austria.

[Baltimore Herald.]

The Austrian government is taking steps toward the introduction in lower Austria of American grape-vines, more especially the establishment of so-called "mother gardens" in several communes in that province. In Klosterneuburg, where the phylloxera first made its appearance and caused great losses, there are said to have been planted upwards of 20,000 American grape-vines, of which those raised from American seeds are believed to possess a greater resistibility to insects as well as frosts, etc., than any others. The wine they yield, however, to be mixed with home produce in order to be made palatable to Austrian drinkers.

The Fatal Fascination of Drowning.

[Exchange.]

A Texas girl accidentally fell into the water, and was so nearly drowned that resuscitation was difficult. She declares that her sensations had been delightful, and she blamed her friends for reviving her. A few days later she deliberately drowned herself.

An Odd Fancy.

The odd fancy of a Michigan man is to build his summer residence in the shape of a huge lantern. The site is on a bluff overlooking Lake Huron, and when at night the house is well lighted up a effect is curious.

THE LIONS ASLEEP.

THE MENAGERIE ANIMALS AT REST AFTER THE DAY'S TORMENT.

The Lion and His Mate—A Tiger Snoring—A Bear in His Overcoat—The Villain Who Laughs—All Serene.

[New York World.]

At sunset every evening, Mr. Crowley, the chimpanzee, gravely shakes hands with Superintendent Conklin, on the Central park menagerie, and marches off to bed like a good little boy, without ever begging for leave to sit up "just five minutes longer." It is bedtime then for all the other animals, too, and Keeper Potts goes around and locks all the doors. The wicked small-boy ceases from prodding and the weary cinnamon bear is at rest for fourteen good, long hours. Not a soul disturbs the tomb-like quiet of the big house devoted to the lions, tigers and bears. Big Lincoln, the veteran lion, who likes to eat fat little boys, poses majestically in the gathering darkness, as motionless as if he were carved out of bronze, and if it were not for the wicked gleam in his eye you would take him for a statue. What a happy reflection it is that makes his yellow eyes shine in the darkness like twin topazes! Big Tom Donahoe knows. He says that Lincoln's sole occupation by night is planning practical jokes to be played on unsuspecting countrymen next day.

It is midnight, now, and nearly all the animals in the big house are asleep. Now is the time to see the terrific flesh-eaters off dress parade. They don't look at all bloodthirsty as they lie stretched at length on their cage floors. Lincoln's mate, Jennie, reclines in careless ease beside him, with ponderous paw thrown lovingly across his tawny neck. Tom Donahoe thrusts his arm between the bars and strokes her head. She likes it hugely, and licks his hand with her great, rasping tongue. "She's gentle as a cow," says Donahoe, "I keep cold with all of them, but she's my pet."

In a thick-barred cage across the room is a long pile of black and yellow fur, out of which four long, thick-striped legs stick up defiantly in the air. That is Adonis, the handsomest tiger in the United States, and he sleeps as if he were doing it on salary. Who is that rasping on the G string of a contra bass? The deep, low murmur fills the room and is as full of poetry as the sound of distant surf, until you find out that it is Adonis—snoring for dear life.

The dirty-looking brown Himalayan bear doesn't say much, but he is full of business. Donahoe says he is going to eat him for the bait at the next six-days' walk. Rasp! rasp! rasp! his sharp claws keep up a continuous clatter all night as he paces his close-barred cell, training for the big walk. Tom says. The thick coat he wears must bother him much these hot nights, especially when the doors are all closed and the electric breeze can not by any possibility blow through his bristles.

"There's the meanest-looking cuss I ever saw," remarks Donahoe, pointing at a lank, ragged-coated prairie wolf, that slinks into a corner and glances furtively and suspiciously at his visitors. His dull, yellow eyes, always downcast, give him the look of a man who robs graves for a living, and his keen, pointed nose is always on the scent for some piece of rascality. As the visitors approach the big cage in the upper southwest corner there is a scampering and rattling of sharp claws over the pine flooring as the hyena scurries round and round, looking for some darker place to run to. "Oh, but you're the mean villain!" Donahoe says, addressing him. "At 3 o'clock every morning that fellow sits up in his corner and laughs and laughs and laughs. I don't know what the wretch is laughing at, but I wouldn't tell for anything. It's a terrible secret." Two new jaguars, with sleek, black-spotted coats, try to keep up a quiet motion for dancers by lying awake all night, crouched as for a spring, and snarling and snapping whenever any one passed the building. They are the wickedest fellows in the house, and they are fully up to the dime-novel man's ideal "long, lissome, blood-seeking fiends." They are only new arrivals, and I guess they won't be half so fresh after a few months in the show business.

As the visitors pass out the house is quiet as any dormitory. The only sounds that break the stillness are Adonis' tireless snoring and the sheepy grunting of the cinnamon bear. Then comes a short, quick yelp, followed by a long-drawn howl. Presto! change. Here is a wonderful transformation. There is a shuffling and rattling of claws as all the sleepers wake up and run around their cages. Then what a chorus. From the deep gur-r-r-r of old Lincoln to the tiniest squeak of the guinea pig every throat is busy. The noise shakes the walls. For full five minutes the racket keeps up, and then it degrees and dies out.

At 2 o'clock all is serene again, and once more Adonis snores sweetly, peacefully, dreamlessly.

Nineteen Distinct Wry Faces.

["Uncle Bill's" New York Letter.]

The wrecking of a certain Mikado company was a serious disaster to most of the members. They had calculated on that like to reap a rich harvest of the wages throughout the summer, and the disappointment was acute. Their complaints were violent, and only in one instance comical. A lady who had the chief female role of a Japanese maiden is what in her profession is called a "mugger." That is to say, her face is sufficiently mobile to be wrung into a great variety of strong expressions. It was chiefly on account of that rare faculty in actresses that she was hired for this Japanese service.

"And for weeks I stood before a mirror," she said, "pulling mugs that made every features ache, and I had to keep on in liniment o' nights, to look like a genuine, funny Jap. Talk of training for a prize fight! That soothing to what I went through, in hot weather and to perfect nineteen separate and distinct wry faces, that are after all, left on my hands."

Distinctions in Being Kicked.

[Bentley's Magazine.]

The Arabs, clever horsemen as they are, are quite as liable to accident as English grooms. But the Arab likes to be kicked by a thoroughbred horse, and cannot endure to be put to any but an animal whose pedigree is at all defective.

An English surgeon had been setting the leg of an Arab, who complained more of the accident that had befallen him than was thought becoming in one of his tribe; this the surgeon remarked to him, and his answer was truly characteristic. "Do not think, doctor, I should have uttered a word of complaint if my own high bred colt, in a playful kick, had broken both my legs, but to have a bone broken by a brute of a jackass is too bad and I will complain."

The Persian Army.

[Exchange.]

In a recent review of the once despised Persian army 10,000 finely uniformed and equipped soldiers were in line. Russian instructors for the cavalry and Austrian for the infantry and artillery have brought the troops up to a good standard of efficiency.

WORDS OF WARNING.

HEALTH HINTS TO BE HEEDED DURING THE HOT SEASON.

Drinks One Should Avoid—Sugar Very Heating—Ice Water Upon an Empty Stomach—Cooling the Wrists—Good Philosophy.

[Compiled.]

A correspondent of The St. James' Gazette, writing upon the subject of summer drinks says:

"It should be understood that sugar is very heating and makes you as thirsty almost as does salt. Upon the whole there is nothing better than a drink with one ingredient only, plenty of water, no sugar, and iced to freezing point. Bordeaux and water is as good and safe as anything. Rum punch and plenty of water is too good for ordinary mortals. If you can bring yourself to take it, a very good and gently stimulating drink is supplied by cold tea, which laborers of all kinds use largely. Your cold tea should be tea, pure and simple, unless you like to add a few drops of lemon juice. Cold tea, however, is as much an acquired taste as is absinthe or Hirsch wasser.

BEWARE THE BOWL.

"We conclude with a few words of warning. All drinks with much sugar or saccharine matter in them ultimately aggravate thirst. Beer, even in the form of shandygaff, ought never to be touched in summer time, except sparingly at meals. Spirits of any kind are a most pernicious absinthe. Gin is perhaps the most harmless, and brandy the least. Of course there is spirit in punch, which I have recommended; but punch is a very different thing to that in the worst features of the spirit seem somehow softened down.

"Avoid spirits. Absinthe and kirchwasser cool you as would a small dose of Scheele's prussic acid; they directly affect the action of the heart. A liquor-glass of kirchwasser taken while fasting will lower the pulse perceptibly. Lastly, never approach your jug of cooling liquor till you are in distress of thirst. To drink is not a duty, even in weather like this; and the tumbler should never be filled under anything short of conscious necessity."

Evils of Drinking Draughts.

"Ices and iced drinks," says The London Standard, in a warning way, "are now so common in hot weather—from the iced champagne with which the discreet ones companies and the iced pudding with which he unwisely concludes his dinner to the delicious Sorbets with which the street boy delightfully cools his throat—that we habitually forget the insult which a sudden lump or draught of freezing matter offers to the mouth and the stomach. Dr. Mater adds to his report on cheap ices, a rider which, though often forgotten now, was a truism thirty years ago. 'The mere fact of the hasty consumption of ice-upon a hot day and an empty stomach would in itself frequently cause unpleasant results.' It is also clear that the threatened ice with death and the penalty of drinking cold water—ice was then a rare luxury—when we were hot, our grandmothers grossly exaggerated the truth for since the days of Sydenham the evils of drinks and foods have become almost universal, even in England, but absolutely so in the United States.

THE PAIN, THE BLISS.

"Nevertheless, there was truth in what they said. People in America pay very heavily for the luxuries of vitality for the hasty joy which they are perpetually snatching from draughts of water at the freezing point, nor do we, who follow them at a very respectful distance, by any means escape the penalties of imprudence. And the odd thing is that cold drinks are, after the very best, the only remedy for them. 'The poor Fijian, in the fever of measles, rushes to the shore and lies down in the cool, clear waves. His bliss for five minutes must be exquisite, but it is only the man addicted to iced drinks feels for a minute—and only for a minute—that what he has drunk satisfies the sensation of thirst as hunted out of every square inch of his body. But the evil spirit returns, bringing with it seven others more clamorous than itself. Now, by cooling the wrists, you will but wait for five minutes for the effect, but ten is better than most things, and, as Anglo Indians know, the wrist held under a tap of running water cools more than any sort of drink."

GOOD PHILOSOPHY.

"Washington Irving," observes The New York Tribune, "once said to a lady friend: 'Don't be too anxious about the education of your daughters. They will do very well; don't teach them one thing.' 'And what may that one thing be?' inquired the lady. 'Teach them,' counseled the author of 'The Sketch Book,' 'to be easily pleased.'

"No more sensible piece of advice could well be given to perplexing Americans who go about these days finding the grasshopper a burden. The best way to keep cool and serene is not by putting a cabbage leaf in one's hat, is not by putting ice-water in one's stomach, nor yet by tarrying long at the soda water fount to mixed drinks. Such devices are not to be despised, but the most effective weapon with which to ward off the heat is the fine art of being easily pleased. The man who has the faculty of finding what can rely upon his digestion, and digestion, as everybody knows, is half the battle of life, and who has mercury is standing at a harrowing height."

Precocious in a Remarkable Sense.

[Gaits.]

At the close of the revolution Washington was 51 years old; at the close of the civil war Grant was 48 years old. When Lincoln defeated with Douglas, the first time anything was ever known about him, he was 49 years old. When Grant captured Fort Donelson, the most important event which had taken place in the history of the military any since the surrender of Cornwallis, he was only 40 years old. Let any man 40 years of age ask himself whether he feels confident that he could do something like that. When Grant became president he was only 46 years old. Let any man of 46 who is reading this look at the wise in all respects and suit all the newspaper presidents in everything at the age of 46.

The fact is, that this man has been precocious in a remarkable sense, and we are only able to perceive his life and its full relations now that he is no more.

Rise and Fall of Mining Towns.

[Cleveland Leader.]

Lead ville is one of the great mining towns of the west which have begun to decline in population. It is common enough for small and little known places to die as rapidly as they grew, but cities like Virginia City and Leadville seem more permanent, and apparently should escape the fate of less pretentious places. Leadville, however, has fallen from 14,820 inhabitants in 1880 to 11,066 by the Colorado state census just completed. Denver, on the other hand, shows the stability of a true city of diversified industries and many resources, as well as the wonderful growth of the west. In 1880 Denver had 35,000 people, and now the census shows 54,000, a gain of nearly four-sevenths in five years.

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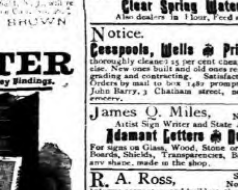

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ONLY TOO TRUE.

[John Vance Cheney in The Independent.]
No blushing daughter of the morn;
Can vie with her on summer days,
No face at window of the spring
Is like a virgin blooming.

Betwixt the blue lids of the sky
So oft there smiles a maiden's eye
Of mighty blue—and mighty true—
Can match the amethyst of its glance.

Nature, how weak art thou to limn
As does a dear unsleeved arm!
Thy rocks would pridefu into sand
With tingles from a disapted hand.

What swaying shape of rain or smoke
Approach the motions of a maid?
Her every gesture by winter frosted
Co., take the taper of her waist!

And that soft darkness of her hair,
Thy twilight shades—ah, their despair!
Not all the starving stars long years
As may one memory of her smile.

That foolish lips should speak so wise,
Make merriment from earth to skies;
May, flatters, drop a wary tear—
For solemn knowledge bought so dear.

MR. H. BAUDRE'S SILEX PIANO.

Stones Which Emit Musical Sounds When Struck—A Musical Novelty.

[Dr. Schmidt, of Hamburg.]

Among the first stones that are met with in the chalk formation there are some that when struck with another flint emit sounds of great purity. The tones that are thus obtained with musical flints are out of all proportion to the bulk and weight of the stone. This is a very curious phenomenon, the explanation of which is not furnished by the fundamental laws of acoustics, and which surely merits being studied by physicists.

As long ago as 1873, I spoke of musical stones as a curiosity worthy of attracting attention. I then promised to return to this interesting subject, but the years passed by, and the singing stones were forgotten. Upon recently visiting the new electric lighting of the Green museum, however, they were casually brought to mind again. After examining this interesting installation, I went through the great hall of the museum, looking at the wall figures mounted therein, when I heard some delightful music that attracted my attention. Approaching the spot where the harmonious and pure sounds were being produced, I saw a musician, who, holding two flints, was playing upon a stone piano with wonderful agility, by striking other flints of all shapes suspended by two wires (as a few fractions of an inch above a sounding board. I at once made the acquaintance of the player, who was Mr. H. Baudre', a distinguished musician, and a zealous collector of musical stones.

"How did you procure these flints that render so delightful sounds, and from which you get so remarkable music?" said I.

"Ah, sir, it required much time and many trips to collect the twenty-six stones which you see before you, and which form the two chromatic octaves. It took me more than *thirty years (from 1859 to 1889)* to search for them in the chalk beds of Haute-Marne, Perigord, Eure, and the Paris basin."

"Are such flints found in all chalk formations?" "I believe not; the innumerable quantities of Engli sh flints have yielded me nothing acceptable." "Are there any works that treat of this interesting subject of singing stones?" "I do not know; but I have letters from numerous scientists, who have been pleased to congratulate me, and to give me their opinion."

Henry Watterson's Newspaper Career.

[Ex-Congressman Robinson in Brooklyn Eagle.]

At the Manhattan Beach the well-known journalist, Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, attracts a great deal of attention. Mr. Watterson is only 48 years old and undoubtedly has a career ahead of him more brilliant even than that through which he has passed already. He was born in Washington on July 16, 1840, while his father, a dyed-in-the-wool Jackson Democrat, who, with his excellent wife, is an honored celebrity of the capital, was a member of *congress from Tennessee*. Young Watterson was an especial favorite of Gen. Cass and Stephen A. Douglas.

The first newspaper with which he ever did was for The State, Judge Douglas's organ in Washington. He received a musical education, but never followed it up. His instruction in the art, however, proved a great help to him in his newspaper career. He became a critic and won his first laurels in Journalism in this branch of the business. At the outbreak of the war he gave up his residence in Washington. He became a staff officer on the Confederate side. From October, 1862, to 1863 he edited the Chattanooga Rebel, a popular paper.

At the close of the war he and two others renewed the publication of The Louisville Republican. Watterson conceived the idea of merging The Courier and The Journal, of Louisville, and intended a very clever newspaper man named *Haldeman* in the scheme. They pooled their issues and purchased all the other papers in the city. Then they issue The Courier-Journal. It proved a wonderfully successful venture. It is today *one of the most widely known* newspapers in the country. Not much less, perhaps, however, than was The Journal under the brilliant Prentice. Watterson was elected to the Forty-fourth congress and was a member of the *ways and means committee*. He declined a renomination and resumed his journalistic labors. He and Mr. Haldeman put up one of the most costly and commodious newspaper buildings in the world.

Smoking and Courtship.

[Chicago Herald.]

The Persian girls smoke incessantly, and sweeten their breath at every pipe with a small lump of sugar. It is a mark of esteem when a Persian lady takes out of the same pipe, and the Persian young man who goes courting need not take cigars with him nor leave the stumps on the front *fence* as he *goes in*, for the young lady will suit the maiden takes a whiff herself and then passes the pipe to him. If she alternates with him in the whiffs, it is a sign that him a whiff only once in a while she is merely polite.

Even better than this is the double habit of giving; their lovers a sort of second-hand benefit of their smoke. This charming trick is performed by the maiden filling her mouth full of smoke and pressing it gently and lovingly into the mouth of her admirer as she gives him a kiss. If he is a gentleman he will retain it but a moment and then return it in hopes of getting it back again. This is a pretty trick, but it has its dangers. If the maiden chances to have the larger mouth the young man runs the risk of being filled unpleasantly full of smoke. Most young men are willing to take the chances.

In the Midst of Tribulations.

[Chicago Tribune.]

A former resident of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and now of Ulinois penitentiary, remarks in a letter to a friend: "I am serving out a six months' sentence for forging, counterfeiting and paring 10 cent silver quarters, consisting of three of the best, finest and loveliest wives in the nation, and twenty-four beautiful and pretty children as ever came from heaven to sojourn for a season on this mundane sphere."

COLOR OF THE EYES.

SIGNIFICATION OF CHARACTER, DISPOSITION AND TEMPERAMENT.

Blue Eyes Serene, Constant and Tender-Hearted — Gray Eyes Artistic and Sensitive—Cowardish Green Eyes—Expressionless Orbs.

[San Francisco Argonaut.]

The colors most common to the eyes are brown, gray, blue, hazel, and black, or what we call black. Green eyes, which appear to be black will generally be found to be of a deep yellowish-brown when looked at very narrowly; it is, at a distance only which makes them appear black, because the deep yellow-brown color is in such strong contrast to the white of the eye that it appears black. There are also eyes of so bright a hazel as to appear almost yellow; lastly, there are eyes that are positively green. Very beautiful, too, are some of the eyes of this color when they are shaded—as is very often the case—with long dark eyelashes; but, though beautiful, they are not indicative of a good disposition.

Clear light blue eyes, with a calm steadfastness in their glances, are indicative of cheerfulness of disposition, of a serene temperament, and of constant nature. These eyes are peculiar to the northern nations; one meets them among the Swedes, and also *sometimes* among the Danes. The blue eyes we see among the rare blondes of the south—that is, in Italy and Spain—have among them eyes in which are some greenish tints; and which eyes, though *often called light* blue, have none of the qualities of serenity and constancy which belong to the light blue eyes of the north. Neither must the pleasant light blue eye with the honest glance be *confounded with another sort of eye* of a pale blue, almost steel-colored hue, which has a continually shifting sort of motion both of the eyelids and the pupils of the eyes. People with such eyes as these are to be avoided, as they are indicative of a deceitful and selfish nature. Very dark blue eyes, with something of the tint of the violet, show great power of affection and purity of mind, but not much intellectuality. Blue eyes are more significant of tenderness and of a certain yieldingness of purpose than either brown, black or gray eyes. Blue eyes of a purple or violet hue, like those of the hazel and yellow eyes, but they yield *from* affection.

The gray eye, of a somewhat greenish gray, with orange as well as blue in them, and which are of ever-varying tints, like the sea, are those which denote most intellectuality. They are especially indicative of the impulsive, impressionable temperament—a mixture of the sanguine and the bilious—which produces the poetic and artistic natures. In England—where there are more varieties of tints in eyes than in any other country—the poets have almost always gray eyes. A biographer of Byron says of the "beautiful changeful gray eyes." Shakespeare also had, we are to id, gray eyes; Coleridge, eyes of a greenish gray. Among the artists, too, eyes of this color abound.

Black eyes, or what are considered such, are indicative of passionate ardor in love, fierce anger, but not of a yellowish tint, but pure russet brown, show an affectionate disposition; the darker the brown—that is, the more they verge on to that deepest of brown which in eyes we are in the habit of calling black—the more ardent and passionate is the power of affection. The brown eyes which are not black—that is, those in which are not dark enough to appear so—are the eyes of sweet, gentle and unselfish natures, without the incontancy of the light brown or yellow eyes—"golden eyes," as they were *called by a lady novelist*, and which are very little more to be trusted than the green eyes.

Green eyes, although their praises are often sung in Spanish ballads, show deceit and coquetry. We sometimes *see* eyes which are a combination of black and blue, the latter color generally appearing in streaks over the whole surface of the iris, while the orange spots are set in flakes of unequal size around and at some little distance from the pupil of the eye. Eyes of this variety of tints show intellect, or at any rate a certain originality of character. No commonplace nature has this sort of eye. Hasty, irritable persons have frequently eyes of a brownish tint in addition to a greenish blue. Although the purely green eye indicates deceit and coquetry, the propensity to greenish tints in the eyes is a sign of wisdom and coquetry. Very diverse persons, if they have blue eyes, have also certain tints of green in them, and when under the influence of anger a sudden red light appears in them.

There are eyes which are remarkable for being of what might be said to be of no color. The iris has only some shades of blue or pale gray, so feeble as to be almost white in some parts, and the shades of orange which intervene are so small that they can scarcely be distinguished from gray or white, both withstanding the contrast of colors. The black of the pupil is in these eyes too marked, because the color of the iris around it is not deep enough, so that in looking at them we seem to see only the pupil. These eyes are expressionless, for their glance is fixed and dead; they invariably belong to persons of the lymphatic temperament, and they indicate a listless and feeble disposition, incapable of energy, and a cold and indolently selfish nature.

Thirst and Fulque.

[*Mexico Cor. Inter Ocean.*]

The stranger in Mexico always complains of thirst. The rapid evaporation makes his throat and tongue very dry. As the water is poor and unhealthful, pulque shops, a substitute for beer, abound in the cities. There are said to be 34,000 licensed pulque shops in the city, or one for every 100 inhabitants, besides numerous bar-rooms, where other beverages are sold.

Pulque (pronounced poolkee) is the national drink. It is the fermented milk of the cactus. Eighty thousand gallons are said to be sold in Mexico every day, and double that amount on Sundays and saints' days. It is a nasty, sour, ropy, thick, white drink, and looks like well-watered skim milk, and tastes like yeast. It costs but a penny a glass, or 2 cents a quart, and is to be seen in the reach of the humblest citizen, and he drinks vast quantities of it. Five cents worth will make a peon (as all the natives are called) as happy as a clam. Ten cents worth will send him reeling into the arms of a policeman, who secures him an engagement to work for the government for three months without competition. *But it* leaves no headache in the morning, and is said to be very healthful. In the music climate one might drink large quantities without harm, but all the usual intoxicants are harmful in this altitude.

Why Stanley Never Married.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Stanley, the African explorer, is not married, and probably never will be. When he first started for Africa he was engaged to a pretty New York girl, who gave him up for dead in a year and married another man within two years. He did not return till the end of the year, and thought the dancer should have waited for him, and his course constituted his life.

I DREAMT IT WAS A DREAM.

[Lucie May Norton.]

In sleep I thought it was a dream,
This newly promised life of mine;
This ecstasy, these wondrous powers,
These thrills of bliss that fill my hours
So brief with love the time does seem,
In sleep I thought it all a dream.

I dreamt it was a dream, and sighed
To think my joy so quickly done.
My hero an imagined one.
My dearest hope now gone, gone;
To be this happiness denied
I dreamt it was a dream, and sighed.

Dismayed I dreamt it was a dream,
And knew that waking tore the morn
A handful from the heart that he tore
To languish in the old alone.
After a glimpse of love's supreme,
Dismayed I dreamt it was a dream.

I dreamt it was a dream and wept;
Though fond your kiss I feared 'twas vain
To hope to share it yet again,
Even in a dream I felt hot pain
And knew 'twas parting while I slept,
I dreamt it was a dream and wept.

And, weeping, woke to joy once more;
As, after dreams of fear or care
When light and hope turn gloom and fear,
Fair promise comes again, to cheer;
So glad was I, the dream being over,
And, weeping, woke to smile once more.
(And now—)

Because I dreamt it was a dream,
So foolish is the heart of mine
That I desire another sign
To be assured that I am mine;
Oh, let your love fill me as a beam
That I may know 'tis not a dream.

THE MIND-CURE TREATMENT.

Its Results in the Cases of Mrs. Burnett and Miss Alcott.

[Lilian Whiting's Letter.]

It is interesting to compare these cases. There were Miss Alcott and Mrs. Burnett, both women of high character, position, and attainments. Both were suffering from nervous exhaustion, the result of years of creative literary work. Each resorted to the prevalent mind cure for relief, the mind cure, and each tried the experiment, I believe, without prejudice for nor against it. They were neither fanatics nor skeptics, but evidently intelligent women, recognizing the possibilities of higher or unknown laws, and willing to test the claims made for metaphysical healing.

Now just here note the result. Each lady gave the system (both under the same practitioner, Mrs. Newman), a fair trial, with the result that Mrs. Burnett looks and seems well, and affirms that she is so, and that Mrs. Alcott has given to the press an open letter saying that she has received no benefit. She says the experience of the sittings was pleasant and peculiar up to a certain number; then they ceased to affect her in any way, and she closes by warning people not to waste time and money on a system she believes to be of little or no value.

Let us keep in mind that the ill health was similar and from a similar cause—literary overwork—that the two ladies were of exalted character and intelligence, and that they had the same physician—a mind-curer. Now is there any way to account for the opposite results save that of contrasted temperament? Mrs. Burnett has in a very large degree the temperamental, of which She has something of the mystic in her disposition. She is poetic, impressionable, receptive.

Miss Alcott, while imaginative, has the practical rather than the romantic and poetic temperament; and I venture to say this, knowing that Miss Alcott has written charming verse, as has also Mrs. Burnett, although neither of the two makes a specialty of poetic composition and both are professional novelists. But Miss Alcott's *stories are of the realistic while Mrs. Burnett's* are of the romantic school. Now without implying any invidious distinction which would be impossible between two women who are each so notable and so *highly esteemed*, might not this *difference* of temperament account for the different results in their experiment of the metaphysical cure. Very likely I do not more than approximate to the truth, if that, in this crude generalization.

To Enlarge Small Oysters.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

"I have the scheme here that will catch Cincinnati people next season," said a well-known restaurant man to a reporter. At the same time he produced a package containing a white, powdered substance.

"I will not tell you what it is," continued the half-on-the-half gentleman. "That would be giving away the snap—for a genuine up-and-up snap it is."

"But what is the powder used for," asked the reporter.

"A little of this sprinkled over oysters will cause them to swell to a grand size for all the world like a large and juicy bivalve. You see, the average oyster-eater in this city likes a large, fat oyster. He will not look at the smaller ones. The oyster man are aware of this, and have been *coining* money by sprinkling a powder, somewhat similar to this, over their small oysters. This powder makes the small oyster swell up, and the consumer never knows that he is paying for wind. Now, the powder they use produces dyspepsia. I will not. I have used it before and know what I am talking about. Next season I can purchase the smallest oysters at wholesale, and by the discovery of this powder I receive on every dozen oysters will be clear profit."

Photography in Astronomy.

[Boston Journal.]

Even more useful than the most powerful telescope in showing the nature of the waste places of the moon will be the plate process of photography. It accomplishes a result eagerly sought for by astronomers, the exposure of nothing to the discovery of stars not suspected by close observation through the telescope.

The new power of the dry plate will seem great to those who remember that at first it was used to photograph the moon and stars of the greater magnitude, and now its use is universal in making small or smallest stars and even seemingly vacant regions might contain heavenly bodies. Its superiority over the wet plate has satisfied the most incredulous astronomers, and it has a great field before it in perfecting the alliance between photography and astronomy, begun by the daguerreotype process at Harvard university in 1850.

Favorite Instruments.

[The Rambler.]

For the old maid, the piano forty.
For the burglar, the loot.
For the professional traveler, the drum.
For the farmer, the hoe boy.
For the country hotel, the vile inn.
For the Free Mason, the symbols.
For the born, the harp.
For the pawnbroker, the Jaw sharp.
For the politician, the organ.
For lovers, the mouth harmonica.

"My dear, if you do not marry you will be an old maid." "Yes, but if I marry I shall be mate old."

The annual value of the milk product of this country is about half the national debt.

CITY MILLS,
Somerset Street
Near Front, Plainfield, N.J.

FRENCH BROS
Merchant Millers,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
New Process Pastry and Family FLOUR
EVER-READY PREPARED
Flour and Indian Meal, Hominy, Oat-meal, Wheat and Rye Bran.
All kinds of Feed for Horses, *Cattle and Poultry.*
BALED HAY AND STRAW
Corn, Oats, Wheat, Buckwheat, Barley, Wheat and Rye Bran, Corn Meal, Screenings, Cracked Corn, Bone Meal, Oil Cake Meal Ground Oyster Shell Cracked Bone,
GOODS ETC. DELIVERED

10 Per Cent.
REDUCTION
ON EVERY ARTICLE OF
Summer Wear
FOR THE NEXT
Thirty Days
AT
SCHWED Bros.,
Leading Plainfield Clothiers.
No. 7 E. Front St.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

FOR BARGAINS
IN NEW AND
SECOND-HAND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
AND FOR
First Class Cabinet Work
AND
UPHOLSTERING
CALL AT THE STORE OF
J. S. Powlison?
243 West Front Street.

CRUSHED STONE
Is Now Furnished by
JOHN WILSON.
A good supply of stone it THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.
Orders can be sent through the post office, or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street, corner Washington Ave.

OPPOSITION.
JONES & CO.,
Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co

For cleaning and disinfecting cesspools, and privy vaults. Through and sanitary work guaranteed.
Lime and Whitewash constantly on hand.
Leave orders with D. W. Littell, C. Rayhert, Addis and Hazard, practical plumbers, or address Jones and Co., P. O. Box 1416, Plainfield.
Telephone Call 29.

R. WALDRON,
No. 9 East Front Street,
First National Bank Building. Plainfield, N. J
MANUFACTURER
of all kinds of
PICTURE FRAMES.
Gold Frames for Paintings
a Specialty.
OLD FRAMES REGILDED
to equal New.
First-class Work. Low Prices

CLARE'S JEWELRY STORE
9 Park Avenue,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE
Optical Goods.
Repairing equal to New York houses, at Reduced Rates.
An old established store. Long practical experience.

This machine is a w ie use on my yard, No. 62 Park avenue. It thoroughly cleans the coal that passes over it. The coal comes down square against the screen, so that the dirt goes straight through. I re ette the public to call and see it work. I have the Honeybrook and other first-class coals always on hand. Also Kindling Wood, and A. Mitchell, Jr's. Fertilizers and lawn dressing.
THOMAS MORGAN RIED
Park Avenue Plainfield N. J

F. A. Pope's,
(Successor to M. VERMEULE.)
For Spring Hats,
CAPS, GLOVES
TRUNKS and VALISES,
Call and Examine the Elegant Stock at
NO 5 WEST FRONT ST

Wm. A. Woodruff
Represents the following first-class insurance]
Fire Association of Philadelphia, LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, WESTCHESTER, of New York, Norwich Union of England, North. British *Mercantile, of England*, The Northern, of Scotland, The Queen, of England, The Merchants, of Newark, The Washington Life, of New York, and other equally good companies, and procures insurance at BEST RATES, has
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security, and has bargains in
Real Estate.
OFFICE Berry's Building corner of Front stree and Park avenue. Residence 41 East Second street

S. W. Wakefield,
ENGINEER,
PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.
Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by *low pressure steam.*
Agent for the Dunning and Excelsior Self Feeding Boiler.
Send for illustrated catalogue.
Repairing promptly done. Estimates cheerfully furnished.
OFFICE, 50 SOMERSET STREET.
My Reference is my Work.

In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I *offer for sale* about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash
JOHN H. FRENCH,
29 West Front St

Headquarters for
VOEHL'S
Bread, Cake, Pies, Pastry, etc
15 West Front Street,
Confectionery of all Kinds.
Having bought out the business of A. Warnock, and the attention of a practical confectioner, we can supply all varieties of first class Cake Pies, Bread, &c.
NEW ENGLAND BREAD A SPECIALTY.
The old stand at 68 Somerset street, will be in charge of my son. Thankful for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.
JACOB VOEHL
Successor to A. Warnock, No. 15 West Front stree Plainfield, New Jersey. 6-10-2m.

I. S. MELBOURN,
Mason and Builder
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Residence—Force's Hotel. P. O. Box 296
Manufacturer of fine quality of
HARD BRICK,
SOMERSET STREET,
North Plainfield.
A Specialty in Mason Jobbing and Kalsomining All orders will receive prompt attention. 9-3-1

A. SWALM,
Wall Paper,
No. 6 North Avenue,

Remnant Sale.
For one week, commencing August 15. During the coming week we will close out Remnants of all kinds of Dress Goods Cashmeres, Lawns, Tickings, Muslins, Calicos, Linings, etc., at half their original cost to make room for Fall stock. Bargains in remnants of Carpets Oil Cloth and Mattings. At
Boehm's
7 WEST FRONT ST.

"CANDEE"
Rubber Co.
BOOTS
WITH
DOUBLE THICK BALL.
Ordinary Rubber Boots always wear out first on the ball. The CANDEE Boots are double thick on the ball, and give
DOUBLE WEAR.
Most economical Rubber Boot in the market. Lasts longer than any other boot and the
PRICE NO HIGHER.
Call and examine the goods.

FOR SALE BY
A. WILLET,
NO. 6 PARK AVENUE.

GO TO Green & Co.
FOR BARGAINS!
A FINE Parlor Suite - $38.50
Seven Pieces.
SOLID Ash Chamber Suite $26
Eight Pieces.
OAK OR WALNUT Extension Table - $6
A GOOD Lounge for - - $7

RAMONETTI'S
CELEBRATED
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Ice Cream
and
Water Ices,
of all Choice Fruit Flavors.
FANCY PUDDING a Specialty.
A Large Variety of
Individual Ice Cream Imitations
ICE CREAM
For Wedding Parties, Church Fairs, Excursions, Festivals, etc., at a great reduction in prices. Also first-class Restaurant at
RAMONETTI'S
24 North Ave.,
Telephone, No. 30. 6-19-1s

Electric Fire Alarm
Electric Burglar Alarm, (improved and sure)
Electric Call Bells, Electric Gas
Lighters,
Electric Front Door Bells, Electric
Servants Call Bells.
Electric Thermostat so connected with battery (see above) as to prevent too low or high a temperature in your office, dwelling apartment or conservatory, will notify when the fire is going out, etc.
REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.
F. E. KINSMAN,
Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.,
145 Broadway—86 Liberty Street New York, also P. O. Box 1768, Plainfield, N. J.

Hotel
Netherwood.
Netherwood Heights
One of the most Healthful, Comfortable and Accessible Inland Summer Resorts in the Country.
S. V. Woodruff, Proprietor.

The Bee Hive,
(6 doors, below Music Hall)
38 West Front St.
Shawls
Hand-made worsted Shawls at 85 cents Red, Blue Black and White. Better grades at 95c, $1.35, $1.50, etc.
Hand Bags
39c, Children's size 39c. Ladies' box shaped bag with *purse on outside, finely finished*, $1.19. Regular price for a bag of this quality is $1.50. Ladies' club bags 48c, 65c, etc. 200 Palm Leaf Fans at one cent each.
25c Underwear 17c.
25c Gents' Neck wear 25c.
THE "BEE HIVE,"
38 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.
LOUIS CALLMAN,
Note.—The Bee Hive have just received a line of Gents' Neckwear in Fall Colors.

H. S. BARNES.
17 and 19 Front Street, East,
WALL PAPERS,
Philadelphia and New York Designs.
ATLAS MIXED PAINTS.
$1.75 Per Gallon, Warranted Satisfactory
BRAGDON'S LUSTRA PAINTS.
POOR MAN'S DYES.
Neat and Handy.
Artist's Materials, etc.
5 Per Cent Discount for Cash.

ALL KINDS
OF
Fruit Jars,
AND
JELLY CANS
Jar Rubbers.
GAVETT'S,
15 E. FRONT ST.

JOSEPH T. VAIL
REAL ESTATE
AND
Fire Insurance.
LOANS NEGOTIATED
Office Opposite Railroad Station.
RESIDENCE NO. 63 E. SIXTH ST.

Dealer in
BLUE STONE FLAGGING.
P. O. Box 826.

PURE Candies,
DELICIOUS
ICE CREAM,
at Saloon Parlors of
B. T. BARNES,
4 East Front Street.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

$3.50 PER DOZEN
$3.50 PER DOZEN
$3.50 PER DOZEN
FOR CABINETS.
Hunt & Fisher
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
15 East Front street

FINEST QUALITY WASHINGTON VALLEY
PURE SPRING WATER
ICE
SIMPSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIALTY.
Families will see the propriety of using only Pure Spring Water Ice.
Orders may be left at John Walker's Bakery, 180 & 200 West Front Street, or P.O. Box 841, will receive prompt attention.
SIMPSON & CO.,
have a large lot of Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, and Maple trees for sale.
They are also prepared to supply Masons or others with Second Mountain Quarry Stone, at the lowest prices.
Grading and Contracting
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 4, No. 72 — PLAINFIELD, N. J., MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1885. — Price Two Cents

Cent-a-word Corner

WANTED—A first-class cook, washer and ironer. Apply to Mrs. J. E. Raymond, Central avenue and Niadt street. 2-tf

LOST—A Skye terrier, answering to the name of Fannie. Liberal reward if returned to Dr. Carr, Second and New streets.

WANTED—House, barness and light business by married man in exchange for vacant lot. Address Lot, O. Box 123. 2-tf

WANTED—Colored girl for general housework. References required. Apply at 36 Somerset street.

WANTED—By respectable American young lady place as seamstress of any kind. Address Sewing, P. O. Box 115. 2-tf

BOY WANTED at Eugene Laine's hair cutting saloon, 74 North avenue.

FURNISHED HOUSE to let. All improvement near depot. 10 rooms, $30. E. C. Mulford Dealer. 1-tf

TO LET—Second floor of No. 29 Front street, comprising five rooms. All improvements. Possession at once if desired. Inq. 29 Front street. 1-3d

CHOICE CORNER LOT—150 feet on Madison Avenue by about 100 feet on Ninth street, between Roche's Bargain. Apply to Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Station Plainfield, N. J.

PASTURE for horses and cattle, shade and water. 12 East Front street.

A 2½ x No. 1, concert grand piano for sale at Carey's, 45 West Front street. Will be sold very low. 4-tf

Special Notices.

MUSIC. J. F. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musical Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City. 21-1m

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front 250 feet deep for sale on La Grande Ave., west side of Woodland Ave. Desirable residences on either side of it. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield station.

TWO NEW HOUSES for sale at a bargain or will exchange. Also one building lot forty feet front. Enquire of Chas. H. Hand, corner Liberty and Liberty streets. 7-30-3m

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1301, Plainfield. 6-tf

THE REFORM CLUB HALL

with seating capacity for eight hundred, with accessory qualities and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE

in complete order. Lot 95x125 feet, with a good barn; excellent location; seven minutes from depot. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Enquire of Dorr Grant. 6-tf

THE BEST SAFEGUARD

against Cholera and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Essence of Pure Cider and Spice. Recommended by leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which are being put in clothing, etc. No acid in Thorp's. Factory cor. Front and New streets. P. O. Box 254. 6-eow

FARM FOR SALE

Cheap. 119 acres. Will exchange. House 12 rooms; suitable for a country boarding house. Also fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 4-tf

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Guaranteed true to name. Thoroughbred Light Brahmas, White Leghorns, Buff Cochins, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, and Muscovy Ducks. Williams, Hawkins & Sharp, Scenic. Eggs $2 up for 15 or 26. Address J. S., Box 181, Post Office.

Professional Cards.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON, Physician and Surgeon, corner Front. Office hours until 10 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 6-eow

DR. J. F. GRIFFIN,

Homœopathist and Electrician corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a.m., 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON,

Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public, corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH,

Counsellor-at-Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

QUYDAM & STILLMAN,

Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block, Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J.

W. Stillman. George P. Stayton.

DR. E. W. HEDGES,

Physician and Surgeon, 77 West Front street, corner Central avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, till 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p.m. 8-eow

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST,

13 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware Store (formerly at 104 East Second street.) Office Residence. Office hours from 9 till 5.

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST,

20 West Front street. Carefully used and local anesthetic. *Gold filling a specialty.*

GEORGE C. CARPENTER,

Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and depositions a specialty. Practice also in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Typewriting done by a correspondent of the Phonetic Shorthand Phonographic Institute, and by the Calligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park Avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM,

No. 2 Stillman Street, Coward's building. Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years experience in surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch.

DR. T. S. DAVIS,

Homœopathic Physician, Office 53 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 p.m., 6 to 8 p.m. Telephone Call 48

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES,

Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth, succeed to D. B. and P. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with neatness, accuracy and despatch. 34 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1011. 10-1y

CRAYON PORTRAITS

of Miss Louisa Moss, Crayon Artist. Specimens at Randt's, 84 West Front, where orders will be received. 3-6

WILLIAM B MAXSON,

Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, collect money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

Educational.

ELOCUTION.

An Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Miss. Alberti, P. O. Box 800.

PIANO LESSONS.

Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Return to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, corner of Hotel Netherwood and to others. P. O. Box, 1585.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO.

Room 34 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

CLARE'S JEWELRY STORE

9 Park Avenue,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE & Optical Goods.

Repairing equal to New York houses, at Reduced Rates.

An old established store. Long practical experience.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for the last week, and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	71	6 a. m.	65
9 a. m.	77	9 a. m.	68
12 m	85	12 m.	70
3 p.m.	94	3 p. m.	73

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885	1884
Sunrise.....4.53 a.m.	Sunrise.....4.53 a.m.
Sun Sets....7.19 p.m.	Sun Sets....7.19 p.m.
Moon Rises 8. 3 p.m.	Moon Rises. p.m.

Chronological Event.

St. Bartholomew.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow it promises to be warmer and generally fair.

JOTTINGS.

—Bad well water is causing much sickness at Perth Amboy.

—Borough Council meeting this evening at eight o'clock.

—Chronic ill humor is more likely to blow the owner's head off than any one else's.

—Weak fish are not biting to any great extent, owing to the prevalence of east and south-easterly winds.

—*The Potter Pressworks are having a* booming demand for presses, and begun to put on a full force of men this morning.

—Some people think that the weather this *morning was oppressing muggy, and some* people thereby hit the nail square on the head.

—The Court of Errors has decided that a *married woman can make a lease for more* than three years without her husband's concurrence.

—The Elison electric light company have leased grounds and will commence the erection of buildings at New Brunswick and light the city by electricity.

—The Park House is regaining its former popularity. The Hopkinses are conducting it in a way greatly enhancing its attractiveness and correspondingly gaining patrons.

—The Sons of Temperance will hold a grand picnic at Boynton Beach next Tuesday. Divisions from Plainfield, Dunellen, Metuchen, New Brunswick, Rahway, and other places will participate.

—An exchange says that "the interest in the Cleveland boom will turn upon the question of whether the people or the politicians are the strongest." This is merely a rehash of the irrepressible conflict of morality against money.

—Revenue Collector Van Derveer has made the following appointments: For Warren county—Stephen C. Lurison, vice Wm. P. Cramer, resigned. For Middlesex (stamp deputy): Welcome G. Clemmens and Wm. H. Price.

—Patrick Toomey, a bartender, living on Short Second street, fell out of a two story window yesterday morning and sprained his ankle. It is said that he overbalanced himself in trying to save a child *from falling* from the window. There are other reasons also given.

—The statement is made that a promise has been exacted from a prominent Democratic aspirant for the postmastership that in the event of his securing the appointment he will remove the post office into a new *building to occupy the* vacant lot adjoining the new stable on North avenue. We do not think such a removal will be favored by the people of North Plainfield, or by Front street generally. Assessor Hall and A. M. Stover is prominently spoken of for the position, but we do not think from all accounts, that he would do anything against the best interests of the city generally.

—The copious downpour of rain which began about half past six o'clock Saturday evening and concluded within half an hour, so deluged the streets that the water in many places was fully twelve inches in depth. This was noticeably the case in the streets passing under the railroad bridges, and in Somerset street. As soon as the rain ceased, *however, the street became in most instances* quickly dry, illustrating the porous nature of the soil, as a natural means of drainage, and also illustrating defects of grading which ought to be remedied to provide a more efficient surface drainage.

Religion, Charity, and Baptism.

Religious services of an interesting and instructive character were held yesterday morning in the parlor of Hotel Netherwood. The Rev. Brockholst Morgan of New York, *who is a guest at the hotel*, conducted the services and preached a sermon of marked ability on St. Paul's Day. The choir was also composed of guests, viz: Mrs. Steele, who furnished piano accompaniment, Mrs. Haward, Mr. Curtiss and Mr. Marsh. It was agreed that the collection should go to the Muhlenberg Hospital, and the preacher made an earnest appeal in this behalf. The collection amounting to eighteen dollars was placed in the hands of Corporation Counsel Marsh who has remitted the amount to Mr. George Goddard, the Treasurer of the hospital.

A christening service preceded the sermon, the beautiful daughter of Mr. Geo. W. Watson being named Marguerite.

[For The News.]

Thrilling.

BY HARRY BARNES.

On doorstep low,
Not long ago,
Two brave policemen sat,
And with their sticks
Thrown on the bricks
Enjoyed a social chat.

The hour was late
And from the gate
The Summer girl was gone;
The druggist's clerk,
With festive smirk
Had closed his weary fawn.

The hotels cat,
So sleek and fat,
Was out on the chimney top;
And her cousin dear
Had climbed once more
Upon the faithful cop.

From twelve till two,
Despite the dew
That fell so thick and fast,
They talked and talked,
And talked and talked,
Until talked out at last.

An old man's bed
Was overhead
And through the shadows dim
There stole apace
Across his face
A smile both sad and grim.

Next day a line
Of wire and twine
From room to room'ss lone
Crept soft and flat
Beneath the mat
Upon that doorstep stone.

A strip of zinc
Like purple ink
Across the matting led
And pressed that line
Of wire and twine
In its electric bed.

Again 'twas night,
The hour was light
In fizzling radiance shone
On those two men
Who came again
To rest upon that stone.

Says Jim to Pat,
"I say that mat
Looks mighty soft and fine;"
Says Pat to Jim,
"Let's rest a limb,"
So down they sat in line.

That dear old man
I never can
Forget his placid look,
As o'er the edge
Of wonder and dread
A rapid glance he took,

Then touched a spring—
With buttoned thing—
(Great Cæsar! What was that
A yell from Jim
With rush from Pat,
A louder one from Pat,

Then down the street
Their little feet
These two policemen threw,
Most scared to death
Till out of breath
They disappeared from view.

The City Hotel Case.

At two p.m. on Saturday the offices of Messrs. Jackson and Codington, where Justice Nash held his court, were crowded with curious witnesses, counsel and spectators to hear the case of William Moore vs. Dennis J. Daly and Eben McCarthy, brought for the purpose of obtaining possession of the City Hotel. Ex-Mayor Maxson and R. V. Lindabury appeared as counsel for Mr. Moore; City Corporation Counsel Marsh appeared for Miss McCarthy and Borough Corporation Counsel Jackson and William R. Codington for Dennis J. Daly. As soon as the *case was moved* and before the jury was sworn Mr. Marsh on behalf of Miss McCarthy moved to dismiss the proceedings on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction by reason of the insufficiency of the affidavit upon which they were based, and Mr. Jackson made a similar motion in behalf of the defendant Daly. The proceedings were thereupon dismissed with costs.

After the motion was made, Messrs. Maxson and Lindabury held a conference, after which Mr. Maxson stated that neither he nor his associate had been the affidavit in the present form. He admitted that the affidavit was defective, but claimed that the errors were merely clerical.

The principal defect in the affidavit was *that it did not state that a previous three* days' notice in writing had not been served demanding rent or possession of the premises. The defect will be remedied and the action renewed Thursday.

Following Examples.

Vice-President Harding presided at the *Reform Club meeting last evening in the* absence of President French. Short addresses were made before the large audience present, by Rev. Dr. Ketcham, Mr. Jacob Voehl, and Mr. H. N. Spencer, and an extended address was made by ex-Mayor Maxson, who dilated on a comparison between the sea gull and the liquor-seller, of course very favorable to the latter. The speaker claimed that the tree in which the sea gull builds its nest invariably dies therefrom, and held that the drinker is likewise the victim of the saloon keeper. In response to a call, a noble-looking young woman, apparently 18 years old, accompanied by a worthy-looking young man, about 21 years, walked up the aisle together to the Secretary's desk, *signed the pledge* and donned the red ribbon with an air of quiet determination that seemed to say, so we propose to live through life. Their action was unlooked for, and there was a general exchange of glances of pleasure among the audience, commending the act as worthy of emulation generally by young couples starting in life. Then two more young men followed without any appeal, until twelve had signed the roll, when the meeting was brought to a close.

Max Jurgensen, *age thirty, of No. 66* Adams street Hoboken, fell from the First street pier yesterday and was drowned. The body was recovered. Jurgensen leaves a widow and two children.

PERSONAL.

Miss Jennie Howard, of Yonkers, is visiting friends in this city.

Mr. J. G. Haberle of Fifth street is on a fishing excursion to Budd's Lake.

John Walker of Park avenue has returned from his two weeks trip in Cuba.

William T. Broadway of Seventh street, is a son of Mrs. M. M. Dyer of Utica, N. Y.

Miss Emma Moore of Plainfield avenue, has returned from a visit to Hartford, Conn.

Miss Cornelia Goodwin of Manning avenue started Friday for a few week's visit to relatives at New Brunswick.

Mrs. Sylvester Sharkey has returned from an enjoyable visit to Florida Grove, greatly benefitted by the salt water air.

Mr. C. Talliant of Manning avenue started Saturday to spend a few weeks at his daughter's home in Poughkeepsie.

Miss Minnie Bley of New York City is visiting at the residence of Mr. Jas. Connelly on Madison avenue for a few weeks.

Mrs. Robert Stuart and children of Asbury Park are visiting Mrs. Warren C. Squier of North Plainfield, for a few weeks.

Miss Nellie Clickner of Freehold, and Miss Maude Brown of Somerville, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Martin, on Jackson avenue.

George D. Patton and family of East Sixth street, who have been spending the past two weeks at Point Pleasant, Ocean County, returned Saturday afternoon to home and friends.

Mr. F. D. Whiting and Master John Whiting of Sixth street, leave this evening for Courtland, Nebraska, where Mr. Whiting has a good paying newspaper and job office, as well as a sheep ranch of 1,000 fine-wooled sheep.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Broadway of Seventh street, expect to start to-morrow to spend a couple of weeks at Long Branch. Mrs. Broadway has been ill for several weeks passed, and *will spend some of the Summer* by the sea to recuperate.

Those who attended the services in Trinity Reformed church last evening, enjoyed a *rare treat in the way of good musicrendered* by a quartette choir consisting of Mrs. Sheppard Stewart, soprano, Miss Etta Staats, contralto; Mr. E. Runyon Tenor, and Mr. T. B. Brown, Bass.

Mr. Alberti, who had his ribs broken and received other internal injuries in a railroad accident on the Erie Railroad some weeks ago, is now able to sit up, and hopes are entertained by some of his friends of his ultimate complete recovery, while others think that in one of his legs he will be paralized for life.

Rev. Dr. Lewis and his son, Edwin, were out driving this morning. They are convalescing from an attack of measles, which in them has completed a visitation within the passed few months of every member of the family. The host of friends of the family will rejoice at the speedy recovery of the afflicted ones. Edwin returns to-morrow to complete his three years' course at Alfred University, at Alfred Center, N. Y.

Miss Florence Auld of Second street, is somewhat of a reader, and has been most enthusiastically received in other cities where she has given readings, as will appear by the following extract from the Brooklyn Eagle: "Miss Florence Auld displays evidences of training and talent in no ordinary degree with those qualities which made the names of Charlotte Cushman and Sarah Siddons famous." And by the following from the New York Commercial Advertiser: "Florence Auld made a bit and was repeatedly encored. Her powers are wonderful." And also the following from the Newark Advertiser. "Miss Florence Auld in her renditions displays most wonderful dramatic power. She was recalled five times, the audience absolutely refusing to permit the concert to proceed until she complied with their *demands.*"

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bushnell of West Front street, who have been tripping around New York State, including visits to Albany, Troy, Mt. McGregor, and Saratoga, during which time they spent the 4th, Friday and start to-morrow for a week's trip to Delaware Water Gap. Mr. Bushnell is an admirer of Grover Cleveland, whom her husband was an ardent supporter during the Presidential campaign. She was led to give expression to her admiration in the shape of a gift to the President. This was a tiermoonster, on a bevel edged board, covered with plush and having on the back of it, the President's initials encircled by a horse-shoe, all in needlework, in which Mrs. Bushnell is rather skilful. President Cleveland acknowledged the token in a letter, which is fully as highly prized by the donor, and is as follows:

ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1886.

Mrs. A. E. Bushnell.

Dear Madam:—I received some time ago a beautifully-worked token in the shape of a horse shoe. When I sought to acknowledge it the name of the donor could not be discovered. I have since learned that it was your handiwork, and that I am indebted to your kindness and thoughtfulness for its possession.

At this late date permit me to express my appreciation for your beautiful gift and to assure you that *I shall carefully preserve* the same as a souvenir of the consideration of an unknown friend.

Yours Sincerely,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

Base Ball.

On Saturday afternoon a colored base ball club from this city went to Netherwood and engaged in a game of ball with a nine composed of some of the employees of the hotel and defeated them after six innings by a score of 19 to 10.

The Athletics of this city went to New Brunswick in a stage Sunday and crossed bats with the Mystics. After seven very interesting innings the Plainfield boys came out victorious, defeating their antagonists by a score of 14 to 13. The following is the score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Athletics	0	2	6	2	0	3	1—14
Mystics	4	0	3	5	0	2	1—13

This will strike Christians as a rather queer way to spend the Sabbath.

Saturday's Races.

The rain Saturday afternoon interfered somewhat with the attendance at the races on the Fair grounds Saturday afternoon, but nevertheless there was quite a large crowd in attendance and a great deal of fun. The track was in a bad condition on account of the repairs, which are under way for the coming trotting meeting.

In the first race there were four starters, *as follows: Peter Osborne's* bay horse, Geo. Phillip's brown mare, Samuel Allen's "Lady Allen" and Nathan Holden of Metuchen colt "Pilot." Mr. Osborne's horse won first heat. Time 3.06. *The second heat of this* race was won by Mr. Phillips' brown mare. Time 3.03.

In the second race there were also four horses started. John Clark of New Brunswick, Minnie B., Mr. Noble of Metuchen, gray mare, John Osborne of this city, sorrel horse, "Care-Not," and Mr. Churchill of New Market, roan horse, "Selim." After scoring a number of times they finally got the word to go, Minnie B taking the lead from the start, with the gray mare at her wheel, the gray mare broke before *she got to the* quarter pole and lost about three lengths, but commenced to close up the gap and by the time they reach the three-quarter pole she was on Minnie B's wheel. On coming down the *stretch* she carried Minnie B to a double break and come in a winner of the heat by a head. Time 2.49. These four horses are entered in the county special, 2.40 class and will make a very close race as they are about evenly matched in regard to speed. There was no other heat trotted in this race on account of the rain.

The third race was between Wesley Johnson's bay mare, Sciota, and Compton Vail's bay mare, both in road wagons. This made a beautiful race and was won by Sciota. Time 2.51.

Mr. Holly's new team were brought out on the track and Mr. Holly got in the wagon with the intention of driving them a mile, as there was no body to trot against. He jogged them around to the quarter pole and then began to cut them loose and were going very fast on the upper turn, when they both broke and started to run at a terrible rate. Mr. Holly not being very strong was unable to hold them. There was a great deal of excitement among the spectators and a number were telling him to sit still and let them run. The track was cleared of all other vehicles so as to avoid a collision. After running about two miles he finally got them under control, and brought them to a stand still in front of the judges stand. *He asked what the time was for the first* mile and was told 2.22. It then commenced to rain which stopped the balance of the afternoon's sport.

Who Is He?

A clerical looking man in priest's attire was arrested on Friday night in New York, on a charge of insulting Miss Fannie May, a dressmaker of 409 West Fiftieth street, New York, and was arraigned in the Yorkville Court Saturday. Miss May, a very modest and *pretty young woman, was accompanied* by her betrothed, Edward Stokes, of 878 Eighth avenue, of that city. She said that she had inserted an advertisement in a morning paper for work. She received a note from the prisoner asking her what kind of work she was willing to do. She replied to the note by calling on her on Thursday night.

"He asked me whether I was the person who had advertised," she testified. "I said I was. He said he would like to engage me. I asked him what kind of work he wanted done. He looked at Mr. Stokes who was *there, and said he would like to speak to me* in private.

"I stepped out in the hall with him. When the door was closed he seized me and tried to kiss me. He offered me $20 a week to live with him as his mistress. He tried to catch hold of my foot, but I tore away from him. I would have screamed, but I was afraid Edward might kill him. Then he went away. I told Mr. Stokes, and when the man came back last night Edward had him arrested."

The prisoner told Justice Duffy privately that he was a professor in an institution, which he named. The Justice refused to divulge either his name or the name of the institution. The prisoner was entered as *John Doe, residence refused, aged 45.* He was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment in default of $500 bail for his good behavior for six months. He was taken to Police Headquarters to see whether he was known there. He was not recognized, however.

On his return he said to a Sun reporter that he was a private tutor in Plainfield, N. J., and that he was not a clergyman. He became very much excited when he was taunted with being connected with a clerical institution, and said he hoped that no statements of that kind would be published. He denied writing *to Miss May, and says he mistook her for* some one else. It was rumored that he was to be bailed out yesterday.

STATE NOTES.

Barnsboro Station, on the West Jersey Railroad, has been changed to Sewell's City.

The Ninth Regiment has entered a protest against awarding the flag to the Seventh Regiment, and General Spencer will be called upon to decide it again. The Governor may also have a hand in the matter, though it is generally conceded that the Seventh will get the flag and keep it.

Policeman Dwyer was called yesterday to eject from a street car Thomas Kehoe of No. 445 Pavonia avenue, Jersey City. He was drunk and behaving in an outrageous manner. Kehoe had been insulting the *other passengers, several of whom were la*dies, and had been swearing and using vile language. The policeman dragged him out of the car, but when they reached the sidewalk Kehoe knocked him down and ran away. Ferry drew his revolver and fired a shot which stopped his fugitive. He was taken to the First Precinct Station and locked up.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Kamp's Balsam at less than the regular price, 50c. and 1.00, as oftentimes imitations of inferior articles are sold as the genuine, in order to enable them to sell cheaply. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

O. F. WOODWARD, Manager,
Le Roy, N. Y.

Carriages at Public Sale.

T. J. Gillies, Auctioneer will sell to the highest bidder on Tuesday, Aug. 25th, at 2 p. m. and 7 p. m. on said day, (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. S. Cutter, at his office, on West Front street,

Taxes remaining unpaid Sept 14, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest and costs will be added as provided by said costs of collection.

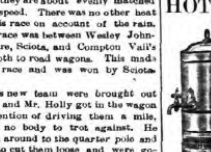
In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay, the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-residence of the owner of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the tenants occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—Section 10 of Incorporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.

Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

HOT COFFEE: FREE

Made in One Minute.



FREE EXHIBITION

Thursday and Friday OF THIS WEEK.

The public are invited to come and get the finest cup of Coffee at Ten they ever drank from the ONE MINUTE COFFEE AND TEA POT. Frank Risley, from the New York Coffee school, will exhibit at Compton's Ice Cream Saloon, 30 West Front street, the most wonderful invention of investigations contained in the coffee or tea, *In boiling coffee or tea you* get only bitter water, but by the new process of making it we have a delicious drink. No fish skins, no salt, no eggs, no cold water no anything else used to settle the coffee or tea.

All are requested to come whether customers at the store or not, and get a cup of hot coffee or tea. Physicians are particularly invited to call and see how the scientific principles. The pots will be on sale while exhibition lasts. Sold by

STANTON CLARK.

THE ARNOLD AUTOMATIC STEAM COOKER required for cooking anything that can be boiled, baked or roasted is also sold at the same place.

EDSALL'S Special Prices.

On Linen Towels for this week

Size 18 x 38
" 20 x 38
" 22 x 44

Table linen 56 inches wide 49 cents—bargain.

Bargain in Egyptian lace for dress trims 42 inches wide only 41.49 per yard.

Colored Laces. At

EDSALL'S

CITY MILLS,

Somerset Street
Near Front, Plainfield, N. J.

FRENCH BROS
Merchant Millers,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in CHOICE Brands of

New Process Pastry and Family FLOUR

EVER-READY PREPARED

Flour and Indian Meal, Hominy, Oat-meal, Wheat and Rye Bran.

All kinds of Feed for Horses, Cattle and Poultry.

BALED HAY AND STRAW

Corn, Oats, Wheat, Buckwheat, Barley, Wheat and Rye Bran, Corn Meal, Screenings, Cracked Corn, Bone Meal, Oil Cake Meal Ground Oyster Shell Cracked Bone,

GOODS ETC. DELIVERED

10 Per Cent. REDUCTION

ON EVERY ARTICLE OF

Summer Wear

FOR THE NEXT

Thirty Days

AT

SCHWED Bros.,

Leading Plainfield Clothiers.

No. 7 E. Front St.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

FOR BARGAINS

IN NEW AND

SECOND-HAND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

AND FOR

First Class Cabinet Work

AND

UPHOLSTERING

CALL AT THE STORE OF

J. S. Powlison,

43 West Front Street.

CRUSHED STONE

Is Now Furnished by

JOHN WILSON.

A good supply of stone in THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on *private grounds.* It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.

Orders can be sent through the *post office, or may be left with* Robert Simpson, West Front Street, corner Washington Ave.

OPPOSITION.

JONES & CO.,

Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co

For cleaning and disinfecting cesspools, and privy vaults. Through and sanitary work guaranteed. Does not interfere with neighbors' comfort. Leave orders with D. W. Lindell, C. Rainbow, Addis and Haszard, practical plumbers or address Jones and Co., P. O. Box 1585, Plainfield, N. J.

Telephone Call 29.

AT

R. WALDRON,

No. 9 East Front Street,

First National Bank Building, Plainfield, N. J.

MANUFACTURER

of all kinds of

PICTURE FRAMES.

Gold Frames for Paintings a Specialty.

OLD FRAMES REGILDED to equal New.

First-class Work. Low Prices.

NEW FALL STYLES

IN

Satines, Ginghams

FOULARD CAMBRICS,

Just Received

AT

POPE BROS.

NOTICE CONCERNING DOGS.

All dogs unmuzzled and at large in the city of Plainfield, during the months of July, August, and September of 1885, will be killed by the Board of Health to be appointed. All persons who may own or harbor dogs are hereby notified and required to securely muzzle, or confine, or otherwise prevent the same from running at large in said city during said months, under penalty and imposition for every violation thereof.

By order of the Board of Health,
GEORGE W. ROCKEFELLOW, Mayor.
3-6d

Who Only Daily Paper, in Plainfield.

T. W. MORRISON, Publisher.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

NOTES of Local Events in and about Plainfield, North, Plainfield, Dunellen, Netherwood, New Brooklyn, New Market, Somerville, Bound Brook, Bridgewater, Warren, Scotch Plains, Fanwood, Westfield, Mountainside, Mt. Retreat, Martinsville, Warrenville, Sterling, Millstone, Franklin Corner, Weston, Griggstown, and other contiguous points, furnished for publication, will be published, when handed in at the office of publication. All communications must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication—as a matter of good faith. We are not responsible for sentiments of correspondents, and nothing of a personal nature will be permitted.

Address all communications to

THE EVENING NEWS,
Box 1. Plainfield, N. J.

Job Printing at all times at reasonable rates.

Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION.
Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE 21, 1885.

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
3 27 a. m.	6 50 a. m.	4 00 a. m.	7 30 a. m.
6 58	9 55	7 40	11 00
7 34	7 40	7 00	11
7 58	11 00	8 45	12 30 p. m.
9 34	1 30 p. m.	9 45	2
10 58	3 20	11 30	4
11 58	5 00	1 30 p. m.	5
1 34 p. m.	7 40	3 30	6
3 34	5 00	4 00	7
3 57	8 45	4 30	8
4 58	7 30	5 00	8
5 34	8 30	5 13	9
6 58	11 00	6 00	10
7 58	6 45	5 45	8
8 58	11 00	7 30	10
9 58	11 30	8 30	12
10 58	9 35	9 00	11
11 58	11 30	10 00	12
12 00 a. m.	3	10 30	11 45 a. m.

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 3 27, 7.58, 9.34, 10.58, 11.58 a. m., 3.34, 5.58, 7.58, 9.58, 10.58 p. m., 12 00 night. Leave New York 4.00, 7.40, 9.45, 11.30 a. m., 1.30, 3.30, 5.00, 7.00, 8.45, 11.30 p. m., 12 00 night.

Trains leave Plainfield connect for Newark 3 27, 7.58, 9.34, 10.58, 11.58 a. m., and 11.34 p. m.

Sundays 3.27, 5.58, 7.58, 9.58 a. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield 6.30, 7.05, 7.51, 8.41, 9.35, 10.35, 11.30 a. m., 1.05, 2.05, 3.05, 4.05, 5.05, 6.05, 7.05, 8.15, 9.05, 10.05, 11.05 p. m. Sundays 8.30 a. m., 12.05, 4.05, 6.05, 7.05, 9.05 p. m.

Plainfield and Philadelphia.

Leave Plainfield 7.05, 9.05, 11.05 a. m., 12.05, 2.05, 3.05, 5.05, 6.05, 8.17 p. m. Sundays, 1.05, 5.05, 9.45 a. m., 5.05 p. m.

Trains for Philadelphia, 9th and Green Sts. 8.30, 11.05 a. m., 1.15, 3.45, 5.40, 6.45, 12.50 p. m. Sundays 5.05 a. m., 12.50 p. m.

Trains marked (*) change cars at Bound Brook.

J. H. OLCOTT, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt
Philadelphia.
Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 24, 1885.

THE EVOLUTION OF CANDY.

Sugar in Ancient Times—Its Medical Use—An American Candy Shop.

Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner.

It was in the form of white crystalline candy that sugar was introduced into Europe through China. Sugar was the name given to it in China, and, by the Arabian corruption, however, is from the Indian shakar—naturally enough, as through India it became known to Europe. But sugar is ancient, and has rent the philologists, who are solivided between Candia, where the Spanish believed work in sugar, the arabic Candia, the Indian khand and the Latin candidus. But whatever the etymology was established in Europe and sugarhouses were built, its use was largely increased, in the form of medicine. It is amusing to read of the doctors' quarrels. Several physicians, under the leadership of Dr. Willis, in the seventeenth century, formed a society of anti-sacchorites. Sugar, they said, makes dog's flesh tender, therefore it tends to decay. Taken into the human system, it makes the lungs spongy. To use sugar in any distilled consumption, never before known, and now largely increasing. Another physician writes: "To drink diluted liquor—been sure of France—is as pernicious as to drink aquafortis."

Their opponents joyfully sing:

"That whole sugar plums and plums,
Will also preserve liver and lungs."

Sweary was then the fashionable disease, as measles are now, and sugar was the fashionable remedy. Theodore Sale, the Dutch-Italian physician, cured wounds with sugar. Sweary, on the other hand, believed that sugar caused the wounds—in the dog we would say, sulks. We know better, and that, on the contrary, neglect to bring home a bone or a sweetmeat creates or magnifies the ferocity. But Slare was the great defender of sugar. In 1715 he wrote his "Vindication of Sugar," in which he unhesitatingly affirms that "to defraud infants of sugar is a very cruel thing, if not a crying shame." This is true, and is a testimony to its nourishment. He also advises the use of sugar as toothpowder. He relates numerous instances of wonderful cures through sugar.

But the evolution of candy beyond the medical point of view has been great. In England candy still has a medicinal flavor, but in France it has been carried to its highest perfection. French candy! Bonbons! What visions of delight arise at the sound! The gourmets of France, however, have been towards chocolate confections and candied fruits. Poor Strandin obtained renown by his candied violets rather than by his plays.

But the highest development of the grocer has been reached in this country, and goes on from day to day. New candies appear like new fashions, and pass, and are heard of no more as an old remembrance. A well-known confectioner here, as another artist, composes his candies.

It is the fashion to say that, even in candy, and no public Bill, the American public shows greater appreciation. Paris has nothing like a Broadway candy store, for Paris has no such candy. An American candy shop on the Boulevard des Capucines would electrify the town. Fancy the scene so familiar on every corner—in the shop, the dressed man and women thronging the counters, the smiling girls weighing out heaps of shining buttercups, Boston drops, the opera favors, the nougatine and the bonbons concealing drops of jelly like hidden jewels; and, more than all, conceive of the delicate and subtle flavoring from clear spring, slender spoons ice cream soda with peach syrup!

A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG BRIDE ACCUSED OF A HEINOUS CRIME.

She is Charged with Poisoning Her Husband with Arsenic After Marrying Him Simply Wanted to Hire Only a Month—Her History.

Emporia, Kan., Aug. 24.—Acting Mayor J. B. Walkup died at 19 o'clock, after suffering for nearly a week from cramps resulting from arsenical poisoning. His death was reportedly dispensed on Tuesday last, but it was then beyond the reach of the remedies used. At the inquest it was learned that his young wife, to whom he was married on July 22, had recently bought small quantities of arsenic at different stores. It was also passed under arrest, with Willis Willis, a boy of 18, who is her second cousin. It was learned that Mrs. Walkup had insisted on caring for her husband alone while he was ill, and there were other suspicious circumstances which warranted taking her into custody.

Mrs. Walkup is detained in the room in which her husband died, closely watched. Although at the post-mortem examination Mr. Walkup's stomach and intestines were shown to be badly deranged by the arsenic, his wife still maintains her innocence. She is self-possessed, and talks freely upon any topic of conversation, and it is said she is engaged making her mourning dress, but she has since been dissuaded from her intention of attending the funeral.

The coroner's inquest will be continued, when the attending physician and Mrs. Walkup will be examined. The young woman is under the surveillance of the district court, and has made preparations accordingly. The Hon. W. W. Scott, a prominent attorney of this city, has been engaged as her counsel, and it is said he

FOUNT AND FREEZER.

SECRETS OF SODA WATER AND THE "FIZZ" THEREOF.

Popular Light Drinks for All Seasons—Good and Bad Flavoring Extracts—New Soda Fountains—Wines, Cordials and Liquors—A Profitable Business.

[Chicago News.]

Soda water, until within a limited period, has been exclusively a summer luxury. Ice-cream has made its appearance at all seasons of the year, whether cold or warm weather, within the memory of man. In fact, no one ever asks when ice-cream had a beginning or by whom it was invented. Soda water, as every one knows, is distinctly an American invention. Authorities disagree in regard to the exact time and locality of its invention. Some declare that Saratoga place to have been New York and others Boston. Its age is estimated to be about fifty years. So many changes and improvements have been made in soda water during the last five or six years that it is now recognized as a winter beverage as well as a refreshing summer drink. Hot soda of almost every variety is to be had during the cold months. Delicious hot chocolate mixed with cream is turned bubbling from the fountain, and also strong coffee and beef tea. In the summer drinks there is constant improvement. Nearly every individual dealer of enterprise has some special drink of his own. Very few persons charge the waters used in their fountains themselves. This is done by wholesale manufacturers and the water delivered by the operators to the retailers.

"The trouble with much of the soda water sold," said a druggist, as he stood behind his bright, new fountain, "is in the flavoring of the syrups. Now soda water, as every physician will attest, is a most healthful drink, if taken by the action of carbonic acid on bicarbonate of soda. This produces carbonic acid gas, which is thoroughly shaken with water, washed, and put into block-tinned boilers. The reason that sweetened and flavored soda waters sometimes occasion disturbances of the stomach and headaches is that the syrups are flavored with chemical products instead of pure fruit juices. Pure fruit juices are cheaper than the compositions, but it takes considerable more work to make them. Therefore, many druggists prefer to use the chemical compositions. It is sheer laziness on the part of the druggist that causes him to do so."

"Which is the most popular flavor?"

"Vanilla, by all odds. We sell ten glasses of vanilla to one of any other flavor. Also, by the way, the old notion that the vanilla bean is extremely healthful, but there is a spurious extract which is palmed off by manufacturers extensively made from the vanilla bean which is far from being conducive to health. It is made from the Tonqua bean. Next to vanilla in popularity are lemon and pineapple. The Swedes always call for raspberry or strawberry. I don't believe I sell six glasses of anything else to Swedes during the season. It is not the flavor they care for but the color which catches them. The brighter the hue of the soda the better they like it. The Swedes are great patrons of the soda-water fountains. Often a couple will come in, and each drink three glasses of raspberry or strawberry before going out. The man invariably sits down opposite to the fountain, while the girl gives the order and then carries the glass over to him. When they have refreshed themselves he will pull out a great pocket book, select with extreme caution the right amount, and give it to the girl, who hands it over the counter.

"Is sarsaparilla especially healthy?"

"It is not unhealthy, but the idea that the soda water sold in the way it is is healthful is all bosh," replied the druggist, with a laugh. "Certainly, sarsaparilla is a blood purifier. I have heard of a man who made his soda water sold under the name of root beer. It was a combination of sassafras and wintergreen. Sarsaparilla and iron is one of the new drinks. Also, raspberry vinegar, iced bouillon, and egg phosphate. Iced bouillon is simply plain soda with a little extract of beef stirred into it. Egg phosphate is merely acid phosphate with a raw egg stirred in, the same as is sometimes done in whisky."

"Of what is mead composed?"

"Honey, sarsaparilla and spices. Sherbet is a mixture of syrups and wine; solferino of whisky and syrup. That is called 'blue ruin' syrup and 'white soda.' Do you know that wines are carbonated to a great extent as well as waters?" continued the matter of soda water. "It is a fact. The same kind of generator is used for the purpose as that used for carbonating waters. It is an absurd idea that those artificially impregnating wines are inferior to the wines in which carbonic acid gas is generated by age and cask ing handling. Carbonic acid gas is carbonic acid gas, whether manufactured by the process of time or by the use of a generator. With the aid of a modern silver-tined sugarine any good, sound wine can be converted into a fine, sparkling champagne, and in a few hours by the use of a generator. There is very little difference in champagnes made by the two processes—age and the introduction of carbonic acid gas—it is in favor of the latter, for it can be a more highly charged with gas."

"Who drink mineral waters?"

"Men mostly. Men who use alcoholic beverages but little, if any, and men who use them a great deal, are the buyers of mineral waters. They are the gentlemen's drink. Few women, except of a certain class who are accustomed to the use of stimulating drinks, call for mineral waters. Ladies usually are little children, and prefer a sweet drink. The profits in the manufacture of soda water are about half. A glass of plain soda only costs the dealer one-tenth of a cent. The syrup, flavors, and coloring are added to the expense. A glass of mineral water costs 1 cent. But few mineral waters are natural. Imitations are almost as healthful, however, with the original, as druggists use the formula to the 1,000 part of a grain. Ginger ale costs 1¼ cents a glass. A fine champagne from carbonic gas pulse can be produced with the aid of a generator for less than a glass."

"There are from 200,000 to 300,000 gallons of ice-cream made in Chicago during the summer season," said a wholesale manufacturer. "Almost the entire city is supplied by five or six manufacturers. There are a few persons who have bakeries and candy shops who make their own ice-cream, but the bulk is supplied by wholesale dealers. The wholesale price of ice-cream is 40 per gallon for the ordinary kinds, and $1.50 for that known as 'New York.' The latter is in reality a boiled custard. The difference between it and the other is that more used in its composition, and that it is richer. There are many fancy creams, such as fruit shapes and Neapolitan, sold in greater than in summer, for there are more entertainments, but we sell fifty gallons in summer to one in winter. Neapolitan cream is simply the different colors and flavors put in between pieces of tin in layers about an inch thick. It is removed from the tin by pressing them with cloths that have been dipped in hot water."

HIS EARLY STRUGGLES.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S BEGINNING IN BUSINESS.

His Career as a Steamboat Captain—The Little "Bellona"—The Nest-Egg of a Colossal Fortune Hid in a Stocking.

["Gath" in Cincinnati Enquirer.]

About two years before Cornelius Vanderbilt, or Commodore Vanderbilt, died, the publisher of the richest newspaper here at that time asked me to prepare his life for what were called, by an exaggeration of conceit, "the archives of the office." It was a labor that pleased me. So I started first to New Brunswick, in New Jersey, where the Vanderbilt family began its career in steamboating. I went into the town and consulted with somebody, and he told me that an old gentleman who kept a bookstore in the place had stood up with Cornelius Vanderbilt when he was married. I went to the store and found a grave and pleasant gentleman, who told me much more and so much better about old Vanderbilt than anything I have printed that I always feel as if I knew Vanderbilt better than anybody in the country.

He said that when he was a young man, or perhaps a boy, Vanderbilt boarded in a house with him where they paid a small sum of money, perhaps not more than 50 cents a day, for board. "Vanderbilt," said the old gentleman, "was a very neat man, proud about his person, cleanly, one who washed himself every day, sure, and twice, who took pains to have his spine straight, who rode a horse with character in the riding, and walked with a certain self-consciousness. When he was to be married," said my friend, "he asked me to go with him to the church." Then he described the simple wedding, and from that William Vanderbilt is the only important result. After talking to this man I went down into the old yellow house in New Brunswick, called the Bellona Hotel. At the time of Vanderbilt it was probably called the Bellona tavern. There Mrs. Vanderbilt cooked the meals of the steamboat and stage passengers.

Vanderbilt belonged to a family immemorially obscure, which had settled in the new world probably before the English conquest of the Dutch here, which happened about 1664. These Vanderbilts lived on Long Island. The Vanderbilts were so obscure that when they left Long Island and settled around in Staten Island and New Jersey they hardly kept track of each other, but they retained the sturdy Dutch qualities, among which were the passion for wealth, devotion to open-air life, fondness for a boat and for selling somewhere. Old Vanderbilt had a little boat hardly worth $100, and he used to sail all around with his bed in it, and sometimes carry watermelons to sell. It is said that when the British came into the lower bay during the Revolution he went off to the fleet with watermelons, so as to dispose of them to the officers who wanted some kind of anti-scorbutic food. The further he ever got in his youth from New York was to the North Carolina coast. He was considered in New York to be a very broad specimen of the native boatman. A man came to new York from the south by the name of Gibbons. He was a lawyer, and a smart fellow, and a belligerent one. He made up his mind, in the super-heat of a Federalist, that the state monopoly over the steamboat was a humbug. He made up his mind to build a steamboat, and have a lawsuit by invading the waters of New York and New Jersey.

To show that he meant war he called his little steamboat "Bellona." "Now," said he, "I want to find a captain somewhere who will have the nerve to take this boat where I want her to go." Gibbons had made his home at Elizabeth, N. J., a mile or two from the landing called Elizabethport. Vanderbilt had married his wife, who was a plain woman named Johnson, at Elizabeth. The people, therefore, of that region said to Gibbons: "You take Cornel Vanderbilt." Vanderbilt was therefore, put on the steamboat, and Gibbons had a great lawsuit at Trenton, N. J., and as the end of that lawsuit state rights in steamboats were broken all to pieces, and the New York monopoly abolished. The greatest lawyers of that period figured in the steamboat cases, among them the brother of the Irish revolutionist. Gibbons argued his own case. So when the newspaper before mentioned asked me to write up for the archives the Vanderbilt history, I made my way to Bellona hall, where Miss Johnson, that was, kept an eating-table for the steamboat and stage passengers. When the steamboat got to New Brunswick the passengers went off and got into stages and were driven across New Jersey, and there another steamboat took them down the Delaware river. Of course they wanted something to eat.

Vanderbilt's wife saved all his money, and one day, according to the legend, her husband said: "I propose to be a rich man if I could only buy a steamboat." His wife asked how much it would cost. He told her the price of an engine and the price of a hull, etc. She took her old stocking from some place where she had it concealed, and brought out a part of the money. Vanderbilt built a imitation of his own patron boat to back against everybody that had a steamboat. When or there was an established line he run in opposition. He ran steamers up the Hudson river, up the sound, everywhere. He was a kind of pirate in the business, but a strong one. Then he got to building steamships to go on the ocean, and he saved his money and watched his business, and he became the greatest merchant this country has probably ever had for his opportunities. When he found the sea was played out for Americans he came ashore and began to operate in railroads. Now his son, who is something like 56 years old, to spend $500,000 in building a great stone temple to put the family bones in. Vanderbilt always regarded Staten island as his fatherland. On Staten island there is an old Moravian German town called New Dorp. There is a very ancient church there in an inland situation overlooking the lower bay. In the church-yard Commodore Vanderbilt is buried under a granite tomb, which has considerable taste. Over it is a veiled figure representing grief or mystery or death. William Vanderbilt is about to put up a house there, and has bought some acres of ground in a portion of the cemetery.

Drew the Line at Roosters.

[Ayr (Neb.) Recorder.]

We don't mind taking country produce occasionally in payment for subscriptions, but we do object to having our subscribers send in 7 or 10 year old roosters, with a note attached to credit them with a pair of chickens. We got a sample of this kind the other day, and after the wife had boiled one three days, it had the audacity actually to flop out of the pot and crow. There has got to be a line drawn somewhere. We don't mind using considerable firewood in cooking them, or the exertion in carving, although this is weakening us somewhat considerably, but, when it comes to crowing, it is like the last straw on the proverbial camel's back.

The Current: Man have their little similitudes. It is a brave fellow who sharpens a lead pencil at the gilt-lettered end.

LATEST by WIRE and CABLE

THIS AFTERNOON.

Workmen's Troubles.

LYNN, Mass., August 24.—The Knights of Labor with headquarters here, have entered into a movement which is without parallel in the history of labor contests in this State. In years past when a shoe manufacturer in Lynn or its vicinity was engaged in a struggle with his employees his last card was always a threat to remove his business to Maine, where, with a large country population to draw upon, he would be secure from the schemes of the unions. Sometimes such a threat would bring the strikers to terms, but in many cases removals of the whole or part of the business of firms actually took place.

Now, the Knights of Labor have undertaken to control even these distant factories, and respects of the removal of their efforts are coming in. In Norway, Me., a branch factory of R. F. Spinney & Co. of Lynn has been running twelve years without union interference, employing about 400 hands, 60 of whom are lasters. A few days ago a lasters' Union was formed secretly, the Lynn scale of prices was presented and the firm was obliged to surrender. Now the members of the firm say that they might as well move back to Lynn, but, unfortunately for them, that is just what the union want. Another place where the Knight have not been so successful. At Machanics' Falls where J. Harris & Son, formerly of Marblehead, Mass., have a shop, when an assembly of Knights was organized, every employe who joined it was discharged, and the assembly has been disbanded by a few members. At Lewiston Say, Woodman & Co. have maintained a lookout against members of the Eastern Union ever since a recent unsuccessful strike.

LESSONS LEARNED BY THE PRACTICE OF THE "PARTICULAR SERVICE."

England's Torpedo Boat System Must Be Reconstructed—The Ram Polyphemus Running the Gauntlet—Costly Folly of European Powers.

[New York Sun.]

It is announced that the British admiralty are to build several more ships like the Polyphemus, which distinguished herself at the late battle in Bantry bay. The practice evolutions of the Particular Service fleet on that occasion have led to varying inferences and surmises. In operations of that sort there are so many laborious make-believes that a non-skilled judge of such encounters may reach opposite conclusions about them. Occasionally, too, the orderly character of the game is interfered with by a real instead of an imaginary danger, as when the Lasher, a new war ship on her first cruise, ran upon a rock near Bantry, and stove a hole in her bottom as neatly as the Tallapoosa could have done it.

Yet important lessons were taught by the combat in Bantry bay, and lessons that have a bearing for other nations besides the British. One of these is that the entire system of torpedo boats on which England has laid out much money and labor must be reconstructed, since they cannot be trusted to accompany a fleet of ironclads to sea except in fine weather, and may be inefficient at best. A second lesson is that the type of English gunboats there employed is thoroughly disappointing. The naval operations referred to last week until four of these crafts could make their way in passage from Plymouth to Bantry, and finally they had to be towed in by their consort. A third lesson is that the familiar device of a heavy boom for protecting harbors may be useless against a fast steam ram.

It will be remembered that in the sham fight at Bantry Admiral Hoskins took in a fleet of small craft, consisting of torpedo boats, rowing gun launches, steam pinnaces and steam launches with which to attack Admiral Whyte's obstruction, consisting of nearly a mile of boom, formed with spars, wire hawsers and cables for entangling boats, and protected on the outside by five lines of observation mines nearly fifty feet below the surface. Electro-contact mines and heavy rifled machine guns also supported the defense. Not to dwell on details, the attack had not the ghost of a chance of success, and if the combat had been a real one, every boat of the attacking flotilla would have been sunk, captured, or put to flight. Thus, to the incapacity of the torpedo boats to go to sea in all weathers must be added that of inability to do anything of consequence in an assault of that character. A torpedo traveling on the surface was adjudged to have harmed the boom more than the combined attacks of the mosquito squadron.

The next day, however, the Polyphemus, a heavy, swift ram, ran the gauntlet of half a dozen torpedo boats guarding the boom, shot clear of a quantity of Whiteheads, through the admirable dexterity of Capt. Jeffreys, her commander, and finally, driving at the boom at a speed of seventeen knots, severed the five-inch steel wire hawser without the slightest shock or pause, as if it had been paper.

But the most striking reflection in studying this mock encounter is the testimony it furnishes to the costly folly of European powers in keep up and constantly renewing prodigious military and naval establishments. What possible ground of satisfaction and confidence can a performance like that of Bantry bay give to the British admiralty? The British were fighting their own means of attack. The navy of England is its great aggressive agent yet an essential condition of its welfare is a perfectly protected coast line. The failure of its torpedo vessel at Bantry bay suggests the result of foreign harbors. On the other hand, the easy destruction of the boom by the Polyphemus must suggest the reflection that foreign nations have or can build just as powerful rams with which to break through British harbor defenses.

The Invention Is Patented.

[Minneapolis Saturday Mail.]

But a single invention is rewarded of a cat being hit by a bootjack. A north Minneapolis man covered the roof of a shed where the cats did most congregate with tar and, loaded up his room with bootjacks. In the night a terrific spitting was heard, and opening the window he found eight cats securely fastened in the tar, their backs up, their legs dislocated, and spitting in great disgust. A shower of bootjacks, waterpitchers and old boots soon cleared the field of the living and prepared a season of quiet for slumber. The invention is patented.

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MY FAIR LOVE.

[Detroit Weekly.]

Little home-killed bird!
Hadst thou ever heard
How sweeter than most lovelies,
Are the lips of my fair love,
Thou'dst quit that perch above,
And droop where, and list, my love
Sits dreaming—not of me—beneath the fruited tree.

O, busy bee! couldst tell
How than each honeyed bell,
Sipped and pink, or dew-kissed
That in the morning glows,
In amorous joy love's kiss
Thou'dst spread, for such rare bliss,
Thy glancing wings, and light—
But lightly light!—to drink from her red lips so bright.

I would, O bird! O bee!
My love—so coy to me—
Should let me steal a sleigh
Her lips, that ye might die,
Lost in a boundless gain
Of sharp, delicious pain;
I'd creep, to breathe her breath,
Into your shells, content to die your blissful death!

MEMORANDA OF A BARTENDER

When It Took a Pretty Good Man to Run a Dead-wood Bar.

[Dead-wood (D. T.) Cor. New York Sun.]

Bill Dunns, who has kept a saloon in thirty-two different mining camps and in every far western state and territory except Oregon, is in town, renewing old acquaintances and looking up prospects. Dunns is a lively talker. "Almost all our prominent men," said he, "have followed my line of life by selling whisky. A good many of them hate to own it now, but it is a fact, all the same. I can readily 100 rich and prominent citizens who got their first start behind a bar, and of course I can recall a good many who got to going the other way from that point.

Somebody suggested that it took a pretty good man to stand behind a bar in a mining town and come out alive, and Dunns said:

"That's true to a certain extent, though I've known some mighty good men to come out dead. You've got to humor a certain class of customers, and a certain other class you've got to shut down on. I once had a bartender once in Leadville in the early days who was about as good a judge of men as I ever saw. He never made but one mistake, and that was his last. After he was killed I could n't find just the right man, so I took a whirl at the bar myself for several days. What his fate so long delayed, I naturally wished I knew all that he'd be before he died, with the additional lesson of his death as well, and I began to look around for his successor. I hunted half a day, expecting to find some record or other that would post me, and in the meantime anybody who wanted anything got it. At last I came on an old sheet of brown wrapping paper, on which the bartender had kept his memoranda. I've got it yet somewhere. A few of the entries were like these:

Little cro-s-eyed man, sometimes gets hot, but takes a standoff peaceably.

Jim, check shirt, two eyes. Owes eleven. Paid three. Can't be pounded.

Long-legged galoot like a fence. Jumpsion. Always wants to fight. Licked him [illegible] times, and got money every time.

Henry Barker. Promises to pay, never comes down unless jumped on. Give him drink when he asks hard.

Tuttle family. Won't stand refusal, and never ask second time. Pay once in a while.

Old man Beebe. Killed three bartenders and crippled two.

Tin Cup Tom. Big blusher.

Sam Cox. Shot in the neck by Denver bartender and can't get over it. Better let him alone.

The Lumleys. Always take what they want and smash things, but always pay.

Jim. Likes lump on bartender's head. Never hurts.

Bill Bledder. Throws gun on floor and calls for big drinks. Licks him every time he tries it.

Hank Smith. Needs killing. Better watch him.

"Now, the funny thing about this business, was," continued Dunns, "that every bartender was killed by old man Beebe, so that the record was not complete until I had given him another, and I made it forty instead of three bartenders that he had got pay with. My man was very systematic, and he had more than 300 of his customers down in this way. He knew his whole paper by heart, and knew exactly what to do when a customer came in. It took me some little time to catch up the address, but I got along all right after awhile.

"The trouble with most new man behind the bar is that they can't tell when a man is joking, or when he is in earnest. There are lots of people out here who have always got to have so much fun when they get a drink, and who don't mean anything by it, while there are a lot of others who go through about the same motions, and mean fight from the word go."

As Ancient in Syria.

[Gen. Horse and Steamer.

After the customary salaams had been exchanged, and we had jointly and severally wished that prosperity might await upon each other's undertakings, silence reigned between us for a while. I noticed that now and then one of the young Arab traders cast furtive glances at my shoes, as if believing them to be partly due to astonishment that my girl should go unveiled, I was not at all prepared for the somewhat abrupt remark which suddenly broke the silence between us, nor for the conversation which followed in this wise:

"What would the howadji be willing to sell her for?"

"Disappointment vex not my brother, but I could not sell her."

"I will give the howadji a camel and two donkeys for her."

"The offer is generous, but I have no wish to part with her. She is the howadji's sister."

"Tush, but your brother is rich, and will give seven two camels and a donkey for her. The offer is great."

"No, I desire not to bargain. It is impossible that she be bought."

"Does the howadji speak as a true man not wishing to sell, or even as one who desireth a large price?"

"As a man that meaneth what he hath said."

"God."

And here our exchange of ideas relapsed into silence again.

When Grant First Suspected a Cancer.

[Washington Letter.]

Nathan Paige, one of the best known lawyers of Washington, says that he was at a dinner in Gen. Grant's cottage last summer when the idea of his having a cancer first occurred to the latter. During the dinner Grant complained of his throat, and he said it was sore and painful and had been troubling him for some time. It was then, before any medical examination had been made, I believe it is cancer." There was a general exclamation at this, and all urged him to have a doctor examine it. But Grant put the matter aside by changing the subject.

Convincing to the Guests.

[Boise Opinion.]

Atlantic City is said to have a flag so wired that it can be kept hang limp, even if there is no breath of air stirring. It is fixed above the public hall, and is intended to convince the heated guest that his discomfort is imaginary.

LIFE IN PERSIA.

A TALK WITH MR. BENJAMIN, LATE U. S. MINISTER AT TEHERAN.

The European Colony—Architecture—Domestic Customs of the Wealthy—Daily Habits — The King — Punishments—The Poor People.

[New York Sun Interview.]

Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin, United States minister to Persia, who was recently called to Washington, arrived last week in this city, and remained here several days. He is a short man, with reddish hair and mustache, and strongly-marked puritan features. There is, however, nothing else puritanical about him. He is an artist and writer, and a pleasant conversationalist. In speaking about Persia, he said:

"The European colony at Teheran, the capital of Persia, comprises, including the legations, about 300 persons, and they live in the new city. The majority inhabit the ordinary Persian home. This is one story high, of unburned brick, and built around one or more court-yards. The great thing sought in Persia is seclusion and privacy. Walking through the street one sees nothing but these walls of houses, some fifteen or twenty feet high, with flat roofs, and with no windows whatever. They are covered with plaster to keep the brick from being worn away by the rain, and if kept in repair last for centuries. The monotony of the walls is relieved by moldings and cornices. The entrance is a small door richly decorated with Saracenic work. The Persians have always been clever decorative architects. Persian architects built the Alhambra in Granada, and originated the Mogal architecture of India, including the Taj Mahal. A narrow winding passage, you suddenly step into a court-yard more or less magnificent, according to the wealth of the owner.

"Court-yards of two and three acres in extent are not uncommon, and some even five acres. They are filled with parterres of flowers and trees of the most brilliant foliage. Here and there are great tanks, some of them fifty yards long, with jets of water playing in them. Every householder in Persia has his own private tank and tank of water, no matter how poor he is. Frequently there are three or four court-yards, and there is the outer court-yard, into which no man ever enters except the master and his eunuchs. It is reserved for his wives and concubines. A wealthy Persian may have a dozen and several concubines. These women drive out in carriages and visit one another, and are watched with the greatest care. The wives of poorer men go about on foot, but all alike are covered with a dark blue mantle, which falls to the feet, concealing the form. Over the face is a white veil, with apertures for the eyes.

"The rooms have large windows set in richly decorated sashes and opening on the court-yards, and the windows and doors also are studded with colored glass, giving a cathedral effect to the high-ceilinged rooms. All such rooms have dirt floors, but they are hardly noticed, for they are covered with matting and rich rugs. In one part of the room there is a mattress covered with rugs, and on this the Persian sits during the day and sleeps at night. Some of the rooms have tanks in their center, giving them an air of luxury. There is a separate room for the bath, and its appointments are often luxurious. Christians are obliged to have separate baths from the Mohammedans."

"What are the daily habits of Persians?"

"Every one from the king down rises at 6 o'clock in the morning. They then partake of a cup of tea and some bread. Tea is a very important article of diet in Persia, and the tea urn is nearly always busy. No milk is used, but they sweeten the tea almost to the consistency of sirup. Tea over, the merchant goes to his shop in the bazaar. The bazaar consists of 100 narrow streets roofed over with brick arches, which are pierced here and there to admit light and air. The merchant sits in a booth in front of his shop and awaits custom. He charges a much higher price than he expects to get, after the usual Oriental style. At noon he makes a substantial breakfast in his shop, and then, as the middle of the day is very hot, he takes a nap. About 4 o'clock he goes home and takes a ride, returns to dinner, and then at about 7 o'clock enters his andaroon. When once there he is inaccessible except to the most intimate business. It is sufficient excuse for not receiving a caller to say that a man is in his andaroon. He takes another hearty meal there at 8 o'clock, and soon after retires."

"Are the Persians attached to their wives?"

"No; divorces are exceedingly common. It is very easy to be divorced. It is only necessary to write out a paper stating the reasons, and the thing is done, or to say to the woman three successive times, 'I divorce you,' but the husband must have a pretext for his action, however flimsy. A man sometimes divorces all four wives and begins over again. The woman have rarely any difficulty in securing new husbands. It is no disgrace to be divorced. There is an extraordinary charge for divorce cases outside of the ordinary ceremony, which permits a man and a woman to marry for any specified length of time, from five minutes up to sixty years. The couple go before a priest and state the time settled on, and the man then pays an agreed sum of money to the woman. If he leaves her at the end of the fixed time she can not marry again for four months, and any child born to her begotten by another of the man, and he cares for it. Many women of rank prefer this kind of marriage, making the term fifty or sixty years long, as by doing so they secure their jointure beforehand, and the husband can not divorce them until the time is expired.

"What does the king do when he rises early?"

"He gives an audience to his ministers. He sits on the heels and they stand around. The shorter tale of generations and genuflexions are all moonshine. One bows on entering and on going out. The king is clement, kindhearted, and not at all cruel. He is inclined to abolish capital punishment, and has done so almost entirely. He undoubtedly did some cruel things, from our point of view, when he first ascended the throne, but he is less and less inclined that way every year, and he has never approached the excesses of the most lenient of his predecessors. One of their favorite punishments was to tie a man, back down, on a camel, slit open his abdomen, and then drive him through the street. The English story of the shah having carried it before him days containing thirty pounds of raw meat removed from the principal man of a captured city is sheer nonsense. The usual punishment in the bastinado, which is rarely fatal unless 700 or 800 blows are inflicted. A man recovers from it in a few days."

"You spoke of the shah sitting on his heels?"

"Yes, that is the way a Persian sits down. It would be almost impossible for any one else to do it for any length of time, but they are trained to it from boyhood. In some houses they have European furniture, but when the Persian sits in a chair he generally manages to get one foot under him, and he is content."

SHIPWRECK WOOD.

[All the Year Round.]

See! how the firelight flashes on the panes,
Look! how it flickers to the rafters' wood,
Toast almost grieves the brightness back again,
So far the darkling shadows hold aloof.
See how it dances, and the warmth is good;
But all my fire is made of shipwreck wood.

Jem brought them furs from his first voyage back;
Will found these beads one day at Elsinore;
And the gold band that clasps my ruffles, Jack
Bought me with half his pay at Singapore.
Each speaks of love, and strength, and hardihood;
But all my fire is made of shipwreck wood.

The sea is roaring over "wandering graves."
Where all my best and bravest lie at peace.
I hear a requiem in the moaning waves
That only with my parting breath will cease.
The sea has given me work, and warmth, and food;
But all my fire is made of shipwreck wood!

PROMINENT LONDON JOURNALISTS.

The Men One Meets in London Society—Brothers Locker—Labouchere.

[Robert Laird Collier.]

Among the more prominent journalists of London, which one meets in society, in the foyer of the theater, and in the smoking-room of the Garrick, the Beefsteak or of the Savage club, are such well-known names as Mr. Yates, Mr. Yates Watkyn, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Scott, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Beattie, Mr. Knight, and scores of others connected directly or somewhat remotely with the staff of the leading journals of the metropolis.

No three men in the same walk of life, and in the same profession, could be more unlike than the three well-known writers on the Daily Telegraph, Mr. Arnold is a gentleman of high breeding, of refined bearing, and is somewhat of a dilettante. Mr. Sala is a typical Bohemian. He has been for a long time one of the corresponder of The Telegraph, as well as a constant contributor to the columns of The Illustrated News. He is a hale-fellow-well-met, genial, dashing, and is on good terms with himself. His life is almost confined to the world of Bohemia. Mr. Clement Scott would anywhere be taken for a representative English gentleman. He has quiet manners, direct speech, dogmatic opinions, is self-respecting, and respects his own, and defers to the information of those about him. He is to be met at the dinners given by the leading literary, dramatic, and musical people in London.

The brothers Locker are among the well-known and most interesting journalists and literary men of London. The younger of the brothers, Mr. Arthur Locker, has written much for The Times, and has been, since 1870 the editor of The Graphic, to which he has contributed many highly popular stories, and widely read Christmas stories. Mr. Frederick Locker, has been a frequent writer for the daily press and literary reviews, but is chiefly known as a poet, and belongs to a group of ballad writers, whose works mark a new departure in English poetry.

One of the ubiquitous figures in London society, on the fashionable thoroughfares and at all conspicuous functions, is Mr. Henry Labouchere, the proprietor and editor of Truth. He is a member of parliament and a gentleman of large fortune. Journalism is only his recreation. He is the most epigrammatic writer, the most independent and stinging critic—and holding the most advanced and revolutionary views—of any public man now in England. He is not without many kind friends; but is certainly more feared than loved.

Fighting Sleep with Tea.

[W. M. Williams in Popular Science.]

The practice of taking tea or coffee by students in order to work at night is down right ruinous, especially when preparing for an examination. More than half of the cases of break-down, loss of memory, fainting, which occur during severe examination, and far more frequently than is commonly known, are due to this.

I frequently hear of promising students who, when called upon for inquiry have learned, in almost every instance, that the victim has previously drugged himself with tea or coffee. Sleep is the rest for the brain; to rob the hard-worked brain of its necessary rest is cerebral suicide.

My old friend, the late Thomas Wright, was a victim of this terrible folly. He undertook the translation of the "Life of Julius Cæsar," by Napoleon III, and to do it in a timely manner, he found his contract by sitting up several nights successively by the aid of strong tea or coffee, I forget which. I saw him shortly afterward. In a few weeks he had aged alarmingly, and he come quite bald; his brain gave way and never recovered. There was but little difference between his age and mine, and but for his dreadful cerebral strain, rendered possible only by the alkaloid—*for otherwise* he would have fallen to sleep over his work and thereby saved his life—he might still be amusing and instructing thousands of readers by fresh volumes of popularized archæological research.

Properly Punishing Himself.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

In Nashville, a professor engaged in teaching business arithmetic, unfortunately got on a spree. The judge fined him $5, or a certain number of days on the chain-gang. Although the professor had in his possession about $600, which he had made during a recent trip through the south, he refused to pay the fine, saying that he intended to work it out as a punishment for getting drunk, as he was sure that the lesson would be such a strong reminder of the evil effects of drinking that he would bind him ever yielding to the temptation again. The genteel appearance and white hands of the professor attracted attention when people saw him at work in the chain-gang on the streets, and several gentlemen offered to pay his fine, but this he refused to permit, and worked out his sentence.

Jarphly's Fiddle.

[Pittsburg Chronicle.]

"What is that, Jeremiah?" asked Mrs. Jarphly.

"It's a fiddle I've brought home, my dear," answered Mr. Jarphly in a propitiatory tone.

"But you can't play on it."

"I know it, Martha, but I'm going to learn."

"What is the railroad fare from Pittsburg to Indiana, Jeremiah?"

"I'm sure I don't know, Martha; what do you want to know that for?"

"They say divorces are cheap out there," meditatively replied Mrs. Jarphly.

Away Out West.

[New York Graphic.]

"You think he stole those horses?"

"No doubt of it," replied the prosecuting attorney.

"Why didn't you examine him and find out?"

"No hurry! he will be here for some time. I thought I would wait until the man got through."

"Through what?"

"Hanging him."

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PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol. 4, No. 78 PLAINFIELD, N. J., TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1885. Price Two Cents

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WOMAN—A years of age, willing to do all kinds of work, understands his business, a German speaks English. Address G. H. Lock Box 98. 8-25

LADY living alone would like to have a woman or to get in companion. Address, E., care of this office. 8-25-1*

FOR SALE CHEAP—A three-spring grocery or market wagon. Call on E. F. Dunn, corner of Third and New streets. 8-25-5

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WANTED—House, harness and light business wagon in exchange for vacant lot. Address E. F. Box 215. 8-24

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TWO NEW HOUSES for sale at a bargain or will exchange. Also one building lot front of Cross street. Enquire of Chas. H. Hand, corner Fifth and Liberty streets. 8-20-3*

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1292, Plainfield. 6-10-tf

THE REFORM CLUB HALL

with seating capacity for eight hundred, with necessary qualities and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE

at a bargain for cash or on easy terms. Also order. Lot 50x125 feet, with a good barn; excellent location; seven minutes from depot. Price low. Inquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 25 and 27 opposite station Plainfield, N. J. 8-20-tf

Brokaw, 22 Duer street. 7-30tf

THE BEST SAFEGUARD

against Chicken cholera and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant. Recommended by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits which eat holes in clothing, etc. No acid in Thorp's Factory, corner Front and New streets. P. O. Box 354. 8-20

FARM FOR SALE

Cheap, on easy terms. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 8-11-tf

Professional Cards.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON,

No. 8 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 9 a. m., 2 and 7 to 9 p. m. 8-10-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN,

Homeopathist and Electrician corner Second and Watchung avenue. Office hours till 9 a. m., 2 to 4 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON,

Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters in Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH,

Counsellor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN,

Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block, Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J.

George F. Suydam. W. Stillman.

DR. E. W. HEDGES,

Physician and Surgeon, 21 West Front street, corner Central avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, 8½ a. m., 1 to 2 and 7 to 8½ p.m. 8-12-6m

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 23 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware Store, (formerly at 104 East Second street.) Has also removed. Office hours from 8 till 5. 8-11-1y

DR. CHAS. E. THIERS, DENTIST, at West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anæsthetic. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER,

Expert Stenographer, the reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken by typewriting done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph typewriter. Office, corner Park avenue and Second street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM,

No. 9 Park avenue, Coward's Building,

Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 8-23-1y

DR. T. S. DAVIS,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

Office 23 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m. Telephone Call 41. 8-11-6m

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES

Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth, engineer of J. R. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in or like with unusual dispatch. Office, desk 24 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1011. 8-11-1y

CRAYON PORTRAITS

Miss Louise Mason, Crayon Artist. Specimen's at Rand's, 24 West Front, where orders will be received. 8-6

WILLIAM B MAXSON,

Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

Educational.

ELOCUTION.

Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Miss. Alberts, P. O. Box 1099.

PIANO LESSONS.

Miss Nellie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood and to others. P. O. Box 1282.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO.

Room 29 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

FORD & STILES

Funeral Directors

and

PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.

Office, warerooms and residence No. 24 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call, 22.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Hollies drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	72	6 a. m.	51
9 a. m.	74	9 a. m.	60
12 m.	79	12 m.	70
3 p m.	64	3 p. m.	77

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885		1884	
Sunrise	4 53 a.m.	Sunrise	4.53 a.m.
Sun Sets	7.19 p.m.	Sun Sets	7.19 p.m.
Moon Rises	8. 3 p.m.	Moon Rises	p.m.

Chronological Events.

Sir Wm. Herschel died 1882.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow it promises to be cooler and generally fair.

JUSTINIAN.

—A cent hearing the date of 1795, was found by two boys at Elizabeth, Saturday.

—The Ocean Grove camp meeting is now in progress and a number of Plainfielders visit it daily.

—A stage loaded with a large number of the Sons of Temperance started this morning for a picnic at Boynton Beach.

—"Japhet, in search of his father" had a soft snap as compared with the average politician in search of an office.

—Our Children Cry for Bread," was the motto displayed at the Chicago Socialist picnic, at which 300 kegs of beer were consumed.

—Man is generally born with his mouth open and it is only by a special dispensation of *Providence that he learns to keep it* shut at the right time.

—A very large crowd attended the camp meeting in Boream's woods, near Bound Brook on Sunday. Quite a number from this city were among the lookers on.

—Scientific inquiry is being made into the medical virtues of dogs' tongues. The moral virtues of dogs' teeth as applied to the tramp question are no longer doubted.

—The State soldiers who were encamped at Sea Girt during the past week broke camp Saturday. Some of them passed through this city on their return home.

—A shooting match at fifteen live pigeons each has been arranged for this afternoon on the Middlesex county Gun Club grounds, between Hart Carty Campbell and Mr. Stevenson of this city for $25 a side.

—The two men who are contemplating buying the Casino rink arrived from New York yesterday afternoon, and inspected the premises, leaving town, it is said, quite favorably impressed. They gave it to be understood that they intended to buy the place, and have it thoroughly painted and lighted with electricity in addition to the present Siemon gas lamps. One electric light to be placed outside to light up the exterior and two inside. That is the talk at present.

Justice Nash's Court.

The case of the Central New Jersey Land Improvement Co., vs. Neighbor, has been set down for August 21.

The case of the Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company vs. Rickert, an action for debt, has been set down for Aug. 31.

The case of Sheehan vs. Kinsman an action for wages, came up before Justice Nash yesterday and the plaintiff was nonsuited.

The case of Atkinson vs. Drier, in which the Plaintiff charges, that he sold defendant a revolver, for $1.25 upon the condition that it was to be returned to him upon his paying $2.50, but when he went to redeem it defendant would not return it until he paid $5, came up for trial before Justice Nash yesterday, and the Justice gave the plaintiff a judgment for $15 and $2.50 costs. A notice of appeal has been filed by defendant.

PERSONAL.

Mr. E. J. Cooley, of East Second street has returned from his visit to Asbury Park.

Mr. J. G. Miller, of Peace street has returned from his vacation, greatly improved in health.

Miss Mary Brooks, has returned to her home in this city after a short stay at Asbury Park.

Mr. R. MacDonald, of East Front street, started to-day for Greenwood Lake, where he expects to remain for two weeks.

Dentist Anderson last evening, returned from a brief vacation, long enough to get well sun-blistered, but much refreshed.

City Judge Ulrich returned this morning from his visit to the sea shore greatly improved in health.

Councilman Begue-lin, who has been confined to his house for the past week by sickness, has so far recovered as to be able to return to his business in New York yesterday.

Fined $25

Miles Sweeney, the absconding offender who is charged with having violated the second section of the Peace and Moral Act of the city, appeared before City Judge Ulrich this morning and pleaded guilty to the charge. The Judge gave him his choice between paying a fine of $25 or recuperating for 900 days in the county jail. He paid the fine.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

Notes By the Way.

[By a Plainfield Tourist.]

EDITOR EVENING NEWS: Our last notes left us at Newport, Vt., at the Memphremagog Hotel on the lake of that name. We left by way of St. Johnsbury, where we crossed into New Hampshire. As the engine pushes us along up the valley, we soon observe hills appearing on each side, and then the White Mountain range appears in the distance as clouds in the heavens. We distinguish one peak soaring up beyond another, and by this time all tourists became interested. Windows and doors were opened, and all were gazing to pick out Mount Washington, the highest of all. The conductor is a *pleasant and obliging man, and seems interested* to make everything pleasant to all on board. On the train rushes, up, up, towards the summit of the mountains. These mountains are located in Coos County, N H., and consist of a number of peaks from four to six thousand feet high, the most elevated being Mount Washington, which rises to an altitude of six thousand two hundred and forty-three feet above the level of the sea, and we are about two feet below that at that. This is the centre of attraction for tourists in the region, and around it are clustered many points of interest, each having its peculiar charm. The notch at the Summit is a narrow gorge, the entrance only being twenty feet wide, between two enormous cliffs, extending for a distance of two miles, abounding in cascades and precipices. Wonderful curiosities excite and attract. One of these is the Flume, a waterfall of two hundred and fifty feet. Another is a peculiar combination of five massive blocks of granite at a height of a thousand feet, which represents the form of a man's face. This is called the old man of the mountain, because of the profile of a human face. The conductor is on hand to point out the names of the scenes as we come to them, and thereby make them more and more interesting. Tucker's Ravine, Oak's Gulf, The Devil's Den, Gibbs' Falls, Falls of the Ananoucouc, and other attractions, are pointed out, and we become nearly as much enthused as when running the rapids of the St. Lawrence. We step out on the platform and cast our eyes upward at the cliffs, perpendicular at our right, but the tops are beyond the stretch of our vision. We turn our eyes to the left and look downward into the abyss below hundreds of feet. We see trees in vain trying to push their tops to the sight of daylight above. Just across the mountains rise in steep majestic form as if trying to outdo everything around. Our train is thunderously rushing on a rock bed without *steam, moving by gravitation like a handsled* rushing down a hill. It is wild in the extreme, and as wicked as the company might have been, no one cried for the rocks and hills to hide us from the face of him who created them; or that we might be cast into the "pit" or abyss below. We came out all safe and sound, though severely jolted by the cars on their crooked and rock-bound track. Most magnificent beauty and grandeur near all the most interesting points through the mountains. Where room can be found some of these hotels are cut into the mountains. Mount Washington has a peculiar sort of railroad to transport up and down. Its producer a peculiar conception, it is said, but our better half was too tired to attempt the excursion, so we did not experience the enthusiasm desired. There is a house on the top of this mountain, built for the pleasure-seeker. From this point, the view of the mountain peaks and landscape is grand, extending for many miles away into Vermont, Canada and to the Ocean; but of this I cannot report from experience. We will not attempt further description as our train rushed on, on, meeting excursion train after excursion train *with people by the thousands that have an* interest in seeing nature's work in creation. The scenery here is the extreme opposite to viewing the walls of art and old Quebec, though each bring most glorious recollections to the tourist. But we pass on to Portland, where there is not a licensed grog-shop or distillery in the city or State. We are prepared for a rest for the night, an I as we *in sweet slumber rest until the morning* and are ready for the next day's scenes on the Atlantic coast.

Wants to Race.

[From an Unknown Reader.]

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—I wish to state through your valuable paper that I will challenge "Lady Clark" to trot one mile or more for $5,000 a side, and I would prefer Mount Bethel track and Frank Hand and Ira Vail to be the judges, and Henry Gallagher to be short stop; or I will challenge Huffy's mule, provided he will ride it himself, the winner to receive all the gate money. I hope there will be no pool selling, and that my challenge will be accepted, and that the judges will stand their ground.

Swindling Ex-Mayor Randolph Out of $30,000.

The following is a dispatch of the Associated Press:

FORT WORTH, Tex., Aug. 22.—William T. Hudson of Bosque county, Texas, was arrested on a train while passing northward through here last evening, charged with swindling L. V. F. Randolph of New Jersey out of $30,000. It is said that Hudson was making for Indian Territory. Hudson contracted to deliver to Randolph 5,500 head of cattle, but it is alleged, failed to deliver a single head, notwithstanding the advance payment of $30,000.

The above, is the cattle speculation for which Mr. Randolph gave up the Treasurership of the Illinois Central R. R., which he had held for many years. We heartily sympathize with him in his present financial misfortune.

Vice Chancellor Bird filed an important decision Friday in the case of *Gregory et als.*, trustees, V. Gregory et alt., on bill for injunction and receiver and motion for the payment of water rents. The decision affirms that water rents are a lien upon property and that owners as well as tenants are *liable for their payment.*

The History of the City Hotel Trouble.

In 1882, William Moore as owner leased the City Hotel for a period of ten years, to Maurice Daly at a yearly rental of $2,000 per year, payable monthly. Subsequently Maurice made an assignment, and it was understood that this assignment was to his son, Dennis, and that the lease was included in the assignment. Upwards of $1,000 was due for rent some two months ago when Mr. Moore unable to collect the amount from either Maurice or Dennis, levied on the furniture as the property of Dennis Daly. Dennis disclaimed ownership and as, under the circumstances the levy would not hold as against him, a new demand was made, this time upon Ellen McCarthy and Dennis Daly. Ellen McCarthy is a sister of the wife of Maurice Daly, and in the new action Mr. Moore claimed that Dennis, and his Aunt Ellen held an assignment between them from Maurice Daly.

The second demand for rent not having been complied with a second levy was made, and the property publicly advertised for sale and appraised.

Meanwhile Craig A. Marsh, as counsel for Ellen McCarty, slipped off to Trenton, and upon *representations to the Chancellor* that Ellen McCarty did not hold any assignment, but did hold a chattel mortgage on the furniture for $6,500, secured an injunction forbidding the sale, which was duly served on ex-Mayor Maxson as Mr. Moore's counsel. Mr. DeCamp, a Newark furniture dealer and Dennis Daly, the son of Maurice, also appeared at this juncture on the scene as mortgagees. The injunction threw the case into the Court of Chancery, so far as determining the validity of the chattel mortgage was concerned, but this injunction not affecting the rights of the landlord to the possession of his premises for non-payment, ex-Mayor Maxson forthwith begun proceedings therefor.

Demand for possession of the premises was made upon Ellen McCarthy and Dennis Daly to either pay the rent or vacate within three days. This, the third demand not being complied with, Mr. Moore's counsel obtained a summons from Justice Nash requiring the defendants to quit the premises within five days or show cause why they should not be put out. The defendants demanded a jury trial, and their demand having been acceded to, the case was set down for a hearing Saturday as was set forth yesterday, but before a hearing was reached, the case was dismissed with costs on technical errors, on motion of Mr. Marsh, for Ellen McCarthy, the errors it appears having been made by a *clerk* in copying the affidavits. The same motion was made by Jackson & Codington for Dennis Daly, and likewise granted.

*The Chancellor's order was returnable Au*gust 18th, and was returned by the Sheriff as duly served. The subpœna for defendants to answer is returnable Sept. 10th next. No answer has yet been filed. Mr. Moore's lawyer, however, will probably seeking to have other questions first determined.

The Chancellor will determine the title to the property, and whether there have been any fraudulent transfers to swindle creditors. Upon his decision will rest the question of liability for the rent.

The jury will determine whether the occupants of Mr. Moore's hotel should not be ejected for non-payment of rent, and have nothing to do with determining the title to the furniture, which Mr. Moore sought to have sold to recover the rent due him.

Somerset's Chosen Freeholders.

At the last regular monthly meeting at Somerville the following apportionment of the yearly appropriation was announced by the Finance Committee:

Court expenses	$8,300
Interest on debt	7,100
Lunacy	7,500
County Jail	1,800
Public buildings and grounds	1,000
Per diems and salaries	4,000
Coroners	300
Stationery	350
Elections	450
Advertising and printing	450
Incidentals	1,500
For bridges	22,000
Bank discount on temporary loans	350
	$55,000

The collector was authorized to borrow $5,000.

The salary of the Clerk was increased $50 in order to compensate him for the extra duty of attending meetings of the Auditing Committee.

A committee of five viewed the bridge near Col. Huff's, at Neshanic, on Wednesday. One of the abutments of this bridge is entirely gone, and the quicksand upon which it rested is of such depth that great difficulty is apprehended in getting a secure foundation.

S. of T. Convention.

Several of the officers of the Sons of Temperance of this city went to Ocean City on Saturday to attend the S. of T. Convention held there. Morning, afternoon and evening sessions were held.

Among the speakers were Hon. S. B. Ransom of Jersey City; James R. Perrine of this city; Mrs. E. H. Amer of New Brunswick; and Rev. Dr. Morris, formerly pastor of St. James' M. E. Church, New Brunswick but now of Philadelphia.

The proceedings of the convention were of great interest to the members of temperance organizations generally.

A Phaeton Upset.

Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock while Peter Rickert, was turning his large truck around on the corner of Front and Somerset streets, the tongue of the truck collided with the rear wheels of a phaeton containing a lady and gentleman, which was passing on Front street, and upset it, throwing the occupants out, but not injuring them. The wreck was straightened out and it was found that a bow in the top was broken and the rear wheels damaged. The parties got in again and drove off.

Anton Wilderman, age thirty-five, an employe in Shenk & Camblett's foundry, was struck on the head by a revolving crank yesterday and fatally injured.

An Incendiary Entrapped.

William Roxbury, was formerly a special watchman in this city, and the number of fires which occurred in the vicinity of his beat finally led to the suspicion that he was the incendiary. It was reported that insurance companies had, a few months ago, a detective in this city quietly endeavoring to ferret the incendiaries out. It was noticed that at about the time the detective's presence was whispered about, the fires became less frequent. While we had been fully informed of the matter, we made not the slightest allusion to the detective's presence, to avoid frustrating him. Our weekly neighbors later on indiscreetly, we thought, published the rumor.

Shortly after the Manning Stelle fire, which occurred Friday, May 1, about two o'clock in the morning, Roxbury removed to Rahway, and *it is noticed* that fires with but one exception ceased to occur. Since his departure Roxbury is reported to have been arrested at Rahway, and imprisoned at Elizabeth, on a charge of incendiarism, but as the alleged offense was found to have occurred in Middlesex County, near Rahway, he was removed for trial to New Brunswick, and is said to have been convicted and sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment. After last night he is said to have confessed to having started a number of the later fires in this city. A young lad named McDonald, frequently seen in Roxbury's company also disappeared with him. McDonald was arrested on one time for stealing skates at the rink. We referred to the reported arrest of Roxbury some weeks ago, adding that we had been unable to verify the report. We would add that we find no mention of the affair in the New Brunswick papers, which usually fully report all court proceedings, although the matter has been common street talk here for several days past. We have endeavored to communicate with New Brunswick to verify the report, but have not been able to do so up to the time of going to press. We believe, however, that the story as above published is substantially correct.

It is thought that Roxbury set fire to property to alarm residents in the vicinity so that they would employ him to watch their premises, and fled when discovery seemed probable.

Borough Council Meeting.

The Borough Council met in the parlor of Warren Engine House at eight o'clock last evening.

Present:—Mayor VanWinkle and councilmen Slater, Weaver, Arnold, Thickstun, Bronson and Ludlow.

The meeting was called for the purpose of receiving the Mayor's approval of the ordinance which was to be passed and to make any *corrections thought necessary*, before the final passage.

In the ordinances in regard to slaughter houses the word "directed" was changed to "required."

The ordinance in regard to the licensing of shows, the words "or to which no charge for admission is made" were substituted for the words "in which admission is not had."

Mr. Slater moved that the proposition of Foros Brothers, musicians are particularly invited to call and examine the scientific principles. The piano will be on sale while exhibition lasts. Sold by

STANTON CLARK.

THE ARNOLD AUTOMATIC STEAM COOKER unequaled for cooking anything that can be boiled or roasted is also sold at the same place.

A. M. Griffen,

Hardware AND Iron Merchant

Sole Agent for this vicinity for

Columbia Bicycle and Tricycles

13 EAST FRONT ST.

Telephone Call 6.

G. F. & C. E. Brown,

Wall Paper

WINDOW SHADES

of all grades.

INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

221 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK.

GEO. F. BROWN

P. O. Box 1094, Plainfield, N. J.

Deaths.

PEER—Buried at Cypress Hills, Wednesday, Aug. 19, William C. B. Peer, in the 42nd year of his age. A drummer boy of the Seventh and Eighty-seventh Regiment, N. Y., during the War.

Carriages at Public Sale.

T. J. Gillen, Auctioneer will sell to the highest bidder on Wednesday, Aug. 26th, at 2 o'clock p. m. at Roberts' stables adjoining Dunn's Hotel on Front street in Plainfield, N. J., a very choice lot of carriages consisting principally of ten Brewsters, and Windsor gear side-bar and full spring leather top buggies. Also Coupe, Rockaway Phaetons, etc. All of the very latest patterns and entirely new. They are of superior make and finish, two of the same having recently taken premiums at a neighboring county fair. They are now on exhibition at said Roberts' Stables and will remain subject to inspection until the day of sale when they will positively be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

Blue Stone Flagging

CURBING & CROSSING

AT LOWEST PRICES.

FIRST-CLASS

FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

M. POWERS

15 YEARS EXPERIENCE.

Yard, 29 Manning Avenue.

P. O BOX 1307.

HOT COFFEE FREE

Made in One Minute.

FREE EXHIBITION

OF

Thursday and Friday THIS WEEK.

The public are invited to come and get the finest cup of Coffee or Tea they ever drank from the ONE MINUTE COFFEE AND TEA POT. Frank Ricker, from the New York Coffee school, will exhibit at Compton's Ice Cream Saloon, 29 West Front street, the most wonderful of all inventions ever exhibited before the public for making coffee and tea. A child six or seven years old can make coffee and tea with it just as well as the most experienced cook, and it only takes ONE MINUTE to make coffee and tea as clear as wine, with all the rich ingredients contained in the coffee or tea. In boiling coffee or tea you get only bitter water, but by the new process are probably seeking to have other are probably making a delicious drink. No fish skins, no salt, no eggs, no cold water no anything else used to settle the coffee or tea.

All are requested to come whether customers at the store or not, and get a cup of hot coffee or tea. Physicians are particularly invited to call and examine the scientific principles. The pots will be on sale while exhibition lasts. Sold by

STANTON CLARK.

EDSALL'S

Special Prices.

OF

Linen Towels for this week

Size 18 x 38

" 20 x 38

" 22 x 44

Table linen 56 inches wide 49 cents—bargain. Barcain in Egyptian lace for dress fronts 42 inches wide only $1.49 per yard.

Colored Lces. At

EDSALL'S

Plainfield Fire Department.

TAXES FOR 1885.

Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885, will be received from 8 a. m., to 6 p. m. on Monday (Sunday) the 31st day of August, 1885, by the Collector, at his residence, 29 West Front street.

In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay the taxes so assessed, and may deduct the same out of any rents due, or which may become due thereafter by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the tenants accompanied shall be liable for all subsequent assessment upon said building.—Section 26 of Incorporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.

Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

Immense Reduction

IN PRICES OF

HATS and TRUNKS

AT

U. B. CRANE

PRACTICAL HATTER,

12 PARK AVENUE.

And dealer in Trunks, Bags, Umbrella etc. Also Trunks and Umbrellas repaired. CHARGES LOW.

FANS

NEATLY REPAIRED

AT

COLLIER'S

No. 3 Park Avenue.

N. B.—NO BOTCHING.

NEW FALL STYLES

IN

Satines, Ginghams

FOULARD CAMBRICS,

Just Received

AT

POPE BROS.

WOOLSTON & BUCKLE,

25 North Avenue,

Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators.

Raised Flock, Brocade Velvets, Leather Papers, Linenette, Waltons,

And all the New Novelties in Decorations.

PICTURES, MOULDINGS, HOOKS, ETC.,

Also a large and complete stock of Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, and Painters' Supplies.

WHITE LEAD AT WHOLESALE.

L. WOOLSTON. J. F. BUCKLE.

P. O. Box 1074.

NOTICE CONCERNING DOGS.

All dogs unmuzzled and at large in the city of Plainfield, during the months of July August, and September of 1885, will be killed by the Police. It is useless to be at large unmuzzled, as no muzzled dogs are seized. Dogs are hereby prohibited from running at large during the months named, and all persons owning dogs are hereby notified to confine them during the months named, or suffer the penalties imposed by the ordinances relating thereto.

By order of the Board of Health.

GEORGE W. ROCKEFELLOW, Mayor.

STILL MORE PUZZLING.

IS PRELLER ALIVE OR DEAD OF IN HIDING?

Maxwell Receives a Remarkable Letter Which Adds a Sudden Complication to the Case—A Boston Doctor Says Maxwell Wanted a Suit.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—Dr. C. H. Graham Dewey was interviewed by a *United Press* reporter relative to the statement of Mrs. Maxwell, the St. Louis trunk murderer, that the body found in the trunk was not Preller's, but a corpse he had procured for him, and that Dr. Dewey could witness to the fact that he had one shortly before leaving for the west. Dr. Dewey said: "Maxwell consulted me about the loss of getting a 'stiff,' apparently for dissection. I told him that I could probably hire one, and that I mentioned the matter to a medical school. He left the city, was gone a few weeks, and on his return surprised me one day by the remark that he had got a stiff and asked me to go up and see it. I examined it myself. In view of later developments I wish I had gone. When I read of Maxwell's statement that the body was not Preller's but a corpse he had procured, and in a fraud upon the insurance companies, the whole business seemed plain to me. I at once made arrangements to have Preller's insurance examined. But the next day I read a statement that Maxwell had confessed that the body was Preller's, and that he had accidentally killed Preller in a quarrel. In view of these facts I don't know what to think.

"Maxwell started for the west two or three days after the above mentioned incident. Preller left some days before Maxwell. The latter always passed as Maxwell in Boston and claimed to be a Philadelphian son of Lord Farnham. He was an enthusiast on medicine, but never spoke of law, though he seemed to know of several. As I knew it, I believe Maxwell has something he is holding back which will favor him and possibly clear him. If he is guilty he certainly has a wonderfully strong command over nerves, totally different from his characteristics here, for the least thing always unnerved him."

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—Maxwell has received the following letter, written in French.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 20, 1885.

My Dear Theodore:—Why did you not follow the advice which I gave you at the time of our interview at the Southern hotel? You ought to have remained in the bridge, which you have placed yourself by your stubbornness will cause a good deal of trouble before you can get out of it. The only thing that remains for you to do at present is to tell the truth to your attorney and to prove by Mr. — that you procured the body, that Mr. Preller is alive, or at least that he was alive at the time your subject was discovered in your trunk. As to the disappearance of Preller, it seems that the police, the detectives ought to look into it a little more thoroughly. Have arrested at once the man who procured you the body, for it is possible that he knows where Preller is now. I need him as a witness. I cannot help believing that Mr. Preller has been murdered in some way, and I have written to Pinkerton's (the private police), to Boston, Chicago, and other cities, to have them look out for him. It would be an excellent idea to have your attorney employ one of the detectives. I met Sir Percy Burrell, of West Grinstead, Sussex, last week. He assured me that he had seen Mr. Preller at the Spanish fort in connection with a ball on the 31st of May. LOUIS D'AUBIGNY,

General Delivery.

Maxwell tried to hide this letter, but the authorities got hold of it at once. The letter and other testimony goes to prove that the body in the trunk is not that of Preller, *and that the prisoner knew it at the time.* The case was continued to-day the prisoner denied that his name was Brooks, and said those who regarded him as Maxwell were right. He said he had been known as Maxwell, and he had been known as "Walter H. Lennox," again as "Walter H. Maxwell," and every time he went to a new place he invented a piece of invention—he gave a new name. In London he said he was once known as "The Only Jones." His practice had been when out on the road to take the name of some very religious individual. It was possible that in this way he might at some time have given the name of Brooks, although it is not probable that he ever called himself Hugh M. Brooks. He positively denied that his family name was Brooks.

There is other testimony to prove that Preller is alive. A well-known St. Louis drummer met him a few days after the body was found in the trunk. He noted a young man answering the description of Preller appeared at the town of Elliston, Mo., organized a company, remained there a month, and then left without collecting his tuition. Before he left he gave a high bill to a colored man—which had the initials "C. P." inside of the sweat band. Preller was something of a musician and vocalist, and this and the high bill evidently did not prejudice the man who entered and left Elliston so mysteriously. It is believed by many that the reason Maxwell has exhibited such exceptional coolness is that he knows that at the right time he can produce Preller *is alive and that he cannot be tried for murdering any other man* but Preller. Between the United States and British governments there is an extradition treaty containing a clause to the effect that the prisoner surrendered can only be *tried for the offense named in the warrant.* This clause was inserted to prevent one government or the other from extraditing offenders for political political offences and then trying them for some political crime. Maxwell, therefore, can only be tried for the murder of Preller, and if the latter can be produced at the trial Maxwell can immediately claim his discharge. The only way in which Maxwell can be tried for new offense will be by the St. Louis authorities making another trip to New Zealand, filling new evidences and getting leave to prosecute the person in question for some new cause.

Brokers and Basket Shops on Level.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—A motion was made in the supreme court to-day to obtain an injunction against the Gold and Stock Telegraph company restraining it from removing a ticker of the plaintiff, Charles S. Shepard, a dealer in stocks. The defendant, alleges that the plaintiff's business is that of a bucket shop. Judge Barnard, after remarking that the business of a dealer in stocks and that of a bucket shop are substantially the same, the only difference being in the manner of doing it, took the papers and reserved his decision.

Activity at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Chief Engineer Roble, of the Brooklyn navy yard, said that a period of activity had begun in his department. In order to complete the Essex and the Richmond he was ordered to take on a large force of men. The construction department is busier than it has been for many years, and fresh men are being employed daily.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT'S SISTER.

A Correspondent Unearths the Existence of a Relative Hitherto Unknown.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The Saratoga correspondent of The World sends the following: An Albany gentleman who is familiar with the history of the family of Chester A. Arthur said: "You Washington people generally find out what is going on about your officials, but I am surprised that no one in Washington has discovered the fact that Arthur when he was president had an elder sister in Washington who was the source of considerable annoyance to him. Mrs. McElroy, who did the honors of the White House, and Mrs. Haynesworth were supposed to be his only sisters. The third sister was a half-brother and sister was the eldest of them. She was 52 years old when Arthur first went to Washington. She had never been married. She had a very peculiar disposition and is so eccentric at times as to warrant the belief in the unsoundness of her mind. Her brothers have always provided for her handsomely, and has been always more than willing to give her the most liberal of allowances. Yet she appeared to get ill at ease after he became president that she was not wanted in Washington and that the other members of the family looked down on her. From then on she did everything she could to embarrass and mortify Mr. Arthur. She would go to Washington and stop at the cheapest and most disreputable hotels she could find. She would refuse to go to the White House under any circumstances. While she would accept money from her brother she is always more convinced

RARE AND CURIOUS.

A QUEER COLLECTION OF OLEAGINOUS SAMPLES.

Manner in Which They Are Obtained—From a Central American Insect—Young Bird's Grease—Dugong Oil—The Manatee.

[New York Times.]

A resident of this city who has a passion for collecting rare and curious commercial products has begun a collection of many specimens of oils of peculiar production which are in use in various countries, and which, while entering largely into the economic economy and industry of those countries, are but little known, if at all, in the United States. The collector exhibited and described some of these curious oils to the writer a few days ago.

"Here is an oil," said he, holding it up to the light a small vial containing a thick, bright red liquid, "which may in time help but become a valuable article of general commerce as soon as its qualities are better known. It is extracted from an insect found in Texas and in Central America, the native name of which is Jilo. Naturalists have given it the name of Coccus Adipifactus. It lives on the sap of a resinous plant of the spondias family, and its numbers in any locality are only limited to the extent to which the plant is found.

"Jilo oil has a high value as a varnish producer. Melted in a porcelain vessel and the fluid kept at a high and even temperature for an hour or so, during which time certain volatile properties disappear, a tough flexible varnish-like residue is the result. It is but slightly affected by a high degree of heat or a low degree of cold. It is not soluble in turpentine, but ignited with turpentine it yields a thick, yellow gum—an oleo-resin in fact—which dissolves with great facility in India rubber. It will retain a semi-fluid condition for days, and its adhesive properties are remarkable. After mounting solution of nitin oil, run out in vessels to the depth of the sixteenth of an inch, is changed into a resinous varnish which is almost equal to shellac, and becomes very hard and elastic by exposure for a day or two to the air. The most porous filter paper is rendered absolutely impervious to water when dipped in the turpentine solution of nitin oil, and then subjected to heat to volatilize the grease. Garments treated in the same manner are most effectually waterproofed, the coating defying most powerful solvents of oils.

"Here is an oil which is something of a curiosity," said the collector, showing the reporter a liquid of remarkable transparency and almost colorless. It is gasoberic oil from Kamschatka, but what do you think it was made from? That bottle contains the oil that was left of two of the young of the oil bird, or Tyranthi, of the northern South American regions, and that its diet consists entirely of the abundant oleaginous fruits of the native oil palms. For days after the young are hatched they literally bathe in fat, and are described as being the most curious looking creatures imaginable. When the fat is rendered from the young birds there is scarcely anything left but their tiny skeletons. The fat is boiled down at once, free being made the night of the caverns as soon as the raids on the nests are over. The oil is run into earthen jars. It requires no further purification or refining, as its natural state is purity itself. It is limpid as you see it here. It is used both for cooking and illuminating purposes, and has been successfully employed by its natives in a wick with a white flame, which emits no smoke. Even with the careless methods of the natives the oil will keep sweet a year.

"This," a bottle of thick, muddy grease, "is crude penguin oil. Vessels and crews are sent to Patagonia from England for the express purpose of taking a species of penguin, or manchot, which swarms on that far-away coast. The capture of the unwieldy bird is easy, and from their exclusive fish diet they are described as 'reeking with oil.' The oil is extracted on the hunting grounds, and a cargo of 30,000 gallons is frequently taken back on a single vessel. Penguin oil is used as a dressing for fine leather.

"Here is an oil that is so susceptible to cold that it solidifies in a temperature that quickly melts ice. It is genuine grease from the whale of the Indian Ocean, and comes from the Punjab, its preparation being the chief industry of the tariff tribe of Indians. There is no other oil that contains so large a proportion of spermaceti, and it is a superior leather dressing, and is in great demand in the Orient. I believe it has been inquired for in this country by leather dressers, but it has never been obtainable.

"The delicate looking oil in this vial is known to the trade as menion oil, but it is rare, and so is worth keeping as a curiosity. It is taken from the nose of the pilot whale, and has probably, the lowest congealing point of all animal or fish oils. It has positively no corrosive effect on metallic surfaces, and is therefore used as a lubricant for the most delicate mechanisms.

"Here are two specimens of dugong oil—one from the animal by that name found in the Indian ocean, and the other from the dugong or manatee of the Indian Ocean, one

HANDLING THE DEAD.

AN INTERVIEW WITH A VETERAN UNDERTAKER'S MAN.

A Popular but Erroneous Belief—Some Affecting Scenes—What Poor People Desire—Preparing for Burial—Being Buried Alive.

[Cincinnati Enquirer Interview.]

"That makes the 1,100th body that I have prepared for burial during my time," said a faithful chief employe of the city undertaker, the other day, as he pushed back the drawer hair of a corpse in the dead-room of the establishment.

"How long have you been in business," asked the reporter.

"Nearly twenty years, and in that time I have had some rather queer experiences. You see this business is not a pleasant one, and no one adopts it as a matter of choice. To me it was especially distasteful, and when I first started it was because there was nothing else open to me. Why, to tell you the truth, I would then just about as lief stood up before ten good live men and sought them to a standstill as to tackle one dead man and prepare him for burial."

"You have got entirely over that nervousness, haven't you?"

"Oh, ye; but it was a long time before I could go about my work without cold chills running up and down my back every now and then."

"Why, it is the regular belief that no matter how much dread a person may have of the dead, so one can undertake duties to remove this feeling at once and forever. Is this true?"

"Well, it may be that way with some people, but I did not overcome my nervousness for a long time. Now, however, it would take something remarkable to give me a nervous fright."

"You must witness some affecting scenes in the performance of your duties?"

"Well, I should say I did. Why, you have no idea what sad times some people have to get along in this world. Of course, every family, no matter in what straitened circumstances they may be, want to give a relative a decent burial. They are bound to have a first-class funeral, and I have known people to deny themselves even the necessaries of life to secure an expensive coffin, carriages, and a lot in a tony cemetery. Then there are the poor of the city. Why, it would make a stone heart melt to see what emergencies these poor souls are sometimes pushed to save themselves the mortification of having one of their family buried at the expense of the city."

"What class of dead people is the hardest to prepare for burial?"

"The suicides that has to take care of all the city dead; that is, people that are killed in railroad accidents, drowned, burned to death, stabbed, run over, in fact, any one that is killed or commits suicide and is unclaimed by friends. In that way we come in contact with all classes of dead people. About the worst kind to handle are the 'floaters' that are every now and then taken from the river. Generally they will remain in the water a number of days before they come to the top, and when they are taken out and turned over to us they are so badly bloated by their long stay in the water as to be unrecognizable except by their clothes. Often it requires a very delicate touch to handle them and keep the remains from falling to pieces.

"Do you think many people are buried alive?"

"No, very few. Although when an epidemic like the cholera or small-pox is raging such awful mistakes are liable to occur. Then the dead are carted off so soon after their death that they are not given a fair test to determine whether they are dead or not. Often when remains are disinterred it is found that the corpse has turned clear around in the coffin, and sometimes the hair and finger-nails have been pull out by the roots, showing that the poor victim had come to consciousness only to die the horrible death of being buried alive. Too much care cannot be taken in this respect."

She Knew How to Wait.

[Cor. Boston Herald.]

There are thinks which a man finds out slowly, and some of the things that I found out at the White mountains the other day, when I was the guest of the clerk was that I didn't know how to walk. Had a man told me this I should have knocked him down. Had a woman told me, I should have made the best of it. No one told me,but take everything else, good or bad, in the world, it came through a woman, not "the girl I left behind me," but the girl behind whom I struggled as we were climbing a mountain, to see why she walked better than I could.

Most people walk like a pair of bar posts. They walk from the hips, without using the upper part of the body. They think if they keep arms and trunk motionless, it is more respectable. They would be horrified if they should see "men as trees walking," and the sight of Dr. Johnson going up Fleet street, using the whole sidewalk as if it were a cow path in the country, would give them a sensation hardly short of hysterics. They think that the undemonstrative walker is the perfect gentleman or lady, as the case may be. Not so, thought I, as a little woman was putting me out of breath, while every moment she grew to be to me "a thing of beauty" if not "a joy forever," as her quick and easy step threw fresh light into her bright eyes and into her clean-cut face.

Her unconfined waist gave her large free movement; her short skirts gave no chance for entanglement in brush or underwood; her stout shoes were the things to make a square step with, and there was no lapping in dress, she was free to use her whole body in the act of walking. Indeed, she did. Her step forward passed over her whole figure, and each step repeated the process, so that each muscle felt its share in the movement of the body. There was a mechanical motion visible. Virgil says of Dido, I think, when Aeneas was in love with her: "She showed the goddess in her step."

This young woman, whose name I did not then know, but unconsciously ascribe that almost inimitable elasticity and ease in walking, to the position in which I faced sitting. It was a movement that did not fatigue her, because the play of the muscles, one against the other, rested the body by a constant interchange of forces, and the vitality was so evenly distributed that all effort was concealed. Here was a matchless walker, and this striking way of it was unconscious art that made a rather plain looking girl, for the moment, the queen of the mountain.

The Telephone Abroad.

The telephone has been introduced into almost every town of consequence in England and Scotland. There are 19,000 telephones in operation in England and over 41,000,000 messages were shouted through them last year.

Scarcity of Snipe.

The snipe-shooting season has begun, and the complaint arises that birds are less in number than usual, on account of the fashion of ornamenting ladies' hats with the beautiful skins of all species of small water birds.

RADHA'S JEALOUSY.

[From Edwin Arnold's Translation of the Indian Song of Songs.]

Something then of earth has held him
From his home above,
Some one of these slight deceivers—
Ah, my foolish love!

Some new face, some winsome playmate,
With her hair untied,
And the blossoms tangled in it,
Woos him to her side.

On the dark orbs of her bosom—
Passionately heaved—
Sink and rise the warm, white pearl-strings,
Oh, my love deceived!

Fairy yes, yes! the rippled shadow
Of that midnight hair
Shows where her face, as clouds do
Over the moon—most fair:

And she knows, with willful paces,
How to make her dance
Gleam and gloom and shimmer, and her ear-rings
Tinkle love; and, grown

Coy as he grows fond, she meets him
With a modest show;
Shining under the soft wistful seeming,
While her laugh—light, low—

And her subtle mouth that murmurs,
And her silken cheek,
And her gaze by my side assembles
Plain as speech could speak.

Till at length, a fatal victress,
Of her triumph vain,
On his neck she lies and smiles there:—
Ah, my Joy!—my Pain!

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA.

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Vessels Engaged in Fishing—Reckless Seizures.

[Philadelphia Press.]

If Mulhall's statistics are reliable, there are not far short of 150,000 vessels engaged in European and North American in fishing. Between 60,000 and 70,000 men are employed in this industry, and the total annual product of fish is not far short of 1,500,000 tons. Few people realize the full meaning of these latter figures. A ton of fish is equal in weight to about twenty-eight sheep, and hence, if Mulhall's estimate is approximately correct, a year's catch will be ten European sheep countries, included in this estimate, and the United States and Canada might be represented by 42,000,000 sheep. Of this amount the United Kingdom, Canada, Russia and the United States, alone, aggregate 1,000,000 tons, equivalent to 28,000,000 sheep.

It has been truly said that we talk in a metaphor of the harvest of the sea, but we have only lately been able to realize all that that metaphor implies. The Fisheries exposition in London in 1883 did a great deal to encourage the study of marine biology, and it is with no small degree of satisfaction that we are able to say that in this much needed work the United States ranks second to no other country. On the other hand, Great Britain, whose fisheries are of vital importance to her food, has done little and can not boast of a laboratory on the sea-shore. Indeed, Professor Lankester, an eminent authority on marine biology, declares the British fishing industry still barbaric. The produce of the sea is reckoned by millions of the cubic contents of the method, the time or the extent of depredations.

According to the English authority, the old proverb that there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it no longer holds good. The harvests of the sea in the future, like those of the land, will need cultivating. It was shown, not long ago, that in eight months twenty-eight boats engaged in the haddock fishery at Ryemouth, England, used 620 tons of mussels—about 47,000,000 mussels—in the capture of haddock. Yet Professor Lankester says that no laws now in England to cultivate or preserve the mussel, and knowledge of its reproduction and growth is still incomplete, as it is of other bait.

Fish are every year becoming scarcer, and oysters are becoming more difficult to obtain. At present, says the same authority, absolutely nothing is known, as to the spawning of the sole; the male fish is not even recognized. The reason for oysters being scarce is not known, nor how to make them abundant.

Notables at Saratoga.

[Saratoga Cor. Chicago News.]

As I leave Dr. Pierce, who holds out his palsied hand to say good night, I catch sight of another wheelchair in which a woman's fortune was fabulous. I mean Dr. Helmbold. Pierce a paralytic; Helmbold, an irresponsible and demented person; the name of Mayne pregnant with the fate of insane children; Dr. Schenck, for years before his death, blind; Ayer, cursed more seriously than either; here are confirmed invalids—what strange fatality surrounds these people; scarcely one escapes. These piazzas, however, are crowded with successful men who have not felt the compensatory burthen of a great sorrow.

One among them, hearty and grangerlike, is the man C. A. Pillsbury, the flour king, as he delights in being called. Only 43 years old, sixteen years a Minneapolis miller, he is the possessor of a good many millions, and he is as proud of them as a young woman of an engagement ring. During the time he has been a miller the business has by means of mechanical improvement known a complete revolution. One of his mills produces 6,196 barrels of flour in a day; the other two 2,000 and 1,500 barrels respectively, making in round figures say 10,000 barrels of the great food material of the civilized world.

You would think that such a man might have some positive views on the great political and national questions. If so you'd be wrong. That's got one. I won't say that he does not apprehend there are such, but he certainly does not consider them in his line of business. "Let others for them, you see," he says. "I'm a miller, that's all. I buy wheat at so much a bu hel and I sell the flour to make a little money. That's simple enough, isn't it? The price of the wheat regulates that of the flour, and there you are. It is only required of you to conduct a simple sum in addition to make money. Think of that, make money by simple addition. I never knew that before, and the more rich men I see the more I believe a common sense Yankee, and the older I grow and poorer the greater my respect for their money."

Reflecting on a Future State.

[Detroit Post.]

A Pontiac little 5-year-old son of Col. S. S. Matthews was told on Monday school that when he died he would leave his body here. After his return home he was much troubled in regard to the matter, questioned his parents. His mother explained by saying: "You will take all the good with you but leave all that's naughty here below." He thought a moment, looked up, and said: "Well, I guess I'd be awful thin when I get there."

Protection for Horses.

[Dr. D. C. M. Campbell in Courier-Journal.]

Place a branch of either sweet gum or smach under the headstall of the bridle. The ear or May fly w il vanish almost instantly and trouble the animal no more. This knowledge will, perhaps, be of especial service to horse farmers living in or adjacent to the large cities where these flies are hatched by millions, and cause much suffering to plow stock.

THE ORIGIN OF "O. K."

THE FAMOUS ABBREVIATION PROBABLY CAME FROM THE CHOCTAW.

Andrew Jackson the First to Use the Expression—Translation of a Choctaw Word—Interesting Item from an Old Court Record.

[American Magazine of History.]

In the language of the Choctaw Indians, one of the most frequently recurring expressions is the emphatic oke, with which an affirmation or denial is concluded. This oke (pronounced with strong accent on the last syllable) is one of the substitutes for the copulative verb "to be" which is wanting in Choctaw. Oke, as pronounced in Choctaw, has exactly the same sound as the alphabetic pronunciation of the O. K. in English.

The meaning of the expression, as nearly as it can be conveyed in English, is: "That is true; that is all so." A few examples, out of many that might be cited, will illustrate this. "The Choctaw Indian is a good fellow" is expressed thus: Hattak api huma Chahta achukmah oke, in which hattak api huma means "Indian," (literally, man-body-red), achukmah means "good," and oke is the copulative expression, "it is so." In the Rev. Cyrus Byington's Choctaw New Testament the first sentence of Matt. 5, 13: "Ye are the salt of the earth," is: gakmi in hoppah huchchia hoke, literally: "the earth its salt ye; that is so."

To Gen. Andrew Jackson is attributed the introduction of the Choctaw word into our Anglo-American speech. Before the war of 1812, he spent up and down the Mississippi and in trading expeditions overland from Nashville, Tenn., to Natchez, Miss., through the Choctaw nation, he was brought into frequent communication with the Choctaws.

Gen. Jackson, as everybody knows, was given to the use of downright and energetic methods of assertion. Hearing this emphatic oke so frequently uttered by the Choctaw people, he learned the meaning conveyed by it to the Choctaw mind and appropriated it, out of hand, to his own purposes. From him it passed over to the native white population, the origin of O. K. has been current in the south for many years. If not true, it is, to say the least, ben trovato.

Any one who has ever read an autograph letter of Gen. Jackson's will easily credit the story that he was in the habit, when he was president of the United States, of indorsing, in salient blute, applications for office, with the letters O. K., under the belief that these were the proper initials for "all correct." Mr. Parton, his scholar, but he was not so grossly ignorant of English orthography as to fall into a blunder of that sort. He may have indorsed documents with the letters O. K. as a familiar symbol of his favorite Choctaw expression. The story that these letters were seriously intended by him as an abbreviation of "all korrect" was probably, as Mr. George Bancroft suggests, an a posteriori invention of the enemy—to wit, the Whig—during the hot political contests in the last of the roaring '40's.

That the abbreviation O. K. was coined by Jackson himself and used by him long years before it was forced into current slang, finds curious confirmation in an extract from the old court records of Sumner county, Tenn., quoted by Parton in his "Life of Jackson," vol. 1, page 249:

"October 6, 1790. Andrew Jackson, Esq., proved a bill of sale from Hugh McGary to Casper Mansker, for a negro man, which is O. K., [a common western mistake," adds Mr. Parton, "for O. R., which means Ordered Recorded. Hence, perhaps, the saying O. K. of old time."

It is not more likely that the O. K. of this entry was suggested by Jackson himself, as a brief way of saying, after the Choctaw fashion, that the claim had been legally made out?

The Way of the American Waiter.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

In the true American dining saloon the waiters are not females. A woman is a noble creature, but she can not give to such an establishment its distinctive style. Neither are they Germans nor Frenchmen for these think too much of their customers and too little of themselves. Frenchmen and Germans may have their strong points, but they pale into no true idea of Volunteer firemen of the olden time. If an American dining saloon waiter does not strut up and down the passage between the tables as if he were proudly marching down Broadway before his "machine," or if he does not call for tea and toast in a full, ringing voice through a trumpet in the midst of the smoke and flames of a conflagration, "Turn on yer water, Big Six!" then he is a counterfeit, an impostor.

You may, perhaps, be reluctant to proffer your modest request for food to this apparently super-fine being, but if you advance toward you and stops, perchance, to rest, leaning upon your table and gazing pensively toward the door, do you need not ask for what you want, and though he may give no sign of listening, your end will be attained. Even when he leaves you, he delivers your order to one of the three other tables, despair not, for soon you will see him strut proudly down the passage toward the kitchen and hear him shout the triumphant cry:

"Once on the leg o' mutton! Two beans! Three times on the roast beef, and one on ham rare! Pork-n-n-n-n! Tapioca puddin's both! Boiled apple dumplin, hard! Plate o' buckwheat, brown!"

You may little imagine it, but your order is then somewhere, and although there may be half a dozen other waiters all thundering out at the same time equally commanding items, in time will come when your waiter will strut up to your table and deal out to you from a pyramid of dishes he carries the plates containing your meal, and without another thought or glance upon the table, he will strut away without knowing or heeding whether the dirty bit of pasteboard has landed in the butter or the gravy. When he has left you, you will probably find upon the table everything you ordered; and, whether you ordered it or not, you have got it. Potatoes, an unordered boiled potato, with the skin on, is the second grand characteristic of an American dining saloon. It matters not what you call it, the boiled potato will always appear, if the establishment is truly legitimate.

The Catcher at Home.

[Philadelphia Call.]

The catcher's wife—Home again, Paddy! Well, what luck?

The catcher—Immense! Wiped 'em out. The C. W.—The more, Paddy—the scored The C. to—no, no.

The C. W.—Aw! you, Paddy! Did you—

The C.—Did I distinguish myself? Look them, my love! (Lays three finger nails and a touch on the la ky.)

The C. W.—The umpire (seriously.)

The C. (solemnly)—He sleeps.

The C. W.—Did you pla ky contious?

The C.—No; I pluckily retired. And now, darling, to bash!

"Them air children" is what rural New Yorkers call the waifs sent out from the metropolis for a week of fresh air.

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P. O. Box 25.

RESIDENCE, NO. 69 EAST FIFTH STREET.

Office Hours, 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m

This machine is a window 12 in my yard, No. 6 Park Avenue. It thoroughly cleans the coal that passes over it. The coal comes down against the screen, so that the dirt goes straight through, and gets the public to call and see it work. I have the Honeybrook and other first-class coals always on hand. Also Kindling Wood, and A. Mitchell, Jr's. Fertilizers and lawn dressing.

MORGAN BIRD.

Park Avenue Plainfield N. J

F. A. Pope's,

(Successor to M. VERMEULE.)

For Fall Hats,

CAPS, GLOVES

TRUNKS and VALISES.

Call and Examine the Elegant Stock at

NO 5 WEST FRONT ST

Wm. A. Woodruff

Represents the following first-class insurance:

Fire Association of Philadelphia, LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, WESTCHESTER, of New York, Norwich Union, of England, North British Mercantile, of England, The Northern, of England, The Queen, of England, The Merchants, of Newark, The Washington Life, of New York and other equally good companies, and process insurance at BEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN

on approved security, and has bargains in

Real Estate.

OFFICE Berry's Building corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence 41 East Second street

S. W. Wakefield,

ENGINEER,

PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.

Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by low pressure steam.

Agent for the Dunning and Excelsior Self Feeding Boiler.

Send for illustrated catalogue.

Repairing promptly done. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

OFFICE, 20 SOMERSET STREET.

My References is my Work.

In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash

JOHN H. FRENCH,

29 West Front St

Headquarters for

VOEHL'S

Bread, Cake, Pies, Pastry, etc

15 West Front Street,

Confectionery of all Kinds.

Having bought out the business of A. Warnock, call the attention of my patrons to my stock of all varieties of first class Cake Pies, Bread, etc.

NEW ENGLAND BREAD A SPECIALTY.

The old stand at 68 Somerset street, will be in charge of my son Adolph for the present. I solicit a continuance of the same.

JACOB VOEHL,

Successor to A. Warnock, No. 15 West Front street Plainfield, New Jersey. 6-19-1y.

I. S. MELBOURN,

Mason and Builder

PLAINFIELD, N. J

Residence—Force's Hotel. P. O. Box 296

Manufacturer of the quality of

HARD BRICK,

SOMERSET STREET.

North Plainfield

A Specialty in Mason Jobbing and Kalsomining All orders will receive prompt attention 6-23-

A. SWALM,

Wall Paper,

No. 8 North Avenue,

Remnant Sale.

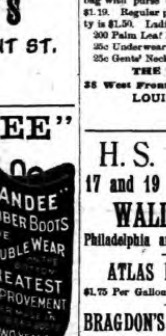
For one week, commencing August 15. During the coming week we will close out Remnants of all kinds of Dress Goods Cashmeres, Lawns, Tickings, Muslins, Calicos, Linings, etc., at half their original cost to make room for Fall stock. Bargains in remnants of Carpets Oil Cloth and Mattings. At

Boehm's

7 WEST FRONT ST.

"CANDEE"

Rubber BOOTS WITH **DOUBLE THICK BALL.**



Ordinary Rubber Boots wear out first under the ball. The CANDEE Boots are *double thick* on the ball, and give

DOUBLE WEAR.

Most economical Rubber Boot in the market. Lasts longer than any other boot and the

PRICE NO HIGHER.

Call and examine the goods.

FOR SALE BY

A. WILLET,

NO. 6 PARK AVENUE.

GO TO Green & Co.

FOR BARGAINS!

A FINE Parlor Suite - $38.50

Seven Pieces.

SOLID Ash Chamber Suite $26

Eight Pieces,

OAK OR WALNUT Extension Table - $6

A GOOD Lounge for - - $7

RAMONETTI'S

CELEBRATED

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

Ice Cream Water Ices,

of all Choice Fruit Flavors.

FANCY PUDDING a Specialty.

A Large Variety of

Individual Ice Cream Imitations

ICE CREAM

For Wedding Parties, Church Fairs, Excursions, Festivals, etc., at a great reduction to families, and first-class Restaurant at

RAMONETTI'S

24 North Ave.,

Telephone, No. 30. 6-19-1z

Electric Fire Alarm

Electric Burglar Alarms, (improved and sure) Electric Call Bells, Electric Gas Lighters.

Electric Front Door Bells, Electric Servants Call Bells.

Electric Thermometer so connected with battery (see above) as to prevent too low or high a temperature in your office, living apartment or conservatory, will notify when the fire is going out, etc

REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.

F. E. KINSMAN,

Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.,

145 Broadway—85 Liberty Street New York, also P. O. Box 1768, Plainfield, N. J.

Hotel Netherwood,

Netherwood Heights

One of the most Healthful, Comfortable and Accessible Inland Summer Resorts in the Country.

W. Woodruff, Proprietor.

The Bee Hive,

(a door below Music Hall)

38 West Front St.

Shawls

Hand-made worsted Shawls at 85 cents Red, Blue Black, and White. Better grades at 95c, $1.25, $1.50, etc.

Hand Bags

39c, Children's size 39c. Ladies' box shaped bag with purse on outside, finely finished, $1.19. Regular price of bag of this quality is $1.50. Ladies' club bags 49c, 65c, etc.

200 Palm Leaf Fans at one cent each.

25c Undervear 25c.

25c Gents' Neck wear 25c.

THE "BEE HIVE,"

38 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

LOUIS CALLMAN.

H. S. BARNES.

17 and 19 Front Street, East,

WALL PAPERS,

Philadelphia and New York Designs.

ATLAS MIXED PAINTS.

$1.75 Per Gallon, Warranted Satisfactory

BRAGDON'S LUSTRA PAINTS.

POOR MAN'S DYES.

Neat and Handy.

Artist's Materials, etc.

are

5 Per Cent Discount for Cash.

ALL KINDS OF Fruit Jars, AND JELLY CANS

Jar Rubbers.

GAVETT'S,

15 E. FRONT ST.

JOSEPH T. VAIL:

REAL ESTATE

AND

Fire Insurance.

LOANS NEGOTIATED

Office Opposite Railroad Station.

RESIDENCE NO. 63 E. SIXTH ST.

Dealer in

BLUE STONE FLAGGING.

P. O. Box 628.

PURE Candies,

DELICIOUS

ICE CREAM,

at Saloon Parlors of

B. T. BARNES,

4 East Front Street.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

$3.50 PER DOZEN

$3.50 PER DOZEN

$3.50 PER DOZEN

FOR CABINETS.

Hunt & Fisher

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

15 East Front street

FINEST QUALITY WASHINGTON VALLEY

PURE SPRING WATER

ICE

SIMPSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIALTY.

Families will see the propriety of using only Pure Spring Water Ice.

Orders received at John Walker's Bakery, also at No. 9 West Front Street, or P.O. Box 641, will receive prompt attention.

SIMPSON & CO.,

have a large lot of Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, and Maple trees for sale.

They are also prepared to supply Manure of either with Second Mountain Quarry Stone, at the lowest rates.

Grading and Contracting

A SPECIALTY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol. 4, No. 74 — PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1885. — Price Two Cent

Wood and Coal.

FOR SALE—A white bull terrier. Address P. O. Box 2252.

WANTED—A protestant woman to cook. Apply to Mrs. George Taylor, Netherwood.

APARTMENTS TO LET in Third street, near Central avenue. Inquire for a small family.

LOST—Between Miller's store and Second street, a pocket book, containing $1.40. Return to Mrs. South, corner Fourth and Washington.

POCKET BOOK, containing money found on Front street. Owner can have same at this office upon proving property and paying for this notice.

WANTED.—A situation at general housework, in a small family. Good references. Address Mrs. Cooper, Harmony street. North Plainfield.

COACHMAN 20 years of age, willing to do all kinds of work, understands his business. Can be seen. speaks English. Address G. H. Box 674.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A three-spring and top delivery or market wagon. Call on E. T. Dunn, corner of Third and Seventh streets.

WANTED—Horse, harness and light spring wagon in exchange for vacant lot. Lot P. O. Box 63.

WANTED—By respectable American young lady a plain family sewing of any kind. Address Sewing, P. O. Box 115.

BOY WANTED at Eugene Laine's hair dressing saloon, 14 North avenue.

TO LET—Second floor of No. 29 Front street, comprising five rooms. All improvements. Enquire at Fireside store, No. 29 Front street.

CHOICE CORNER LOT—150 feet on Madison avenue by about 170 feet on Ninth street, between these Plainfield, Apply to Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite station Plainfield, N. J.

PASTURE for horses and cattle, shade and water, 18 East Front street.

Special Notices.

FARM FOR SALE.

Cheap, 129 acres. Well cultivated. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street.

MUSIC.

Mr. H. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musical Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City.

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front 250 feet deep on Le Grand avenue, between Park and Woodland Ave. Desirable residences on either side of it. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield station.

TWO NEW HOUSES for sale at a bargain or will exchange. Also one building lot for sale cheap. Enquire of Chas. H. Haud, corner Fifth and Liberty streets.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1292, Plainfield.

THE REFORM CLUB HALL

with seating capacity for eight hundred, with accessories qualified and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE

in complete order. Lot 30x125 feet, with a good barn; excellent location; seven minutes from depot. Price at a bargain on easy terms. Isaac Brokaw, 12 Duer street.

THE BEST SAFEGUARD

against Contagious and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant Powder or pellets. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Sample of either sent to any one sending us stamps, etc. No acid in Thorp's Powder. Cor. Front and New streets. P. O. Box 254.

Professional Cards.

WILLIAM B MAXSON,

Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON,

Office and residence corner Front. Office hours until 10 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. 10-30-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN,

Homeopathist and Electrician corner Second and Washington streets. Office hours till 9 a. m. 2 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON,

Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public, Solicitors, etc. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH,

Counsellor-at-Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN

Counsellors at Law, and Stillman's Block, Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J.

George P. Suydam. W. Stillman.

DR. E. W. HEDGES,

Physician and Surgeon, 77 West Front street, corner Central avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, till 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p.m.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST,

13 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware Store. (Directly across from Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5.

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST,

58 West Front street. Cocoaine used as a local anesthetic. Terms moderate.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER,

Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand and Typewriting. Typewriting done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph Typewriter. Cape May, Hunterd n and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM,

No. 5 Park avenue, Coward's Building, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had fifteen years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch.

DR. T. S. DAVIS,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

Office 53 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—10 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., 6 to 9 p. m. Telephone Connection.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES,

Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth, and also of J. R. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and comprising nearly every survey of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in the City with unusual accuracy and dispatch. 107 West Front St., Still ans Music Hall. P. O. Box 1001.

CRAYON PORTRAITS

Of Louis Moss, Crayon Artist. Specimen's work's, 24 West Front, where orders will be received.

Educational.

ELOCUTION.

Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons, for terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1292.

PIANO LESSONS.

Miss Nettie Martinon is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her home or at pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Music Merchant Hall, and to others. P. O. Box 1284.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO.

Room 29 Stillman Block. Pupils in Art, water colors or crayon.

NOTICE CONCERNING DOGS.

All dogs unmuzzled and at large in the city of Plainfield, during the months of July August and September of 1885, will be held by the pound of Plainfield to be nuisances. All persons whose dog or dogs are hereby notified and required to keep them muzzle, or to confine, or otherwise prevent their running at large during said months, under penalty of prosecution by every citizen thereof.

By order of the Board of Health.

GEORGE W. ROCKFELLOW, Clerk.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Shelling's drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	52	6 a. m.	61
9 a. m.	59	9 a. m.	65
12 m.	63	12 m.	72
3 p.m.	68	3 p. m	81

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885	1884
Sunrise	4.53 a.m.	Sunrise	4.53 a.m.
Sun Sets	7.19 p.m.	Sun Sets	7.19 p.m.
Moon Rises	3 a.m.	Moon Rises	p.m.

Chronological Events.

Louis Phillippe died 1850.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow promises to be generally from partly cloudy to fair, with nearly stationary, low temperature.

Notes.

—E gine Co., No. 2, cleared $226 on their late excursion.

—The Elizabeth Red Ribbon Club is waging war against the liquor dealers of that place.

—All ordinances concerning the Borough of North Plainfield will take effect on September 7.

—A new reception by the managers of the State Fair is being held at Waverly this afternoon.

—It is stated by builders here that more new buildings are being erected in Plainfield than in any city four times its size in the State.

—The fourteenth annual re-union of the survivors of the New Jersey Regiment, Sixth cavalry will be held at New Brunswick, on October 30.

—To-morrow is salt water day for the colored people at Florida Grove. A large number from this city expect to participate in the festivities.

—On Monday next the Grand Army of the Republic of this city, accompanied by their fife and drum corps will start for Hoboken, where they will encamp for the day. A good time is anticipated.

—Some of the members of Engine Co., No. 2, visited Florida Grove last evening and attended a picnic given by Lion Hose Co., No. 2 of Perth Amboy. They say they enjoyed it very much.

—On Monday, September 14, a reunion of the veterans of the old First New Jersey brigade will be held in Elizabeth to celebrate the anniversary of the brilliant charge at Crampton Pass in the late war.

—There are several cases of typhoid fever in the Morris Plains Lunatic Asylum and it is reported that several deaths have occurred. The disease is still spreading, Dr. Buttolph, the ex-superintendent, says the fever is due to the foul air in the building.

—The case of John B. Holmes of North Plainfield, against his two children, whom he accused of stealing his gun, which he valued at $80, was before the Somerville Courts yesterday, and was dismissed on the ground that there was no cause for action, which was what those who know the man hereabouts expected.

—The Misses Auld of Brooklyn who are sojourning for the Summer in this city, have accepted an invitation to give readings to-morrow evening at the R form Club meeting. They are most highly spoken of by the press generally, and a rare treat may be expected. The meeting will be free as usual and all are invited. There will be five minute addresses also.

—Ellen McCarthy requests us to say that she does not resist Mr. Moore's efforts to get his rent, or the possession of the hotel; she simply says that he has no right against her and cannot get a judgment against her. The suit to-morrow is against her and Dennis Daly as tenants of the hotel. If Maurice Daly, the lessee, had been sued, he would, it is claimed, have to pay the rent or vacate the premises.

—The State election this year will be a tame affair in the majority of the counties. In six counties, including Essex, only one name (Assemblyman) will be on the ticket; in two counties, Cumberland and Union, one Coroner for each, in addition to Assemblyman. Burlington, Cape May, Hunterd n and Sussex, each elect a Senator and Assemblyman; Somerset, Warren and Atlantic elect each a County Clerk; Bergen, a Senator and Clerk; Camden, a Clerk and a Register of Deeds; Middlesex, a Senator and a Coroner; Hudson, a Surrogate and a Coroner; Passaic, Surrogate and Senator with Assemblymen in each. In this city the terms of seven of the eleven councilmen will expire, and all of the four members, who hold over are considered to be in favor of license, which will be no doubt an issue of the local campaign. One of the members refuses to run for the office again if the license question is to be considered, another favorable to license is thought to stand an excellent chance for re-election as councilman-at-large, while one of the new candidates whose chances of election are considered good beyond all question is an out-and-out license man. It is the opinion of some of the members that the whole question should be relegated to an Excise Commission of Three Members elected yearly by the people. Only one of the members whose terms expire this year and whom it is thought stands a good chance for re-election is considered sure on the side of prohibition. Under this showing it will be seen that six of the seven to be elected must be temperance men to secure a majority.

Railway's Ditch War.

When Railway was little more than a post village what is known as the Main street ditch was a natural waterway, fed by innumerable springs, which found an outlet into the Rahway River. As the town grew and buildings were erected, the ditch gradually became surrounded on all sides. Rear yards in many cases ran down to the edge of the ditch, and as the question of drainage arose the ditch was utilized and soon became a nuisance. The ditch in running to the river crosses the main street in one of the most thickly settled portions of the place, and many handsome residences are so situated as to catch the bad odors which frequently arise from it. The residents have appealed to the different Common Councils from year to year for relief, but, beyond much discussion, nothing has ever been done toward abating the nuisance. Every Board of Health the city has ever had has endeavored to reach some way of solving the trouble, but all to no effect.

Dr. James, a prominent physician of the city, whose handsome residence and grounds on Main street adjoins the ditch, has for many years sought to have some action taken toward abating the nuisance. He has appealed to the city authorities and has called the law to his aid, but the result has not been satisfactory. For the greater part of the past year the doctor has been confined to his house by illness, which he attributes to this ditch, and he determined that the drainage and refuse of other people should not pass through his lands even if "the ditch has always been there," as many of those using it claim. After giving his neighbors notice some time ago to make other arrangements, and finding they had not done so, he ordered his men, Wednesday, to fill up so much of the ditch as was on his property. They did so, and this shut off the outlet of the drains which run from the houses of comissaries Tufts and his father, John M. Tufts, Sr. To reach this ditch they had had the drains laid for a few feet on the doctor's property. Councilman Tufts claimed the right to drain into the ditch in this way, and he had the ditch opened. The doctor had it filled up again, and at last accounts it had been reopened, with the prospect of being speedily refilled. Mr. Tufts is also a member of the Board of Health, and he had a meeting of that body called for Thursday night. The Board met, with Supt. Dorrie absent. Quite a number of people were present, including the Mayor and City attorney. Tufts offered a resolution that the Chief of Police be directed to prevent any interference with the drains emptying into the Main street ditch.

City Physician Cladek offered as an amendment that all parties draining into this ditch be notified to stop doing so, and he remarked that this would settle the sending troubles and at the same time remedy a great evil and sources of disease. The City Attorney offered some suggestions and combatted the amendment of the City Physician, on the ground that the ditch being a natural water course, and as this has ebbed and flowed into it, people could drain into it.

The Mayor replied that he felt the City Attorney was present more in the interests of Mr. Tufts than of the city; that the ditch was and had been for a long time a standing nuisance; that the City Physician and as such was within the jurisdiction of the Board of Health. It was a nuisance, and whether the tide rose and fell in the ditch the board had the right and should at once fill it up. Both the resolution offered by Tufts and the amendment by Dr. Cladek were lost by the votes of 2 to 2, so no action was taken and the contest is left to be decided between the original parties. It will undoubtedly end in a civil suit.

We published in THE NEWS of Aug. 20, on our second page a decision from the British Court of Appeals covering a case of this kind. It appears to make Tufts wrong.

Points Granted.

Patents issued to Jerseyman for the week ending Aug. 22: Log ringing pitcher, J. H. Lindsay, Wells-House; bristle binding tool, P. Moonan, Passa c; connector for electric batteries, O. Otto, Jersey City; lock hinge, J. Wolf, Hoboken; bowl tube, J. Pipher, Hoboken; pneuma ic annunciator, W. Thomas, Jersey City; fence, L. Barnes, Somerville; pick attachment for dredge buckets, J. McSpirit, Jersey City; metallic shield, E. A. Bates, East Orange; regulator for dynamo electric machines (two patents), P. Dichl, Elizabeth; stair-rod, J. A. Goodwin, Camden; quoin and sidestock, M. J. Hughes, Jersey City; shade-fastener, F. Jones, Paterson. Reissue of making boxers for water bodies, W. Kent, Jersey City; hame and clip, T. E. Van Ness, Newark; car-ring, I. R. Dunham, Newark; design, oyster plate, E. Haviland, Plainfield; design, bard ware, E. Mountford, Trenton.

—John Green, colored, who was arrested in this city Saturday evening by Chief Dodd and subsequently taken to Orange, where it is charged that he obtained money under false pretenses and committed burglary, was held by the authorities there to await the action of the Grand Jury.

—The theatre-going people will be pleased to learn that the season will be opened at Music Hall, on Tuesday, Sept. 8th, by the popular Manager, Arthur Rahan, whose company, under Augustin Daly's crowning success, "A Night Off."

—Two kegs of beer were stolen from the Plainfield Shooting Park on the mountain last Sunday. The offenders are known and will probably be arrested.

—Butler the Druggist has discarded the use of the electric light, and adopted oil. He has introduced some very handsome lamps.

—The streets in the vicinity of the Boulevard are being repaired, under the supervision of Street Commissioner Anglemon.

The city's revenue from Taxes in Jersey city last week amounted to $14,824 96.

J. B. Wertenbyke, the inventor of paper twines, as well as of the first machine to weave cane-like and lamp wicks, died at his residence in Bergen county, on Friday night, aged 55.

PERSONAL.

Noah Pike and wife of East Front street are stopping at Asbury Park.

Miss Mary and Ella Tracey of New York, are visiting friends in this city.

Charles Wann of North Plainfield, has returned from his trip to Asbury Park.

Miss Florence Moncton of North Plainfield has gone for a two weeks visit to relatives at New Brunswick.

James Lemoy and family of Putnam avenue, who have been sojourning for several weeks passed at the Southwest Harbor, Me., have returned.

Mr. J. H. Rowland and family of East Second street, have returned from their visit to Asbury Park. They will start again tomorrow for Hunterdon County wiere they expect to remain until September 1.

The many friends of Mrs. Judge Rooms of North Plainfield will be glad to learn that she is improving slowly and recovering from an illness that at one time threatened a fatal termination. Although she has almost reached the age of four-score, her mind is as bright as ever, and she is warmly interested in every good work.

The funeral services of Miss Andrews took place this morning at 10 A. M. at the house of her brother-in-law, Mr. Isaac Bristow, corner 7th St. and Park Ave., Rev. W. E. Honeyman officiating. Last Friday Miss May Andrews, her sister, was buried from the same house, both being victims of dysentery. Mrs. Bristow is also sick with the same disease and it is feared that the well water has become contaminated. We learn that an analysis of the water will soon be furnished, as Mr. Bristow has sent some of it to the proper authorities. The remains will be interred at Green wood. This is the same family to which we alluded last Friday as comparatives strangers in our city, and they have the sympathy of all familiar with their peculiar and exceptional misfortunes since coming here.

A Serious Runaway.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning Mrs DeGraff of No. 12 First Place, accompanied by two friends, a boy and a girl, was driving a horse attached to a village cart on Broadway in the vicinity of Ninth street. The horse became frightened and ran up the bank in front of Union Club House, upsetting the cart and throwing the occupants out. The horse fell on the woman, so that her head was beneath his body, and by becoming entangled in the harness in his efforts to arise, kicked wildly to free himself. The little girl was caught between the animal's fore feet, and both she and the woman were being kicked by the horse, when Mr. D. W. Littell of North avenue, passing at the time in a wagon, reached them. The boy had fallen so that he escaped the horse's feet, but was some what injured by the fall so as to be of no assistance. Mr. Littell received a kick in the knee from the horse, but succeeded in rescuing the woman and girl. They were both senseless, and were taken to their home and a physician summoned.

Mr. Littell in his hurry did not stop to hitch his own horse, and while he was rescuing the unfortunates, also took fright and ran off, smashing the side of the wagon and a tire.

Spectators say that Mr. Littell's prompt assistance probably saved the lives of the woman and girl. The former is very badly injured, but by no means as serious as the nature of the accident would lead one to apprehend. Their conveyance was badly wrecked.

Ocean Grove Camp-Meeting.

The regular me tings were conducted on Monday as during the week past. The deep interest awakened by Sunday's work had rather intensified than diminished. Miss Lizzie Smith's meeting was remarkable for the many chapters of experience given by men and women alike.

At 10:30 Rev. Thos. Hanlon, D. D., preached on the text "Be ye filled with the Spirit." He unfolded the doctrine of holiness as held by the Methodist Church. He claimed that there were two possible stages in Christian experience. First that of repentance and justification, and the second was that of sanctification. The preacher then dwelt on the methods of preparation for sanctification.

The meeting in the Auditorium at 2:45 was a change in the every day program. The time was devoted to an evangelistic service, at which Rev. C. H. Yatman presided. The parable of the prodigal son was discussed by several speakers. First came Rev. Mr. Kynett, son of Dr. Kynett, who based his remarks on the prodigal's receiving his portion and going into a far country. Rev. Mr. Cobb described how the young man lost all in riotous living. Rev. Mr. Veal pictured his return. Mr. Gilsen Levitt told of the father's welcome, and Hon. Chancey Shaffer of this city made a personal appeal to the prodigal who had wandered away from the teachings of conscience and a Christian home.

Mr. Shaffer takes great interest in these meetings and does all in his power to make them interesting to others. Several members of the Y. M. C. A. of this city were also present.

The S. of T. at Boynton Beach.

About eight o'clock yesterday morning a stage loaded with members of the Sons of Temperance of this city, left for Boynton Beach on a picnic. The rain which commenced to fall about noon, somewhat spoiled the day's enjoyment. A gospel meeting was held and addresses were made by speakers from New Brunswick and elsewhere. The singing was led by Marvin Dunham and George Belcher of this city. Stages from Dunellen, Metuchen, and New Brunswick, crowded with temperance people also deposited their loads upon the beach. The Plainfielders reached this city about eight o'clock somewhat dampened by the drizzling rain.

John Decker of Port Jervis, an employe on the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, was struck by a train at the West end of the tunnel yesterday, and instantly killed.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

What Came from a Notice in The News.

(The following is handed to us from Ohio.)

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1885.

ACTING-COMMANDER ADDIS, Post 73, G. A. R., Plainfield, N. J.

DEAR SIR:—Some time ago, I addressed a letter to Dr. Somnesschmidt, Washington, D. C., asking him what the cost would be for an affidavit showing that he attended me for illness, which was the result of chronic diarrhœa contracted in the army. I never knew until I perused the enclosed slip (from the PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS) that I had neglected to sign my name to the communication. I had supposed I furnished him with my address, and also the No., 2905, Plainfield, New Jersey.

If you will kindly do me the favor to send my communication and his reply to me, I will forward it from here, and be greatly obliged.

Yours truly,

E. B. YARNELL.

Late Serg't. Co. I, 67th N. Y. Vols., also discharged from the 101st Co. 21 Batt., V. R.

Please address E. B. Yarnell, No. 197 Mt. Vernon avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

P. S.—I have lately returned from a visit to my mother, who lives in Plainfield, N. J.

Somerset County Jurors.

(From a Somerville Correspondent.)

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Aug. 25, 1885.

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—As appended you will find a list of petit jurors drawn to-day by Sheriff McMurtry, before Judges Bartine, Thompson and Jameson, and County Clerk Wm. A. Schomp, to serve at September term of Court:

Branchburgh—George H. Shurts, Richard F. Hagaman, W. J. Dilts, Henry Bacon.

Franklin—Conrad Betsel, Theo. F. Polhemus, Andrew R. Hagaman, Wm. De Hart.

North Plainfield—Peter Brown, Isaac R. Colthar, Augustus Fering, Abm. King, Charles Sandford.

Bridgewater—Anthony Garthwaite, Augustus A. Boyle, Abraham Rockafellow, Somerville; Cooper Speer, Abraham V. Van Cleet, Jacob V. Amerman, Joseph Fitzgar, Robert McNabb, Peter Koehler, Wm. H. Alpaugh, James T. Dunn, Wm. Vosgaller, Erastus Irving.

Hillsborough—Daniel P. Stryker, James T. Auten, Nelson J. Rowser, Isaac Disborough, John A. Brokaw.

Bedminster—Geo. H. Logan, C. W. Blaine, Wm. P. Sutphen, John Skillman, Isaac W. Philhower, Michael Shea, Henry Ludlow.

Bernardsville—Nicholas Bowers, Wm. Van Nest, John L. Hanson, J. V. D. Layton.

Montgomery—Isaac B. Sheppard, S. Voorhees Van Zandt, Peter A. Updycke, Wallace Higgins.

Warren—John Wendell, Martin Blazure.

To Women.

The women of Plainfield and North Plainfield should band together to secure a Women's Exchange, in which to sell goods, to be known as the Women's Ward founded by women for women. The necessity for such a ward was made apparent in the recent case of the late Mrs. George Smith, when, in order to perform an operation with a view to saving the poor woman's life, it was necessary to remove other patients into the hall, we are informed. THE NEWS will gladly aid the women in securing contributions to that end, and we have no doubt that the people throughout will cheerfully respond to so worthy an object.

Presentation.

Quite a pleasant surprise was in store for the members of Engine Co., No. 2, at their meeting on Monday evening. After all the business had been transacted, Foreman Thomas Keller, in behalf of Lincoln Hose Company, No. 2, of Perth Amboy, presented the company with a beautiful picture of the members of the Lincoln Company and their hose carriage. After the meeting refreshments were partaken of.

Sunday School Convention.

The Nineteenth Annual Sunday School Convention of New Jersey, began its session in Wigwam Grove at Jamesburg to-day. The committee in charge have secured a number of prominent and interesting speakers. Rev. Frank R. Symmes of Whitesville will be present and give black-board and chalk talk. The singing is by a full chorus, with double cornet, bass viol and organ accompaniment.

STATE NOTES.

The death in announced of the widow of the late Judge Peregrine Sandford, of Paterson.

The tax rate for Jersey City and Hudson County has been fixed at $2.92 per $100. Last year it was $2.98.

The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Friends Meeting House at Woodstown, Salem county, took place on Saturday.

A freight train standing on the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad track at West End was struck by a coal train on Monday, and three empty freight cars were thrown from the trestle work. There was little delay to traffic and the damage was slight, and accordingly. Engineer Newcombe of the coal train was discharged, as the accident was caused by his carelessness.

The workmen employed on Jacob Ringle's new five-story brick building in Newark ave., Jersey City, near the Pennsylvania Railroad crossing, quit work yesterday because the walls had begun to settle, and the building was thought to be in a dangerous condition. An examination was made which disclosed the fact that the walls had settled several inches. Contractor Ringle says that the cause is the imperfect piling. The building, which is almost completed, will have to be taken down and rebuilt.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Kemple Shears at less than the regular price, 50c. and 1.00, as oftentimes imitations or inferior articles are sold as the genuine, in order to enable them to sell cheaply. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

G. F. WOODWARD, Manager,
14 Bay N. Y.

An epidemic, said to be similar to dysentery is prevailing in portions of Camden County.

John Airton, Jr., of Camden, who attempted suicide a few days ago by cutting his throat died Sunday at Blackwood.

Justice W. H. Davis, of Camden on Sunday committed to the County Jail Mary A. Stine, on a charge of wilfully beating and ill treating her own little stripped child.

The work of excavating for the cellar at the State House is being rapidly done. The foundation wall will be nine feet and a half in depth, one hundred and sixty feet long and sixty feet wide. The work of excavating will be completed in about two weeks.

Deaths.

RUNYON—At Madison, Kansas, Aug. 24, Mr. Ephraim J. Runyon, in his 72d year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the New Market Baptist church, at 2 p. m. Saturday, August 29, without further notice.

Blue Stone Flagging
CURBING & CROSSING
AT LOWEST PRICES.
FIRST-CLASS
FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.
M. POWERS
15 YEARS EXPERIENCE.
Yard, 29 Manning Avenue.
P. O. BOX 1307.

HOT COFFEE FREE
Made in One Minute.

FREE EXHIBITION
Thursday and Friday
OPEN THIS WEEK
The public are invited to come and get the finest cup of Coffee or Tea they ever drank from the ONE MINUTE COFFEE AND TEA POT, Frank Bixler, from the New York Coffee school, will exhibit at Compton's Ice Cream Saloon, 26 West Front street, the most wonderful article of tinware ever exhibited before the public for making coffee and tea. A child six or seven years old can make coffee as well as tea, as well as the most experienced cook, and it only takes ONE MINUTE to make coffee and tea as clear as wine, with all the rich ingredients contained in the coffee or tea. In boiling coffee or tea you get only bitter water, but by the new process or making it we have a delicious drink. No fish skins, no salt, no eggs, no cold water to anything else used to settle the coffee or tea.

All are requested to come whether customers of the store or not, and get a cup of coffee or tea. Physicians are particularly invited to call and examine the scientific principle. Tea and coffee will be on sale while exhibition lasts. Sold by

STANTON CLARK.

THE ARNOLD AUTOMATIC STEAM COOKER unequaled for cooking anything that can be boiled, baked or roasted is also sold at the same place.

THE PLAINFIELD
Hardware Co.,
HARDWARE, TOOLS,
House Furnishing Goods, etc.
40
WEST FRONT ST.
CHAS. S. POTTS, President.
JNO. A. PEEBLES, Sec. and Manager.

Millinery.
MRS. P. DUNN
Has the latest styles of
Millinery, Bonnets, Hats, etc.
Bleaching and Pressing done at short notice. Feathers curled and dyed. Pinking done. Also a large assortment of
HAIR, BRAIDS, SWITCHES, CURLS,
Particular attention is paid in selecting hair to suit customers. Hosiery, Gloves and corsets. Also
DRESS AND FANCY GOODS.
14 W. FRONT STREET.

Immense Reduction
IN PRICES OF
HATS and TRUNKS
AT
U. B. CRANE'S
PRACTICAL HATTER,
12 PARK AVENUE.
And dealer in Trunks, Bags, Umbrella, etc. also Trunks and Umbrellas repaired.
CHANGES LOW.

EDSALL'S
Special Prices.
ON
Linen Towels for this week
Size 18 x 36
" 20 x 36
" 23 x 44
Table linen 36 inches wide 49 cents—bargains.
Bargain in Egyptian lace for dress trimming 42 inches wide only $1.40 per yard.
Colored Laces. At
EDSALL'S

Plainfield Fire Department.
TAXES FOR 1885.
First tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885 will be received at the office of the Treasurer, daily (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. W. Cozzer, at the office, 29 West Front street.
Taxes remaining unpaid Sept. 1st, 1885, will be returned to the proper Collector of the several counties, and interest at 10 per cent per annum added, which must be collected.
In case of non-residents or tenants, the amounts shall in the same manner as the owner, be liable for, and they are hereby empowered by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay to the owner of said property; and in case of the non-occupancy of any part of the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the Collector is hereby authorized to collect the same by legal process of law, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filed.
Chas. L. Webster and Co.
F. J. Hall, Manager.

FANS
NEATLY REPAIRED
AT
COLLIER'S
No. 3 Park Avenue.
N. B.—NO BOTCHING.

NEW FALL STYLES
IN
Satines, Ginghams
FOULARD CAMBRICS,
Just Received
AT
POPE BROS.

WOOLSTON & BUCKLE,
22 North Avenue,
Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators.
Raised Work, Brocade Velvets, Leather Papers Linoleums Wallcloths,
And all the New Novelties in Decorations.
PICTURES, MOULDINGS, HOOKS, ETC.,
Also a large and complete stock of Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, and Painters' Supplies.
WHITE LEAD at WHOLESALE.
L. WOOLSTON. J. F. BUCKLE.
P. O. Box 1074.

FORD & STILES
Funeral Directors
and
PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.
Office, residence and residence, No. 12 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call, 30.

Grant's Memoirs.

The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1885.

This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Thorne of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole agent for the sale of General Grant's book, in the townships of Dunellen, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, Union county, without any restrictions and that no agents will be appointed in the above named townships. By General Grant's book, will not be considered legal unless sold by us, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filed.

F. J. HALL, Manager.

...PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.
Only Daily Paper in Plainfield
F. W. MORRISON, Publisher.
...7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.
...SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
...Local Events in and about Plain...field, North Plainfield, Dunellen, Bethlehem, Scotch Plains, New Market, Piscataway, Metuchen, Bound Brook, Somerville, ...Bridgewater, Martinsville, Warrenville, Dunellen, Mt. Lawrence, Greenville, Oakland, Pompton Plains, and other outlying...
...Box 7. Plainfield, N. J.
...as Second-class matter.

Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION.
...Stations in New York, foot of ...Liberty Street.
OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE 21, 1885.
...Plainfield ... New York ... Plainfield ... New York
...Leave Newark for Plainfield 8 00, 9 45, 11 30 a. m., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30, 7 00, 8 45, 10 30 p. m.
Leave New York 5 00, 8 00, 9 45 a. m., 12 15, 1 30, 4 00, 5 30, 7 00, 8 45, 10 30 p. m.
All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark and New York.
Sundays—2 07, 4 00, 5 30, 7 00, 8 45, 10 30 p. m.
Leave Newark for Plainfield 8 00, 9 45, 11 30 a. m., 4 00, 5 30, 7 00, 8 45, 10 30 p. m.
Leave New York 5 00, 8 00, 9 45 a. m., 12 15, 1 30, 4 00, 5 30, 7 00, 8 45, 10 30 p. m.
Sundays—5 00 a. m., 12 00, 1 30, 4 00, 5 30, 7 00, 8 45, 10 30 p. m.
PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Plainfield 7 00, 9 30, 10 10, 11 30 a. m., 2 05, 5 05, 6 08, 7 05, 9 30, 11 30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 4th and Green Sts., 8 30, 9 45, 11 30 a. m., 1 45, 4 00, 5 00, 6 30, 8 00, 10 00 p. m.
Trains leave Bound Brook for Plainfield and Philadelphia at 7 00 a. m.
J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.
G. MANCOCK, General Passenger Agent.
H. P. ALDWIN, Assistant General Passenger Agent.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1885.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS.

In the case of the Sacramento Lumber Company vs. Wagner et al., decided lately by the Supreme Court of California, it appeared that the defendants, being husband and wife, bought certain real property in February, 1881. At the time of the purchase the defendant, Helena, paid one-third of the purchase price with money which was her separate property, and for the other two-thirds the defendants gave their joint promissory note. Shortly after the purchase they commenced to erect a building on the premises and obtained lumber and material therefor from the plaintiff. The lumber and materials furnished are charged in the bill to the husband. On the 4th day of April, 1881, the defendants reconveyed the property to Michael Wagner, their grantor, who held it until the 11th day of July following, and then for the expressed consideration of $1, conveyed it back to the defendant, Helena. Between April 4th and July 11th the construction of the building was continued, and material therefor was furnished by the plaintiff and by the firm of Hartwell, Hotchkiss & Stalker, and charged to John Wagner. At the time of the conveyance to Helena July 11, defendant Helena agreed to pay the bills against the property, including the bills due the plaintiff and Hartwell, Hotchkiss & Stalker, and this, she told the scrivener who drew the deed, was a part of the consideration of the deed to her. On the same day she went with her husband to the plaintiff's managing agent and told him that she owned the property and that she was going to pay all the bills, and wanted to know how much discount the plaintiff would allow her if she paid in cash. She also went with her husband to the place of business of Hartwell, Hotchkiss & Stalker, and asked for their bill, and said she was going to pay it. The bills not being paid, Hartwell, Hotchkiss & Stalker assigned their bill to the plaintiff, and this action was brought to recover the amount of the two bills. *The defendant John appeared* and consented that judgment be taken against him as prayed for in the complaint. The defendant Helena answered with a general denial and a plea of coverture. The court held that under section 158 of the California civil code, which provides that "either husband or wife may enter into any engagement or transaction with the o her, or with any other person respecting property which either might if unmarried, "the wife could not be regarded as disqualified from entering into a contract such as that involved in the case, and it ruled that the plea of coverture could not avail her.

Public property cannot be the subject of a mechanics' lien, unless it is expressly provided by statute; such property is by implication excepted from lien statutes as well as from general tax laws, and for the same reason. So held by the Supreme Court of Michigan in the case of Knapp vs. Swaney.

The 3 p. m. mail was not delivered yesterday on the river off the slaughter house at Sixth ...Street by Capt. ... It is supposed to be that of Mr. ... Fargo, who fell from Fifth Street Pier in Hoboken, while fishing last Friday.

THE PRESIDENT FOUND

AN ENTERPRISING REPORTER SUCCEEDS IN DISCOVERING HIM.

It was a More Formidable Undertaking than Appears at First Sight—Mr. Cleveland's Informal Life in the Adirondack Mountains.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The World dedotes six columns and numerous illustrations to an account of how the president was found and what he is doing in the Adirondacks and his life there. The president is camping in the very heart of the Adirondack fastnesses, and has to walk several miles to be out of the track of curious visitors. The reporter describes the last eight miles of his journey to the camp as follows:

At 5 o'clock, although the storm had not yet fully died away, we began what the guide assured me would prove the most difficult portion of our journey. The woods were still rather dark and the great rain during the night had so softened the ground that walking would be difficult in the extreme. Willis' pond was distant eight miles from where we had passed the night. The way led through one of the *wildest* regions of the North woods. The trail here is almost entirely "blind," that is, the only indications of the course are trees marked with certain characteristic families by the guides. A deviation to the right or left for even a few steps would be attended with most serious consequences. Gaskell stopped every little while to look at the trees to see that he was on the proper trail. With every step we took progress became more difficult; now we had to make our way over huge trunks of trees that had fallen in such a manner as to lay on one another in all sorts of confused heaps; now the trail led through dense underbrush, and then, after passings now across miry swamps, with an uncanny suggestiveness of copperheads and adders. The guide took says that "this portion of the woods is the home of all sorts and catamount." I felt that if they were anywhere in the Adirondacks this would be the place to find them. But it was *not me that he had found some fresh bear tracks.* I suggested that we also make tracks. But it was a sorry, bit of fun. I kept close behind for fears that I could be climbed easily. The guide handed me a revolver and said it might prove handy. I told him what I wanted was a hornisse and a corps of cavalry. He himself carried a rifle. Presently he asked me if I was tired. I said yes. We sat down on a fallen tree trunk, but I had not more got seated before we heard a crashing in the bushes nearby. I said I wouldn't tired any more, that I thought I could rest better by walking than by sitting. Indeed, I thought running would prove a great relief to my cramped legs.

And so we went, toiling up the treecovered hills, down the slippery side of some slanting rock, leaping across gurgling brooks, with sweet-smelling water, further in the tangled woods than I supposed it possible that human footsteps had ever trod *in this wild place before. Several times I* asked the guide if he was sure he had not missed his way. He answered that I was out of the question of the United States had but a week before taken his way through the same distant, unbeaten wilderness.

There is an end to everything. The footsteps of the guide began to quicken and there is an end even to everything. The footsteps of the guide began to quicken and there is an end even to hell. I believe it now. We had been in the woods nearly four hours, when through the trees we caught a glimpse of a sheet of water. It Was Willis' pond. In a few moments we reached it. At its shore the guide stopped and, shading his eyes with his hand, looked carefully across the water and plunge once more into the forest, losing the line of the lake shore. Presently soon we hear the sound of voices. A few rods further and I saw the smoke of three huts built in the Adirondacks so called "camps." I saw a hound chained to a tree and the carcass of a deer suspended between two trees. Behind the camps, behind the hut I am in the presence of the president and his camp companions, Dr. Ward and Mr. Bacon. They are seated near the fire in white, sizzling fat is being skimmed from him is Dr. Ward, gun in hand; at his side is Mr. Bacon. All three look at me and my guide with undisguised astonishment. They can doubtless for a moment what manner of reception to accord me. Without waiting for their decision, however, I approach the president, and, removing my hat, say:

"The New York World presents its most respectful compliments and inquires after the president's health."

The correspondent says the president greeted him very warmly and invited him to sit down. Everything was quite easy and informal. He continues: While we sat at the table I had an excellent opportunity to observe the president's appearance. He seemed hard in a coarse suit of gray flannel. His flesh since he entered the mountains, and his manner bespoked some fatigue and lassitude. He was evidently glad of a rest after the arduous journey through the forest had exhausted him so much that for two days after reaching camp he had been unable to go more than a few miles. Small wonder, judging from my own experience. The life that he is leading in his retreat in the wilderness is evidently much to his taste. He is totally unadapted for any but the hardiest woodsman.

The president's party are quartered in a log cabin twenty-seven feet long, five and one-half feet high and about ten feet wide. It is divided in the middle by a partition. The room in front is used as a dining and sitting apartment by Mr. Cleveland and his friends, the front division is the storeroom and the bedroom for the guides. None of the occupants of the camp remove their clothes at night; when ready to retire they wrap themselves in a blanket and lay down on the boughs. A fire is kept burning outside the camp at night to keep away any bears or catamounts that might be prowling about. The president said he found on first they last discovered bear tracks near the camp, but the bears perhaps divined that the camp was well armed, and accordingly kept a respectful distance.

The whole tenor of the life in the camp is wild and primitive in the extreme. Mr. Cleveland's dress was that of the picturesque but conventionally appropriate as that of his companions. He wore trousers and waistcoat of black flannel, which evidently belonging to a worn-out dinner suit. The trousers needed sewing. His shirt was of dark blue flannel, and for a cravat he wore a piece of heavy dark ribbon. His hat was of black felt with very broad rim. He dispensed with a coat, even on the cooler days; and it was noticeable that even while at the Prospect house he often walked about in his shirt sleeves.

Dr. Ward told the reporter that the president's health is unusually good health while in camp.

This is Really Sad.

MADRID, Aug. 26.—In the principal towns of Arragon meetings have been held at which it was resolved to boycott German wine.

GEN. BUTLER TALKS.

He Says He Is Out of Politics and Doing Nothing.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—A reporter had an interview with Gen. Butler in reference to the report that the general has become reconciled to the president's kind of Democracy. Gen. Butler denied the story that he had written a letter to Governor Dashelmer, with a request that it be shown to the president, expressing warm approval of Mr. Cleveland and his administration. The general said the statement was a lie. He continued:

"I suppose now that Grant is dead and buried, and there is nothing particular to talk about, the papers take me up for interviews. I suppose I must. I see that I have been in Block island on a mysterious political mission. The truth about that is simply that I had occasion to see a judges of the *United States circuit court* on some law matters and went to Block island because I could get at a judge there nearer than anywhere else. I was in Providence, and I sent word for Judge Blatchford, supposing him to be there, but learning that he was not, I sent for Judge Lowell, and Block island. I telegraphed him for an interview, and went to the island accordingly. I was there not above half an hour, and saw nobody to speak of but the judge.

"Then I hear that I am to be at the Worcester convention. I shall attend no Democratic convention this year—not Democratic convention in a Presidential year, but I shall have no call to go. The only thing that would induce me to attend would be somebody's saying to me that I ought to go. I might possibly go, and stay just to show I can't be bullied; but I doubt if even that would tempt me.

"I have no office nor political influence. In fact, I should be very unhappy to have *the impression get abroad* that I had any influence whatever with the present administration. I should be overwhelmed with requests for recommendations for this place or that. Now my mail is almost entirely free from letters of that kind."

MORE ABOUT PRELLER.

Another Man who Saw Him Alive After He Was Murdered.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—Benjamin Garrett Rogers, of 3,248 Jasper street, in this city, says that he knew Arthur C. Preller in this city since his alleged murder in St. Louis in April. He describes with great minuteness the appearance of Preller, whom he met at Fred Schaefer's saloon in March before the murder, and how they played billiards together in the Continental hotel here. He continued his story as follows:

"After ward I read about his alleged murder in the papers, and was very much surprised. I thought *a great deal about* the affair, but did not mention to any one that I had met him. One day in May last, I think it was the 14th or 15th, I was in the post room in Bonner's store, when Eighth. A gentleman wearing a light spring suit and a tall white hat with a wide band of black brushed past me. I caught a glimpse of his face, and I recognized Arthur C. Preller wore a stubby mustache, but I remembered the features, and, following him up, laid my hand on his arm.

"How do you do, Mr. Preller? I said.

"He turned quickly, his face flushed, and [illegible] Suddenly he dropped it and bowed stiffly.

"'I do not mistaken, sir,' he said; 'that is not my name.'

"That is what you called yourself when I met you at the Continental hotel last spring. I thought the report that you have been murdered in St. Louis.'

"He interrupted me somewhat angrily: 'I never met you in the life before,' he said. 'I was never in St. Louis in my life. I am a Canadian.' Before I could say anything further he walked quickly away, and was lost in the crowd. The more I think about the matter the more I am convinced that it was the man I met in the cool room in May was Mr. Preller. I would take my oath that it was he."

The Chicago Current's Affairs.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The Chicago *Current* was by a majority of the stockholders of The Current, and the probabilities are that the publication will be continued under the new management. The total indebtedness of the company is something less than $5,500, as shown by the books. Mr. Matthews, who represents the Eastern interests, further said that if any obligations of the company were in existence other than those already reported, he, as a director, would like them presented at once, as he did not believe Wakeman had used the credit of the company for his personal uses.

Wakeman Said to be in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 26.—It was reported that Edgar J. Wakeman, of The Chicago Current, was seen in this city, but the friends of Mr. Wakeman can be found. How this rumor originated can not be ascertained, but Mr. Wakeman is well known to Mr. Wankewanis. It is probably a case of mistaken identity.

An Ingenious Scheme to Break Jail Frustrated.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—An ingenious attempt to cut through the walls of the Charles street jail has been discovered. Edward Oldham, an Englishman, serving a sentence of three and one-half years for forgery, managed recently to secure a steel saw-blade, with which workmen were fitting the cells. He covered a cloth with this so that it matched the color of the wall, and began a course to dig through the bricks, meaning to escape by way of the roof. During inspection time the saw was hidden by the cloth. The trick was accidentally discovered.

Lightning as a Cure for Paralysis.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—Mr. Burge, a well-known railroad man, has for a number of years been suffering with a paralyzed arm, which was nothing but skin and bones. While out camping recently he was struck by lightning, which knocked him down. He was out in his yard, and was about to pull up a bucket of water when lightning struck his paralyzed arm. He attempted to move the arm, but to his delight and amazement he discovered that the stroke of lightning had made his arm alive again.

The Framingham Savings Bank Suspension.

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Aug. 26.—The Framingham Savings bank is closed and the examination of the late treasurer's accounts was begun by experts. President Adams says he has belief in the entire unconventionally appropriate as that of his companions. He wore trousers and waistcoat of black flannel, which evidently belonging to a worn-out dinner suit. The trousers needed sewing. His shirt was of dark blue flannel, and for a cravat he wore a piece of heavy dark ribbon. His hat was of black felt with very broad rim. He dispensed with a coat, even on the cooler days; and it was noticeable that even while at the Prospect house he often walked about in his shirt sleeves.

Dr. Ward told the reporter that the president's health is unusually good health while in camp.

This is Really Sad.

MADRID, Aug. 26.—In the principal towns of Arragon meetings have been held at which it was resolved to boycott German wine.

SARATOGA AGAIN.

THE REPUBLICANS WILL ALSO HOLD THEIR CONVENTION THERE.

Sept. 22 Fixed as the Day—An Increase in the Number of Delegates—Talk About Gubernatorial Candidates Still Vague.

SARATOGA, Aug. 26.—The Republican state committee met upon Saratoga as the place for holding the Republican convention, and Sept. 22 as the date, two days before that the Democratic convention. The committee also adopted the compromise proposition of Jacob Hess for increased representation in the convention, so that there will be 728 delegates in the next convention.

There was a general feeling for holding the convention after the Democrats had held their meeting, but John J. O'Brien and Congressman Barnes declared the committee men in favor of an early date, upon the theory that it would be better to be first in the field. A good deal of talk was made over the fact that the time of the two conventions was placed so near to each other, as in case of the first being prolonged the two would be. An attempt to change the date to the 21st was voted down because it would fall on Monday, and that would necessitate some political work being done on Sunday. Opinions differ as to how the Republicans as to the propriety of the date. A number would have preferred an earlier or a later day in order to have time being mixed up in its reports with the reports of the Democratic convention.

The committee was called to order soon after 12 o'clock by Chairman James D. Warren. There were five members absent.

Mr. Cornelius Van Cott, of New York, introduced the following resolution, which it will appear, the committee favored:

Resolved, As the judgment of this committee is that all voters residing in the several assembly districts of the state should be here in the principles of the Republican party, and whose general intention is to act with the party and to promote its success by their votes and influence, should be entitled to any fundamental task to attend and take part in said primaries, and this committee recommend all organizations of the party to conduct their primaries so as to be in compliance with the foregoing conclusions.

Mr. Jacob Hess thought that the adoption of the resolution would be a blow at the Young Men's Republican club, of Brooklyn, headed by Joseph Poole, had a hearing. Mr. Hoyer, of the committee, favored the enlargement of the representation in the state convention, on the ground that it was aimed against the power of bosses and gave the people more voice. Mr. Van Cott, a class of Independent Republicans would never come back until the rule of the machine men was weakened.

IN SCANDINAVIA.

THE GOTHENBURG LICENSING SYSTEM OF PROMOTING TEMPERANCE.

Chat with the Originator of the New Law—For the Good of the Working Classes—Some Surprising Results.

[Robert Porter's Gothenburg Letter.]

Through the politeness of Capt. G. W. Schroeder, our vice consul, I was introduced to S. A. Hedlund, proprietor and editor of The Gothenburg Commercial and Shipping Journal, and Maurits Rubenson, assistant editor of the same journal. Under the personal guidance of these gentlemen I was enabled to learn many interesting facts pertaining to the several peculiar institutions of Gothenburg. Mr. Hedlund, who is well known throughout the United States, is the father of the Gothenburg licensing system, which, from the beginning of this town, has spread throughout Scandinavia, and at the present moment is being studied by the social scientists of many other countries.

In reply to Mr. Hedlund's earnest request to know what he could do for me, I said: "Tell me all about the Gothenburg licensing system, its object and the degree of success attending it."

"Well," said he, "the Swedes, as you doubtless know, drink a good deal of brandy. With the exception of Denmark, and perhaps the Netherlands, we consume per capita a greater quantity of spirits than any other country in the world. It is needless for me to discuss the craving for brandy and its immoderate consumption in Sweden. Until within a comparatively recent time every land-owner in Sweden possessed the right to distill Swedish brandy, a spirit made from grain or potatoes, containing 50 per cent. of alcohol. The country was on the verge of ruin from the deluge of spirits pouring forth from myriads of small distilleries. There was well-nigh a public house to every cottage."

A NEW SYSTEM.

"What was the first step to remedy this condition of affairs?"

"In 1855 new laws for regulating the distilling and sale of spirits came into force. The object was to increase the difficulty of procuring intoxicating drinks. By this law it was left to the communes to decide not only in what manner and within what limits it should be carried on, but even whether it might be taken place at all within their jurisdiction. This paved the way for the Gothenburg system, as it is termed."

"How did that system originate?"

"The laws of 1855 did not reach the core of the question, especially in the towns. The rural districts were, undoubtedly benefited. Drink threatened to sap the life blood of the towns. On holidays and Sundays troops of drunken people might have been seen reeling about the streets of this very town, while within the saloons the most deplorable and scandalous scenes were enacted. With a population of about 35,000 nearly 1,200 persons were annually arrested and fined for drunkenness—10 per cent. of the population arrested. But these figures do not give an adequate idea of the evils arising from immoderate brandy drinking. They must be looked for in the nature and extent of pauperism; in the deplorable physical, moral and economic condition into which a large part of the poorer population, not only of Gothenburg, but all the towns of Sweden had been plunged. Conscious of this condition of affairs, and being at the same time a member of the municipal council of Gothenburg, I introduced a resolution March 31, 1864, proposing to appoint a committee for investigating the actual condition of pauperism in the town. A year later the committee presented, with its report a plan of 'a new system for organizing the liquor traffic in Gothenburg.'"

THE POORER CLASSES.

"At the time of your investigation and report, what was the condition of the working classes of Gothenburg?"

"We satisfied ourselves that intemperance is not cau sed by the cravings of a coarse sensuality alone. That the true nervous quality of brandy to warm, if but for a time, the shivering and thinly clad frame, to assuage the gnawings of hunger, to stimulate the failing strength of the overworked and poverty-stricken, are reasons both for its use and abuse too often over-looked by temperance reformers. Squalid, unhealthy dwellings, scanty clothing, poor and insufficient food—all these combined produce a state of dejection and debility, moral and physical, which persons who have investigated the subject consider a leading cause of drunkenness among the poorer classes, suffering as they do from want and manifold privation."

"How did the idea that the town should undertake the sale of liquor first occur to the committee?"

"In the first place we had little faith in the various plans proposed, which as you know, vary from high license and limiting the hours of sale to prohibition. One of the strongest arguments for keeping up public houses, at least to a certain amount, was that there must be a sufficient number of places where workingmen can purchase food. This was likewise brought forward as a weighty objection to Sunday and holiday closing. This undoubtedly suggested the idea of turning the saloons into eating houses and making the sale of drink incidental."

"How was this done?"

"By transferring the saloon licenses to a company, consisting of persons who engage in the undertaking, not for the sake of profit, but solely for the good of the working classes. The members of the company can not lay claim to any profits, either as soon as all expenses of management, as well as 5 per cent. annual interest on the capital invested in it by the shareholders, have been paid, shall be annually made over to the town treasury."

"What has been the effect of this system?"

"It has reduced the number of public houses from about 440 to twenty-five, and these do facto eating-houses are healthy, light and roomy. Relatively speaking, the annual arrests for drunkenness have declined more than half. In 1876-78 the sale of spirits reached their greatest height, and since has steadily declined. No one can get intoxicated on procure a spirituous drink in Gothenburg—no youth under 18 years; nor is it sold on Sunday, except the usual dram before dinner."

FOOD AND DRINK.

A visit to the company's eating houses not only gives one a good idea of what the Swedes drink, but what they eat also. These places are roomy stores, neatly furnished, with small wooden tables, at each of which are two chairs. The tariff for everything is regulated, even to the preparation of the toddy, for in the by-laws I read, 'The manager is bound to put two cubic inches of spirituous liquor or wine in each glass,' and again, 'Whenever sugar is required for cognac, rum, arrack, or gin, the manager shall claim one one about a quarter of a cent for each cubic inch of the aforesaid spirituous liquor.' A glass of purified Swedish brandy costs 7 ore about 2 cents. It is as clear and white as filtered water, tastes much better and is not so strong. A glass consists of two cubic inches. The cheapest beverage I ever drank was the common beer, which costs about half a cent a mug.

Several sample dinners were ordered before us to-day. A large plate of boiled or fried fish and potatoes, or of veal cutlets and potatoes, cost 17 ore (about 5 cents). These were really substantial dishes, thoroughly well cooked and cleanly served. As a rule the managers of these places are women. The meals are served by clean-looking and neatly dressed girls, who are exceedingly polite to strangers, especially foreigners, and courtesy is bewitchingly as the milk maid in "Patience." The manager binds himself to supply the public with good and well-prepared food, cold or warm, including coffee, tea, cocoa, mineral water, cigars, etc., on his own account. He further binds himself to sell spiritous liquors and wines only for cash paid on the spot; not to sell to persons "fuddled with drink, or under age;" not to go on selling spirits to persons who "require several drams in succession, or who pay renewed visits to the public house within short intervals." All spiritous liquors are furnished from the company's vessels. The casks containing the liquor must be so kept as to be under strict control. No liquor can even be served in any but the regulation glass or mug, the former containing two cubic inches.

HOW IT WORKS.

Once a week the manager is bound to pay the company for all the spirits he has received for sale, whether sold according to the tariff or still remaining as stock on hand. He is bound also to sell his stores as he receives them; he may add no ingredients, or otherwise alter their quality. He may not without special permission introduce musical entertainments. This does away with all the lower-grade concert dens, though good music and entertainment can be had at the summer gardens and authorized music halls. Should the manager break any of the provisions under which he (or she in appointed, he (or she) can be dismissed at once without compensation.

Accompanied by Mr. Rubenson, I visited at least half of the public houses of Gothenburg, and we found them uniformly clean, orderly, airy and decent. During the first hour of our tour they were filled with workingmen enjoying their drams (almost indispensable before dinner to the Swede) and such dinners as those described above. I was struck with the civility and attention bestowed upon all customers by the managers and their not infrequently fascinating assistants. Without entering into the question as to whether or not the system could be successfully introduced into the United States, it must be admitted that it has worked most satisfactorily in Scandinavia.

In some recent reports made by the governors of other cities, the testimony is unanimous that the Gothenburg system has lessened drunkenness and been beneficial to the community adopting it. In Norway it has been legally adopted, and some time ago its principles were adopted in the greater number of such communes as had the right to do so. A committee of the British house of lords, appointed to inquire into the means of preventing the increase of intemperance, after examining various proposals, expressed themselves in favor of this system and recommended its adoption in England. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Radical leader, is also a strong and able advocate of this system for Birmingham, and I believe before many years it will be on its trial in England.

Longevity in California.

[Santa Rita Cor. Detroit News.]

The announcement of the death of Donna Marie de la Guerea de Hartwell of Salinas city, aged 76 years, and the mother of twenty-one children, ten of whom survive to old age, suggests the idea of giving your readers an account of some of the aged and prolific people of Monterey county. There is now living near Gonzales city an ancient lady who is the mother of thirty children. A few years since there died a woman of the same place said to be 146 years old.

There is now living at the county hospital in this place a native Indian 135 years old. His hair is as white as wool. He will sit for hours on his blanket in the sun busily engaged mending some of his garments, muttering to himself his unintelligible jargon. He is quite active, and possesses a faculties to a remarkable degree. Last season a man born in the year 1800 assisted me on a ranch to hive a number of wild bees. He would run up to the top of a live oak tree, crawl out on a limb where the bees were, and sawing it off, would lower it to me, when I would place it over the bees.

Longevity does not seem to be confined to the human species altogether in this land of sunshine and flowers. At the state fair, two years since, I saw a horse 32 years old led in the stock cavalcade that showed the activity of a 4-year-old colt. The adage that "everything over 12 is soon rotten" does not seem to hold good here. Both the animal and vegetable creation mature at a wonderfully early age. Heifers become mothers at from 15 to 18 months, and mares at 2 years of age. Fruit trees bear in two to three years after planting. Nor is the tenacity of life confined to the animal kingdom. In boxing weeds, if one address to the soil by the least fibrous root it will live and thrive. If a cutting of most any tree or shrub be made and stuck into the moist soil, it will grow. Notwithstanding the eight months of dry weather last season, with only a few light showers during the winter, followed by nearly six months of dry weather this year, all planted and cultivated crops look green and flourishing. This is owing to the large amount of humidity in the air.

The Prima Donna's Share.

[Chicago Herald.]

Payment to singers has sometimes taken an odd form. When Mlle. Zelie, a vocalist from the Theatre Lyrique at Paris, was making a professional tour round the world some years ago, she gave a concert in the Society Islands. She agreed to sing an air from "Norma" and a few other songs, and was to get a third of the receipts. When counted, the prima donna's share was found to consist of three pigs, twenty-three turkeys, forty-four chickens, 5,000 cocoanuts, besides a quantity of bananas, lemons and oranges.

Vanderbilt and Gould.

[New York Cor. Boston Gaz.]

There is something wonderfully alike in the manner of Vanderbilt and Gould, in spite of the fact that one is large in physique, and the other small; and I presume that it arises from their distrust of mankind, based on the supposition that every body who approaches is reaching for their purse. They are visibly nervous, their speech is similarly jerky, and they instinctively avoid looking any body squarely in the eye.

A Plea for Horses.

[Exchange.]

A Stratford (Conn.) woman, who is a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, accuses local Christians of going to church to hear of the glories of another world at least down Eatan under their feet, all the while having horses outside fighting 1,000 devils in the shape of flies and musquitoes.

It has been calculated that the five lunches in New York saloons cost $11,806,000 annually.

LATEST by WIRE and CABLE

THIS AFTERNOON.

Admiral Courbet—the Landing of the Hero's Body.

PARIS, August 26.—The remains of the late Admiral Courbet were landed to-day at Hyeres. Previous to their removal from the cruiser Bayard, which brought the body home, a solemn mass of requiem was celebrated. While the casket containing the remains was being carried ashore on the shoulders of the sailors, a band played a dirge, and a battery of artillery stationed near the landing belched forth salvo after salvo. The scene was solemn and impressive. The weather was fine.

No Arbitration for Germany.

LONDON, August 26.—Dispatches from Berlin say Germany has declined either to propose or to accept arbitration in the dispute with Spain regarding their respective claims to the Caroline Islands.

Grave News From the French Naval Squadron Off Toulon.

TOULON, August 26.—The outbreak of cholera on board the vessels of the French squadron anchored near this city is confirmed. There have been seven new cases and three deaths to day.

Is It Pain?

CALCUTTA, August 26.—A man in the garb of a priest, calling himself Father Victor, but who is supposed to be Olivier Pain, has been arrested here and sentenced to six months imprisonment as a spy.

SOMETHING ABOUT BELLS.

Largest in the World—Liberty Bell—Swiss Bell Ringers—Bells in Literature.

[Chicago Herald.]

The Russians boast of the largest bells in the world, and the greatest number. The great bell of Moscow weighs 144,000 pounds, and they have one that was cast 150 years ago that weighs 400,000, but it has never been hung. That would be as large as one of our two-story-and-basement dwelling houses. After the Russians the Chinese rank as makers of large bells.

The most famous bell in the United States is the Liberty bell in Philadelphia, which has lately made a successful trip to New Orleans and back. It was first cast in England, in 1753, but cracked on the first trial after it reached this country. It was then recast at Philadelphia, was hung at the state house, and on the Fourth of July, 1776, rang out the Declaration of Independence. The inscription on it is: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." It continued to ring every year until 1848. In that year, on the occasion of the reception of Henry Clay at Philadelphia, it rang out so joyfully that it cracked, since which time it has rested in honorable ease and retirement. Philadelphia also boasts of the oldest set of chimes in this country. They belong to Christ's church and were cast in England during the reign of Queen Anne. At the time of the British advance on Philadelphia they were hurriedly taken down and sunk in the Delaware river, where they remained until the war was over. They were again rehung, and still summon the devout to prayer.

Twenty five or thirty years ago the Swiss bell ringers were all the rage, and drew large crowds to their concerts. Who that heard them will ever forget "The Sweet Swiss Daughter," "The Carnival of Venice," "The Monastry Bells," and "Meet Me by Moonlight Alone?" The music of these sweet bells has long been hushed, but concertgoers of that time will still maintain that the Swiss bells are the only ones capable to that. The music and sound of bells have never been more exquisitely described than in Poe's beautiful poem of "The Bells," the last line of which is no resonant as the bells it describes.

If there ever was an observer of how bells rang, and who could translate their sounds into wise and witty English, Dickens was that observer. In some of his stories the bells sound forth only dirges, in others they are music for the wedding train, and in others marriage bells, the merriest and most gleeful of all. He marries some of his characters without a good deal of ringing. The silver bells are great favorites with him, and he makes the bell handle reveal many of the peculiarities of his characters. Mr. Dowler rings the bell "with a vidorous fist." Mrs. Clennam "with a hasty jerk," Mr. Watkins Tottle "with a faltering jerk," Bob Sawyer, "as if he would pull the bell out by the room," the poor relation, with "apologetic softne s."

A Natural Detective.

[Detroit Free Press.]

A colored man came out of an alley off Michigan Avenue and inquired of the grocer on the corner:

"Say, boss, has you had a watermellyon stole away to-day?"

"Why, I declare, if some one hasn't stolen a big one which laid on the end of this shelf!" exclaimed the grocer.

"Did you see a white man and a cull'd feller hangin' 'round yere?"

"Come to think of it, I did."

"Dem ar' de chaps who stole that mellyon."

"Did you see them?" asked the grocer.

"Nebber did, sah."

"Then how do you know?"

The colored man took him down the alley and showed him two heaps of melon rinds, and exclaimed:

"If de mellyon wasn't dun stole nobody would come in heah to eat it. Dat pile of rinds hain't half-gnawed. Dat's jist de way white folks eat 'em. De older pie am gnawed right down to de barks. Dat's de work of a cull'd man, an' doan' you forgit it. Down dar' am a rind all alone. De chaps got scar't an' run away afore dey was dun."

"Say, maybe you are smart enough to catch 'em," said the grocer.

"Wall, I reckon," was the reply, but in the course of half an hour the man brought in a bangdog-looking African and turned him over with the remark:

"Heah's one of 'em, but the other has skupped."

"How do you know that this fellow is guilty?"

"Kase I dun looked for a darky wid a mellyon feed on his shirt bosom, an heah he am. He's dun guilty, and has got 35 cents to settle wid you."

The grocer says he'll have that man on the detective force or break a leg.

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Orders can be sent through the post office, or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street, corner Washington Ave

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Books, Stationary and Music.
Croquet and Tennis. Special—Just received a small lot of good letter paper which we are selling at the low price of 10c per box.

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Reasonable Prices, at the
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Night Soil Removed. Cesspools Cleaned.
25 per cent Cheaper than by any other means
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The only one of the kind in the city
Which is so constructed that it is used in dry time and we are ready to guarantee satisfaction.
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JOHN BROWN

SLADE'S JEWELRY STORE
9 Park Avenue,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE & Optical Goods.
Repairing equal to New York houses, at Reduced Rates.
An old established store. Long practical experience.

WOMAN AND HOME.

SANITARY SUGGESTIONS OF VALUE TO THE HOUSEKEEPER.

Gymnastics for Girls—Making Sand Pictures—To Preserve Cut Flowers—Gentlemen of the Old School—Flute and Trumpet—Stray Notes.

[Harper's Bazar.]

Too much importance can not be attached to the work of keeping clean all sinks and wastepipes. No disagreeables should from these should be allowed to exist for a day. A sink or pipe may be made inodorous by pouring down it one pound of copperas dissolved in four gallons of water, using one-fourth the quantity a day for four days, and repeating as often as necessary.

All corners, under benches, and where the sun does not reach have of course had their share in the general "cleaning up" in the spring, but it is well to examine them once every week during the summer time, especially if a number of servants are kept, for the best of servants are apt to be careless unless their mistress keeps a watchful eye over things.

A mixture of one pound of chloride, powdered, to four pounds of plaster of paris, sprinkled under porches or in damp corners, will prove an excellent disinfectant. Chloride of lime is also good to be used for the same purpose.

Disagreeable odors arising from decaying vegetable matter can be destroyed at once by pouring over it two pailfuls of water, to one of which has been added one pint of the liquor of chloride of zinc, and to the other one pound of chloride of lime.

It is a curious fact that it gives the collar one coat of whitewash at spring cleaning time, then gives it a second coat in July. If copperas be added to to this last coat, it will do much to keep the collar free from vermin.

If a cellar has a damp smell, and can not be thoroughly ventilated, a few trays of charcoal set around on floor, shelves, and ledges will make the air pure and sweet. If a large basketful of charcoal be placed in a damp cellar where milk is kept, there will be no danger of its becoming tainted.

Charcoal is one of the best agents for purifying foul water. A piece the size of an unbroken cake from the cistern being too closely covered, it may be made as sweet-smelling as when fresh by suspending in the water in a muslin bag containing one or more pounds of charcoal, according to the size of the cistern.

Rain water will often become foul from the decaying of the vegetable matter which has been carried with the water through the pipes down into the cistern from the roof. By using one ounce of permanganate of potassa for each fifty gallons of water, the contents of the cistern will be made as clear and odorless as well water. The quantity of water in the cistern may be accurately guessed at. The permanganate should be put into and the water thoroughly stirred up. It will turn a bright purple. If it does not, add more, and again in a few minutes a little more permanganate must be added. All the impurities in the water will settle in a harmless sediment at the bottom of the cistern.

If there is the least suspicion that the well water is not as pure as it should be, it should be boiled or filtered. Boiling water is highly recommended. It can be made as cold as fresh water by setting it for a time in the ice-box, or it may be cooled by adding a little pure ice.

Very good filters can be made with little trouble. A large filter can be made thus: Provide a water-tight barrel, have a stopcock in the lower part of the barrel, as near with the bottom; fill the barrel half full of small clean pebbles; above the stone place three thicknesses of flannel; tack it around the sides of the barrel, but leave it slack enough to rest on the pebbles; on this place a layer of charcoal coarsely broken dust, then as deep a layer of clean-washed river sand, over the sand another layer of pebbles, then a layer of charcoal, one of pebbles, and over all a piece of flannel in full to within two inches of the top, making in full to within two inches of the top, making the flannel project over the edge. Have several large quart-holes in the bottom of a good sized wooden pail, and set it on top of the stones. The water is poured into the pail, from which it runs slowly through the holes in the bottom, and after filtering through the contents of the barrel is drawn off through the stop-cock at the bottom of the barrel.

The warmer and damper the weather, the more care must be exercised to prevent food from spoiling. By placing a dish containing a good-sized lump of unsalted lime on one of the shelves in the refrigerator, the moisture will all be absorbed, as removing all danger from meat, thus preserving the safe-keeping of the food for a long time.

The Making of Sandwiches.

[Harper's Bazar.]

That convenient *arrangement*, which perpetuates the name of its originator, the earl of Sandwich, is a great favorite with picknickers.

Sandwiches to be good must be nicely made. The bread should be neither too stale nor too fresh; it must be cut into thin pieces not larger than three inches by four, slightly spread with butter, and two slices put together with a thin layer of filling.

Ham sandwiches are the most common. The ham should be well boiled; it is then chopped very fine or grated, spread evenly over one slice of bread, a second placed over it, and the two slices pressed gently but firmly together. The ham may be seasoned by incorporating a small quantity of mixed mustard with it before spreading on the bread, or it may be left plain. The mustard, however, is generally liked, and adds to the relish.

When it is not convenient to boil a whole ham, and if one wishes to have fresh slices to be made, the ham may be nicely cooked by cut ng into thin slices and steaming until thoroughly done.

Sandwiches may also be made out of light rolls, but bread is best for the purpose. They may be varied indefinitely by using different kinds of filling. The following will be found nice relishes for filling, and will give considerable variety:

Plain sandwiches of grated or finely chopped ham in an earthen bowl, and two tea-spoonfuls of mixed mustard, one-third cupful of any kind of clear pickle, softened over the fire as possible, and two table-spoonfuls of melted butter. Stir and work together until all is mixed into a smooth paste. Two yolks of two hard-boiled eggs may be added or omitted, as preferred.

Grated or plain boiled meat makes good sandwiches. Chop fine, to each cupful add one level tea-spoonful of salt, one of pepper, one of mustard, two table-spoonfuls of melted butter, or four of the water in which the meat was boiled. Mix thoroughly.

A good spiced filling can be made by changing the seasoning; instead of the pepper and mustard, use one-third tea-spoonful of allspice, but quite as much of cinnamon, and a small pinch of ginger.

Tongue for sandwiches should be chipped into very tiny pieces, or chopped. A small quantity of mustard on it is a great improvement, but it will require no other seasoning.

Still another filling is made as follows: Take one can of fresh or pickled oysters, drain from the liquor, and look them over carefully to remove all bits of shell. With a sharp knife cut each oyster into three or four pieces. Grate stale bread or crackers; to each cupful of prepared oysters take one cupful of crumbs, with enough liquor to partially moisten. Have ready a pan with a small quantity of butter; turn in the oysters after they have been well mixed with the crumbs, and fry brown, but not hard.

Gymnastics for Girls.

[Cassell's Family Magazine.]

Side by side with the immense strides the intellectual education of women has taken in the last quarter of a century has been a gradual, but somewhat tardy, recognition of the value of systematized physical education of growing girls. Prejudice, however, in spite of the widespread extension of knowledge in regard to the laws of health, still bars the way to physical exercise being placed on anything like a sure footing.

To many gymnastics for girls means wrenching the arms out of the sockets by means of pulleys and ropes, making the muscles unduly thick and the arms alarmingly muscular.

For some systems of gymnastics, and as regards some people, there must be the truth in these ideas, but with the application of science to the requirements and capabilities of growing girls, a safe and altogether admirable system has been evolved, been arrived at. As it is quite novel—the work of a lady who has studied all available systems and brought energy, practical experience, and scientific principles to bear upon her plans—and, moreover, about to become more widespread through the opening of a training college, in which girls who desire to become professors of physical education may be fitted for their task, our readers may welcome some account of the system.

It is based on a thorough knowledge of the requirements of all the various muscles, the respiratory and laryngial included. It is to a certain extent a connecting link between dancing and *so-called* "heavy" gymnastics, and it bears much the same relation to both that the Kindergarten system does to higher education. The picturesque element has at the same time been carefully noted; the exercises dress is pretty, and graceful positions are assumed with the view to the development of strength. It differs from simple calisthenics in that it is much more elaborate training of limbs, trunk, and head, as well as hands, fingers, and feet; and it differs from ordinary gymnastics in that no ladders, ropes, horizontal or parallel bars, or jumping-stocks are used. Skipping ropes, balls, rings, poles, bar-bells, or light clubs, and dumb-bells are about the only accessories required.

How to Preserve Cut Flowers.

[American Garden.]

An important rule, though seldom regarded, is never to cram the vases with flowers; many will last if only they have a large mass of water in the vase, and not too many stalks to feed on the water and pollute it. Vases that can hold a large quantity of water are much to be preferred to the spindle-shaped trumpets that are often used. Flat dishes filled with wet sand are also useful for short-stalked or heavy-headed flowers; even partially withered blooms will revive when placed on this cool, moist substance. Moss though far prettier than sand, is to be avoided, as it so soon smells disagreeably, and always interferes with the scent of the flowers placed in it for preservation.

In the case of flowers that grow only in a cool temperature, and suffer when they get into warm and dry air, all that we can do is to keep them as much as possible, and when such flowers have hairy stems and leaves to submerge them for a minute, so that by capillary attraction they may continue to have moisture about and cool; but this is dangerous to table cloths or polished surfaces, unless care be taken that the points of the leaves do not hang down to prevent dripping.

Another means of preventing delicate and sweet-scented *flowers from flagging* is to cut them with several inches on the stem, and when the flower head is placed in water, to allow only this head to remain above the vase, while the leaves are entirely submerged; by this means the leaves seem to help to support the flower, which will then last for three days in a fairly cool room. Frequent cutting of the stem is of great use; but with all flowers by far the best plan is to put them outside exposed to the rain, during the night, when they will regain strength enough to last on for days. All New Holland plants, particularly flowering acacias, are benefited wonderfully by this apparent cruelty, and will even stand a slight frost *far better than a hot room at night* indoors.

False Beauty Spots.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Chicago girls have long been noted for their love of ice cream and their large feet, and now they are accused of having artificial dimples, made by the use of powder, to the *fair one may fancy. One lady is said to* have two dimples on either arm, and this is how they were made: She took a pencil, and she submitted herself first placed a glass tube over the spot where the dimple was desired. By sucking the air out of the tube he raised a slight protuberance and then deftly tied around it a bit of scarlet silk. With a "wicked-looking knife," which was very like the silk, this little pimple he had made. The wound was quickly healed up and an inverted silver cone was placed over the spot, so as to press down exactly into the center of it. The fair patient went to have it dressed for five successive days, and the wound was found to be completely healed up. The silver cone was removed and there, sure enough, was the prettiest little dimple in the world.

Red Heads at the Surf.

[Cor. Philadelphia Press.]

I counted thirty-six red-headed girls at Asbury this afternoon during a ten-minutes promenade. Yesterday, at the bathing hour the surf seemed to be all the while breaking out in locks of red. Everywhere were the red heads bobbing up in the sea. They tell me here that the red-headed girls nearly all go in bathing. The girls are all vain of their hair, and are the envy of the shore. The color isn't a plain, dull brick, but near to that of a ripe freshly-picked Jersey strawberry. Now they have had a dip in the surf the girls parade up and down the beach with their locks bright tresses flowing free, or twisted into their back, and, when several of the e raw berry-headed girls gather in a group, the spectacle is an interesting one.

Gentlemen of the Old School.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

They are a dying race, perishing in about the gentleman of the old school, his excessive graciousness, his unfailing politeness, his knack of flattering women, and his numerous genteel accomplishments. This is all nonsense. We've got to meet the times. Wears not living in the old school; we have neither time nor occasion for its stiff-backed eccentricities. Nowadays the man who kisses a lady's hand, even if he do it ever so gracefully, always is given to understand that it is a waste of the raw material. But it is awfully pretty and complimentary, all the same—for once. As for the kiss on the forehead there are few ladies who appreciate it. They think it means that they are too old to be kissed on the lips, or too ugly, or too something or another that hurts their vanity.

All women like to be held in respect, but you must not confuse the kinds of respect in this matter. There is a respect given in age that says, "You are old enough to be my mother," that only very old ladies enjoy. There is the respect that says, "You are very plain, but I really do like you," that is annoying. There is the respect that says, "You are charming, pure, and I could love you, if you would let me," that simply makes the ugliest man adorable and the wickedest man delightful. *Indeed*, all the delightfully wicked women have been a gradual, but somewhat tardy, recognition of the value of systematized physical education of growing girls. Prejudice, however, in spite of the widespread extension of knowledge in regard to the laws of health, still bars the way to physical exercise being placed on anything like a sure footing.

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The Correct "Group" for Artistic Halls.

[Boston Budget.]

If you wish to be considered thoroughly an fait in the furnishing of a house obtain two splendid tigers, stuffed of course, and "group" them in the hall. Skins no longer suffice as a decoration; it must be the entire animal prepared with that artistic skill which marked the work of the fair taxidermist in "Mr. Oldnixon," as wild beasts are thought to "compose" well with the schemes of barbaric splendor adopted by decorators.

Girls Wanted.

[Denver (Colo.) Tribune.]

In Garfield county there are 737 single men and only sixty-eight unarried women. The Glenwood Springs Post says: "We need girls in Garfield county—blondes, brunettes, tall, short, fat, lean, jolly girls—girls who can ride in carriages, play the piano, make crasy quilts, sew, wash, iron, and cook for us. We are 669 girls short here, and we want all the girls to know it.

On a Tricycle.

A Staten island music teacher, makes her professional rounds on a tricycle. A patent contrivance attached to the rear of the seat, with a strap fastening the handle to her waist and neck, holds an umbrella over her head to protect her from the sun.

Not the Tricycle's Fault.

Mrs. Frances Willard, who is enthusiastic over the merits of the tricycle as a means of exercise for ladies, broke her arm lately, in the attempt to get off quite gracefully. She says, magnanimously, that it was not the tricycle's fault.

Worth's Dresses.

Dressmaker Worth says that the stories about high-priced dresses are all myths. "You know," he says, "that the most costly $1,500 to $2,000. I venture to say that not four dress-makers in Paris ever made any at such prices."

All the most approved fans are of medium size, very large ones being used for decorative purposes only.

A Remarkable Migration.

[Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.]

A remarkable migration, probably the largest organized movement of population ever known in this country, is soon to begin from the mining districts of Pennsylvania. A body of 20,000 Hungarians are preparing to go in a body to the Qu'Appelle, district in the Canadian northwest, where the government promises to give them 200,000 acres of fertile land. That region is certainly very rich, and is probably destined to become a great agricultural country.

JUST OPENED!

Retail Department

At 6 West Front St., of

CAMPBELL'S

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

For the Sale of all kinds of

Foot Wear FOR Ladies, Misses AND Children. FOR Men, Boys' and Youths.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and for fall orders, either hand or machine made. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

DON A. GAYLORD

Dealer In

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MASONS' MATERIALS

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COAL.

Also keep in stock choice quality of

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All kinds of spaces, Ranges, etc., properly put up and guaranteed.

Stoves Stored.

All kinds of tinware made to order. Come and see our Oil Stoves. Something new. Gas Fitting as cheap as good work can be done.

Sanitary Plumbing.

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.

Reference our work in Plainfield.

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Furniture Express,

LARGE

JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.

Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.

Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

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Carriages to Meet all Trains.

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F. A. Pope's,

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CAPS, GLOVES

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In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash

JOHN H. FRENCH,

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Headquarters for

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Confectionery of all Kinds.

Having bought out the business of A. Warnick, call the attention of my patrons to my stock of all varieties of fine Cake Pies, Bread, etc.

NEW ENGLAND BREAD A SPECIALTY.

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JACOB VOEHL,

Successor to A. Warnick, No. 15 West Front Street Plainfield, New Jersey. 6-10-22.

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No. 6 North Avenue.

Remnant Sale.

For one week, commencing August 15. During the coming week we will close out Remnants of all kinds of Dress Goods Cashmeres, Lawns, Tickings, Muslins, Calicos, Linings, etc., at half their original cost to make room for Fall stock. Bargains in remnants of Carpets Oil Cloth and Mattings. At

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"CANDEE"

Rubber Boots

WITH DOUBLE THICK BALL.

Ordinary Rubber Boots always wear out first on the ball. The CANDEE Boots are double thick on the ball, and give

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Most economical Rubber Boots in the market. Lasts longer than any other boot and the

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Call and examine the goods.

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NO. 6 PARK AVENUE.

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Shawls

Hand-made worsted Shawls at 85 cents Red, Blue Black and White. Better grades at 95c, $1.25, $1.50, etc.

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39c, Children's size 39c. Ladies' bar shaped bag with purse on outside, finely finished, $1.19. Regular price for a bag of this quality is $1.50. Ladies' cloth bags 48c, 65c, etc. 300 Palm Leaf Fans at one cent each. 25c Underwear 25c.

25c Dental Neck wear 25c.

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38 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

LOUIS CALLMAN.

H. S. BARNES.

17 and 19 Front Street, East,

WALL PAPERS,

Philadelphia and New York Designs.

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$1.75 Per Gallon, Warranted Satisfactory

BRAGDON'S LUSTRA PAINTS.

POOR MAN'S DYES.

Neat and Handy.

Artist's Materials, etc.

5 Per Cent Discount for Cash.

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JELLY CANS

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A FINE Parlor Suite - $38.50

Seven Pieces.

SOLID Ash Chamber Suite $26

Eight Pieces.

OAK OR WALNUT Extension Table - $6

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Ice Cream

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FANCY PUDDING a Specialty

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ICE CREAM

For Wedding Parties, Church Fairs, Excursions, Festivals, etc., at a great reduction in prices. Also first-class Restaurant at

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Electric Front Door Bells, Electric Servants Call Bells

Electric Thermostat so connected with battery (see above) as to prevent too low or high a temperature in your cellar, living apartment or conservatory, will notify when the fire is going out, etc.

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FINEST QUALITY WASHINGTON VALLEY

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ICE

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WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIALTY.

Ice taken out from the pureste of water only. Pure Spring Water Ice.

Orders received at John Walter's Bakery, also at the West Front Street, or P. O. Box 84, will receive prompt attention.

SIMPSON & CO.,

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They are also prepared to supply Masons or others with Second Mountain Quarry Stone, at the lowest prices.

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PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

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Cent-a-word Corner

TO LET—Pleasant rooms, with board in private family. Terms reasonable. Address P. Office box 1931.

PASTURE for horses and cattle with running water, on Plainfield avenue. Apply to W. M. Stillman

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. J. Dunn, 3 West Front St. 25-3

FOR SALE—A house, barn and lot, on Second St. house 5 rooms Lannery and other conveniences. Inquire of Simon Hudson, Box 220, Somerset street.

FOR SALE—A white bull terrier. Address P. O. Box 1931.

WANTED—A protestant woman to cook. Apply to Mrs. George Taylor, Netherwood.

APARTMENTS TO LET, in Third street, near Central avenue. Suitable for a small family. 25-tf

WANTED—A situation at general housework, in a small family. Good references. Address Mrs. Cooper, Harmony street, North Plainfield. 25-3

COACHMAN 30 years of age, willing to do all kinds of work, understands his business, a first-class man, speaks English. Address G. H. Lock Box 604.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A three-spring grocery or market wagon. Call on E. T. Dunn, corner of Third and New streets. 25-3

WANTED—Horse, harness and light business wagon in exchange for vacant lot. Address Lot, P. O. Box 1931. 25-3

WANTED—By respectable American young lady a family to do sewing of any kind. Address Sewing, P. O. Box 115. 25-3

TO LET—Second floor of No. 79 Front Street, 7 rooms and bath room. All improvements. Enquire at French's store, No. 99 Front street. 25-tf

CHOICE CORNER LOT—150 feet on Madison Avenue, by about 170 feet on North street, between trance lines. Bargain. Apply to Edwin C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite station Plainfield, N. J. 25-tf

PASTURE for horses and cattle, shade and water, 19 East Front street. 25-tf

Special Notices.

FARM FOR SALE.
Corner Somerset and Grove. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire of East Front street. 25-tf

MUSIC.
J. P. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musical Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City. 25-3m

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front, on the north side of Netherwood on La Grande Ave., east of Scotland Ave. Desirable residences on either side of it. Price low. Inquire of Edwin C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield station. 25-tf

TWO NEW HOUSES for sale at a bargain or will exchange. Also one building lot for a fine front. Enquire of Chas. H. Hand, corner Fifth and Liberty streets. 25-3m

BUSINESS FOR SALE.
Business from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 770, Plainfield. 25-tf

THE REFORM CLUB HALL
With seating capacity for eight hundred, with acoustic qualities and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE
in complete order. Lot 50x125 feet, with a good barn, excellent location, seven minutes from depot. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Isaac Brokaw, 24 Liberty street.

THE BEST SAFEGUARD
against Cholera and infectious diseases is to keep a bottle of Dunham's Disinfecting Fluid handy. Inodorous. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which eat holes in clothing, etc. For sale in Plainfield, Factory, cor. Front and New streets. P. O. Box 254. 6m-20

Professional Cards.

WILLIAM E. MAXSON,
Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without charge.

D. W. A. W. ANDERSON,
No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 20-om

DR. J. F. GRIFFIN,
Homeopathist and Electrician cures. Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON,
Counsellors at Law, Commission ers of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH,
Counsellor-at-Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public, Office over Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN,
Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block, Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J.
George F. Suydam. W. M. Stillman.

DR. E. W. HEDGES,
Physician and Surgeon, 22 West Front street, corner Harrison avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, till 9 a. m., 1 to 2 and 6 to 8 p. m. 20-om

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST,
19 East Front street, over Grifen & Hardware Store. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 3. 11-11-tf

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST,
At Ward & Drew's store, 2 Leonard street, Gas administered. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER,
Expert Stenographer. The reporter of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Typical Testimony in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Typewriting done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM,
No. 1 Park avenue, Coward's Building,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 20-tf

DR. T. S. DAVIS,
Homœopathic Physician,
Office 33 Broadway, near 6th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m. Telephone Call 56.

G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES
Have purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth, successor to J. R. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the last twelve years and connecting with another of 20 years, of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with promptness, accuracy and dispatch. West Front St., Still and Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1021. 20-tf

Educational.

CRAYON PORTRAITS
Made Looking Glass, Opposite Artist Specimen's at Rand's, 24 West Front, where orders may be left. 20-tf

ELOCUTION
Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1099.

PIANO LESSONS.
Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Reference to Mr. S. Y. Woodruff, Proprietor of Hotel Netherwood, and to others. P. O. Box, 1281.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO,
No. 5 Netherwood Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

A. W. RAND,
24 W. FRONT ST.
Books, Stationary and Music.

Croquet and Tennis. Special. Just received a small lot of good letter paper which we are selling at the low price of 15 cents per box.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelles drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	51	6 a. m.	62
9 a. m.	57	9 a. m.	70
12 m	66	12 m.	78
3 p m	69	3 p. m	83

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885		1884	
Sunrise	4.53 a.m	Sunrise	4.53 a.m.
Sun Sets	7.19 p.m.	Sun Sets	7.19 p.m.
Moon Rises	8. 3 a.m.	Moon Rises	p.m.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow promises to be warmer, and generally from clear to fair.

JOTTINGS.

—Light the suburbs.

—The Elizabeth prize fighters keep the police in that city pretty busy.

—W. S. Meade has been appointed postmaster at Roselle, James T. Sickley at Springfield, and David P. Carpenter at Woodbridge.

—A painter while engaged in the interior of the steeple of the Methodist church at Cranford, lost his foot hold yesterday afternoon and fell a distance of about twenty feet, the only injury sustained being a slight one to one of his arms.

—Patrick Moran, coachman and gardener, for Jervoll W. White of Putnam avenue, was the first man on the ground to assist in rescuing Mrs. Graff, and the two children, in the runaway accident reported yesterday, and says that the escape of the three occupants from being kicked to death was simply wonderful. It held the horse's head down until assistance arrived. He says that Mrs. Graff was the most seriously injured.

—The attention of the Chief of Police has been called by residents in the vicinity of Fourth street, near Richmond, to a gang of rowdies, who are endeavoring to imitate some of the vilest New York localities. They are said to "work the growler," as it is called, and gather under a tree to swill beer and make themselves obnoxious to the peaceably inclined residents. Chief Dold is determined to rid the neighborhood of the gang and may pounce on them when least expected.

PERSONAL.

Miss Curtis of Central avenue returned today from an Asbury Park pleasure trip of several weeks.

Miss Bertha and William Mooney, of Elm street, are registered at the Gilsey House, Asbury Park.

Rev. W. R. Richards of Crescent avenue Presbyterian, is enjoying a vacation among the Adirondacks.

Mr. A. W. Haviland and family of Washington Park, are enjoying themselves in the White Mountains.

Miss Rose Collins, of Third and New streets is visiting friends at West Bergen, N. J., for a few days.

Mr. W. M. Stillman of the law firm of Suydam & Stillman returned to-day from a vacation trip, to New England.

Mr. Joseph Noel of the Reform Club is enjoying a vacation. Joseph Noel is taking care of the building in his absence.

The many friends of John Kenny will will be glad to learn that he is able to be around again after a long and serious illness.

Mr. S. A. Potter and family of North Plainfield, have returned from their visit to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and have gone to Saratoga Springs for a week.

Samuel Milliken and family, of Ninth street, returned last evening from several weeks summering in New York, and their many friends is rejoice. They are all in blooming health and spirits.

Mrs. Yates of Seventh street, the President of the W. C. T. U., returned home last evening to the delight of the family and friends she left behind her when she went for a change of air to Keeseville, N. Y., where she spent the past several weeks.

Fire Commissioner Fred Knowland has received a communication from the Manchester Locomotive Works to the effect that, should Engine No. 3 need a new horse, as Warren Engine No. 3 is called, are completed and that the engine will be reshipped to this city on or before Sept. 1.

George W. Moore, son-in-law of Charles Inmon of East Third street, died at his house in Elizabeth last evening, of typhoid fever, deceased at one time resided here, and his friends in this city will receive the news of his death with sorrow. He leaves a wife and four small children to mourn his loss.

Thomas Burnett and family of New York, is spending a few days with his friend, Foreman Thomas Keller of Engine Co., No. 3. Mr. Burnett is recovering from the effects of a wound received as the result of a dispute in which he was shot through the left lung about two months ago, in Broad way, New York, where he deals in stocks.

Isaac Bristow, whose wife is suffering from nervous prostration, through the death of her two sisters, has had the water of his well examined to ascertain if that was the cause of the attack of dysentery, from which they died. The water has been carefully tested by the Board of Health and pronounced pure. The Health Officer says the disease was epidemic and that the water has nothing whatever to do with it.

TALES OF DARKNESS.

Capt. Ostrom's House Reported Visited.—A Dog Shot, a Watchman Shot at, and a Coachman Stabbed.

We understand that efforts have been made to quietly entrap two burglars who last Friday morning are said to have attempted to break into Captain Ostrom's residence on Ninth street. The attempt, according to Watchman Price was made about half-past one o'clock in the morning. The burglars are said to have been discovered at the windows by Mr. Price, who also said that upon discovery they shot at him and escaped before he had time to overcome the shock of the flash, so close were they, he says, to him. They are said to have shot a dog dog believed to have been owned by Mr. O. T. Waring, the dog having been aroused by the shooting and having started to pursue the burglars when shot.

The above is substantially the story Officer Flanagan was told by Watchman Price, on the night referred to. The policeman desired to know of Price why he did not rap for assistance, but was informed by the latter that he was too excited from the suddenness of the attack. The policeman says he heard the shot, and rapped, whereby Price found him on Park avenue.

Yesterday morning about three o'clock a man was seen running along Central avenue from Ninth street toward Front. The man was very much excited and bleeding, and when accosted by the Policeman was trembling and could not be able to make himself understood. He proved to be William Murphy, who is employed as a coachman for a family on the corner of Ninth street and Central avenue. He was aroused about two o'clock by the family, who'd heard a commotion in their stable, the horses stamping as though frightened. He went to the stable, unlocked the door, took the padlock in his hand as a weapon, and opened the door. As he did so a white man rushed into his arms in attempting to escape. A tussle ensued, in which the coachman was worsted, although he succeeded in striking the burglar several blows with the padlock on the head.

Meanwhile the family, consisting of a boy and several women, thoroughly scared, were screaming with fright and for help, and the burglar, evidently supposing he would be caught if he started out the door broke away, and started to jump through an open rear window. The coachman pluckily followed and caught one of the burglar's legs, and held on to him, until the burglar reached back and stabbed Murphy in the arm compelling him to relinquish his hold. The burglar then escaped, but was seen by special watchmen Parkinson and Price, who had been attracted by the noise, and were approaching. They chased the fugitive around the Park in front, but succeeded in eluding them and disappeared in the bushes.

Coachman Flanagan asked Mr. Murphy why he didn't shout. The coachman said he did shout once, but couldn't shout any more, because the burglar had him by the throat strangling him. The burglar had succeeded in tripping him at the beginning of the struggle, and only released his hold after receiving several blows from the padlock as stated, which, it is thought, must have drawn blood, as the window through which the burglar escaped and outside the stable were found blood-stained.

The policemen could be heard coachman Murphy shout once, as he says he did, but thought it was a dog barking. On hearing Mr. Murphy's statement, the policeman hurried to the scene and assisted in an unavailing search. He found Mrs. Murphy in hysterics with fear. They beggal one of the watchmen to watch the place until morning, which was done by Mr. Parkinson. The coachman had his wounds dressed by Dr. Endicott, whom he aroused for the purpose. The family people in the house also kept up a vigil, allowing the animal to run loose therein, but on this particular night he was chained. A singular circumstance is that the dog made no noise, by which it is surmised that the burglar was some one well acquainted with the animal and the premises. It is thought that the man got into the stable through the window early in the evening, and had concealed himself in the hayloft, and that it was his descending there from which frightened the horses, fear which he had to make his descent. He may have spoken in an undertone to the dog and thereby secured his silence. The residents on the suburbs keep th mselves usually armed, and we are surprised that some of these night prowlers have not been shot before this, but plenty of light on the outskirts will aid in ridding the locality of them, especially if one or two of them are killed.

The occupants of the house are named Raymond. They are said to be non-comers. Last evening they attended with fire arms, they were said to be desirous of another visit. It is not likely that they will be bothered again.

Salt Water Day.

A day is set apart every year at Florida Grove for the colored people and is termed salt water day. To-day is their annual salt water day and every available stage and vehicle were brought into use by the colored people of this city who were eager to get to the grove to celebrate it in the most elaborate manner possible. Stages loaded with colored people, young and old, little and big, commenced to leave this city between eight and nine o'clock, and those who were unable to get passage in them, procured single rigs, as no one of them who had set his or her mind upon going cared to be left behind under any pretence whatever. It is estimated that between 150 and 200 colored people left this city this morning to spend the day at that resort.

—The Misses Auld of Brooklyn, who are so highly spoken of by the press where ever they have given readings will render some choice selections at the Reform Club House this evening. We are requested to say that the public generally are invited.

Entries for Speed.

The following are the entries, for speed at the trotting meeting of the Union and Middlesex County Association to open September 1, and continue three days. The free for all not having been filled will be open for entries until August 29:

No. 1—2.40 CLASS.

County horses—John B. Osborn, Plainfield, ch. g., Care-Not; Geo. W. Churchill, Dunellen, ro. g., Stilm; Wm. R. Irwin, Plainfield, ch. m., Minnie B.; Wm. Noble, Metuchen, gr. m., Cora N.

No. 2—3 MINUTE CLASS.

G. P. Vreeland, Greenville, N. J., blk. s., Sir Lenox; R. B. Kenover, Trenton, N. J., br. g., R. B.; John B. Osborn, Plainfield, N. J., br. m., Joannie; C. E. Teasdale, Morganville, br. m., Kirkwood Pet; Frank Baldwin, Plainfield, br. g., Night; J. H. Stout, Orange, N. J., blk. m., Quits; F. Allegaert, Newark, N. J., gr. m., Nettie N; F. J. Toler, Newark, N. J., br. m., Maud T.; James Sampson, Trenton, N. J.; b. g., George S.; John H. Borland, New York, b. s., Caprol; Dr. Pier, Scranton, Pa., br. g., Sam Kirkwood; James McKee, Paterson, N. J., b. g., Mystic; Wm. Wikoff, Allentown, N. J., blk. m., Dutch Mary; W. D. Konover, Allentown, N. J., b. g., Eddie Medium; Walter Dwyer, Brooklyn, N. Y., ch. g., Hamilton; T. J. Middagh, Paterson, N. J., ch. m., Mystella G.

No. 3—2.30 CLASS.

John B. Osborn, Plainfield, N. J., blk. g. Gean Smith; P. Allegaert, Newark, N. J., bro. m., Kemble Maid; E. C. Walker, New York, N. Y., gr. g. Harvey; James Sampson, Trenton, N. J., br. g. Brown Billy; R. B. Konover, Trenton, N. J., b. m. Lady Marie; W. H. Emery, Morristown, N. J., blk. g., Tommy B.; N. P. Hosmer, New York, N. Y. b. g. Tony T; Siro Bros., New York, N. Y., b. g. Busby.

No. 4—DOUBLE TEAM RACE.

J. H. Outhell, Newark, N. J., br. m. Ella Madium, br. m. Lillie Mac; A. C. Vail, Plainfield, N. J., b. m. Lucy, ch. g. Peanuts, b. g. Tony T; John Taylor, Freehold, N. J., b. m. Lady Lockwood, b. m. Belida; R. B. Konover, Trenton, N. J., b. g. R. B., b. m. Lady Marie.

No. 5—2.35 CLASS.

A. D. Cuykendall, Elizabeth, N. J., b. m. Fairy Queen; S. G. Smith, Plainfield, N. J., ch. g. Starlight; James McKee, Paterson, N. J., br. s. Prince A; L. H. White, Saltsburg, Pa., b. m. Lady Bennett; J. N. Chandler, Newark, N. J., ch. m. Iona; R. B. Konover, Trenton, N. J., b. m. Mary McKinney; J. C. Zimmerman, Plainfield, N. J., b. m. Charlotte Cushman; L. E. Dunham, Fleetwood, N. Y., b. m. Jennie H; D. B. Harrington, New York, N. Y., b. m. Henriette; J. S. Story, Flatbush, N. Y., b. m. Beulah; Ali. Barngrover, Pulla., Pa., br. m. Katie M.

No. 6—FREE FOR ALL PACING.

John B. Asborn, Plainfield, N. J., gr. g., Fritz; F. J. Toler, Newark, N. J., br. m. Mattie Middleton; Jas. McKee, Paterson, N. J., b. g., Screwdriver; T. J. Moutgomery, Brooklyn, N. Y., blk. g., Rowdy Boy; David Tours, Montclair, N. J., br. g., Pedro; Wm. A. Ogden, Philadelphia, Pa., b. g., Eddie C; H. Sharp, Philadelphia, Pa., b. m., Lady Fashion; D. B. Harrington, New York, N. Y., b. g., Honesty.

No. 7—2.45 CLASS.

Jno. B. Osborn, Plainfield, N. J., b. m., Jennie; Wm. Noble, Metuchen, N. J., ch. g., Gyp; F. P. Ward, Frankfort, N. J., ch. g., Little Doc; J. H. Stout, Orange, N. J., ch. g., Brigdon Boy; F. J. Toler, Newark, N. J., br. m., Maud T; John H. Borland, New York, b. s., Caprol; Dr. Pier, Scranton, Pa., b. g., Sam Kirkwood; Jas. McKee, Paterson, N. J., blk m., Mary Powell; Wm. Wikoff, Allentown, Pa., blk. m., Dutch Mary; W. D. Konover, Allentown, Pa., b. g., Eddie Medium; Walter Dwyer, Brooklyn, N. Y. ch. g., Hamilton; Thos. Finnegan, Pulla., Pa., b.g., Bay George; T. J. Middagh, Paterson, N. J., ch. m., Mystella; T. Lodgh, Patrick, N. J., b. m., Pet Edsall; Jno. Taylor, Freehold, N. J., b. m., Lady Lockwood; Alf. Barngrover, Phila., Pa., sr. m., Katie M.

The Late Ephraim Runyon.

The New Brunswick Home News says: "We learn by telephone message from Plainfield of the death of former Mayor Runyon and much esteemed resident of the city, Ephraim J. Runyon, who died at Madison Kansas, on Monday, after a short illness of diarrhœa, in the 81st year of his age. Mr. Runyon was born in New Market, but has resided for a number of years in this city. He was a farmer, but some years ago retired from the active pursuits of life. He was a man of conscientious Christian life and a member of the New Market Baptist Church. A few days ago he left his residence in this city in good health with his wife to visit their son, Durell Runyon, in Madison, Kansas, and was taken ill while there. He leaves a wife and two sons, Durell and John D. Runyon, the latter residing in Plainfield. The funeral will take place at the New Market Baptist Church on Sunday at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

—Man found heavy overcoats and women heavy cloaks comfortable last evening and this morning. Think of it, and yet but two days ago our thermometer record showed the heat to be 94 degrees. This weather is cold enough to keep the door shut, but it makes us shiver to read of the temperature being down to twenty-seven degrees in Minnesota. We do not want any of that kind of weather here yet awhile.

—Edward Cassidy, a lad about ten years old, was killed by cars on a siding of the New Jersey Central Railroad at Raritan Tuesday afternoon. A drid Engine was shifting freight cars on the siding, and a brakeman going back over the cars found the boy crushed to death between two bumpers. How he came there is not definitely known, but it is supposed he was trying to steal a ride.

—By a resolution passed by the Board of Education the public schools of this city will open on September 14.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

How They Get Around Laws in a Prohibition City.—Tall Men, Tall Trees and Tall Mountains.

[By a Plainfield Tourist.]

BOSTON EVENING NEWS:—Our last communication dropped us at Portland, Maine, on the sea coast. Portland and the State might be called the hub of the nation in the way of Temperance Reform. She was about the first to astonish the nation with a prohibitory liquor law. Much has been said of her law, pro and con; but in spite of all she lives, the model State on this question. Portland is a beautiful little city, set on a hill that cannot be hid. But though there are no bars in her hotels, yet it is said that men drink there, and squander their substance in liquor; but we did not see a man the worse for liquor while we permaninated her beautiful hotels and clean streets. When wicked men are driven to smuggling in liquor in cocoanut shells and earthen jugs in the form of large and small bibles, the the measure are not going to suit whisky very much. Such bottles do not satisfy the conscientious and religious souls of men, and much of the Puritan element exists in Maine, or it would have never set the States and nation such a good example. Let all the States and nations imitate her example, and then the rum will not be there, or anywhere to smuggle across from State to State. But we must leave Portland. But don't ever tell us that there is as much liquor drank in Maine as ever, or in other States.

Our coach drops us at the depot, and we are off for Boston. Our road takes us through New Hampshire, the land of tall men, tall trees and tall mountains, and soon we are dropped into Boston, the hub of the Eastern States.

Boston's awful crooked streets are offset by Boston Common, and her Park (or flower garden) outstrips most any other in the nation. Bunker Hill monument stands out as bold as ever to remind the mariner and tourist of our revolutionary struggle, and where our noble fathers fell. We were told a story of an Irishman and the monument as follows: "The Irishman landing in Boston observed the monument, and wished to know what the tall house was." "That is not a house, but a monument to the memory of our Revolutionary war and the noble men and officers that fell in battle." "And faith an' it looks like a long ways for a man to fall from the top of so tall a stone pile. Did it not kill them?" We were driven through town, and as we have no room or so to spare before our time, we stroll about the park garden of flowers. The park is most beautifully laid out with a fine lake in the center, where small boats are constantly plying for the pleasure of visitors. The walks and promenades are neat, the trees and shrubbery rather sparse, but the flowers and plants are magnificent beyond description. To look upon them reminds one of the nicely worked lady shams or mats, in different colors, so true are their growth of variegated colors. No tourist should fail to visit this part of the city. A little away one can step aboard the cars and in a few minutes drop off at Plymouth Rock. Plymouth is of great renown from the fact that our first daddies landed here. It must have been an awful gloomy place at that time. Rocks and white sand abound upon the shore, and the starved Indians must have looked wild and drear. But the pilgrims landed upon Plymouth Rock, and lucky for our Nation that they did; for they were compelled to work or die of starvation. They proved to be equal to the task. Thus New England was settled. A more generous, frugal, honest and industrious people probably was never reared upon the face of the earth, and from this source our Nation owes her greatest prosperity. That people may have a particular spot and thing to look upon in kind remembrance, a large rock has been removed up into town and placed by the side of one of the streets, amid beautiful surroundings, and has written upon it in bold letters "Plymouth Rock." To the uninitiated I will state that Bunker Hill monument does not stand upon the hill proper, of the battlefield. It stands upon a hill some little distance away, and more elevated. But we must leave Boston. Off we speed for Providence, and soon land in her long depot bordering on little artificial lake. Providence blessed this city with a beautiful spot, well named "Providence." This beautiful city is clean and healthful, and the tourist can well enjoy a ride or promenade upon her beautiful hillsides and visit the cars and the city and her beautiful barbor. Her arcade building is especially interesting to the ladies for the thousand and one fabrics offered for sale. Providence is a great manufacturing city, as you will soon perceive. Two hours time business is rather dull. Many are the causes complained of for the situation. Some charge it to the change of the Administration; but the most sensible statement I have heard (in my visit) was that while "Labor saving" machinery had come into labor-saving machinery, and they produced too great a supply of goods. But we must be off up the coast.

—We have received a letter and circular from the Grant Monument Association, asking co-operation in raising funds for the monument, by calling public attention to the matter. Any contributions sent to this office will be duly acknowledged and forwarded to Drexel, Morgan & Co. of New York, as Plainfield's contribution.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Kemp's Balsam at less than the regular price, 50c and 1.00, as oftentimes imitations or inferior articles are sold at the counter, in order to enable them to sell cheaply. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

O. F. WOODWARD, Manager.
1 Roy N. Y.

Deaths.

RUNYON—At Madison, Kansas, Aug. 24, Mr. Ephraim J Runyon, in his 81st year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the New Market Baptist church, at 2:30 p. m. Sunday, August 30, without further notice.

Union and Middlesex Ag'cal'al Society

Trotting Meeting

AT PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

SEPT. 1, 2 & 3,

$2,300.00

For Speed Premiums.

Tuesday Sept. 1.

No. 1—Purse $150, 2.40 Class. For horses owned in Union and Middlesex counties or in the Town-bin of North Plainfield.
No. 2—Purse $300 3 minute class.
No. 3—Purse $350, 2.30 class.

Wednesday, Sept. 2.

No. 4—Purse $300. Trotting Pairs, made up or otherwise. Note—Any person may enter three horses and start any two of them.
No. 5—Purse $300. 2.35 class.
No. 6—Purse $350. Free for all. Pacing.

Thursday, Sept. 3.

No. 7—Purse $250. 2.45 class.
No. 8—Purse $400. Free for all.

The free for all not being filled will be left open until August 29.

Address all entries to

W. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary
Plainfield, New Jersey.

ADMISSION - - - - 50 Cts
CHILDREN - - - - 25 "
CARRIAGES FREE.

POOLS WILL BE SOLD ON GROUNDS.

HOT COFFEE FREE

Made in One Minute.

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All are requested to come whether customers at the store or not, and get a cup of hot coffee or tea. Physicians are particularly invited to call as they will see scientific principles. Tea pots will be for sale on and after the exhibition. Sold by

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THE ARNOLD AUTOMATIC STEAM COOKER is equaled for cooking anything that can be boiled, baked or roasted is also sold at the same place.

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Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885, will be received from 8 a. m., to 8 p. m. on any day to-day acquainted I will state that Banker Hill Cutter, at his office, 25 West Front street.

Taxes remaining unpaid on Sept. 15, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at 15 per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.

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J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer,
Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

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Hand-made worsted Shawls at 88 cents. Red, Blue Black and Whit. Better grades at 95c, $1.25, $1.50, etc.

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25c Gents' Neckwear 15c

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ATLAS MIXED PAINTS.

$1.75 Per Gallon, Warranted Strictly Pure

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Neat and Handy.

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NOTICE CONCERNING DOGS.

All dogs unmuzzled and at large in the city of Plainfield, during the months of August and September of 1885, will be killed by the police. Owners will do well to take notice and muzzle their dogs or keep them confined during the months mentioned, under penalty of forfeiture of dog and imposition of fine.

By order of the Board of Health.

GEORGE W. ROCKAFELLOW, Mayor.

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NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION.
Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE 14, 1885.

EAST. Plainfield	WEST. New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
1 00 a. m.	5 00 a. m.	9 55	9 00
2 00	6 00	10 55	10 00
3 00	7 00	11 55	11 00
4 00	8 00	12 55 p. m.	12 00 m.
5 00	9 00	1 55	1 00 p. m.
6 00	10 00	2 55	2 00
7 00	11 00	3 55	3 00
8 00	12 00 m.	4 55	4 00
9 00	1 00 p. m.	5 55	5 00
10 00	2 00	6 55	6 00
11 00	3 00	7 55	7 00
12 00 m.	4 00	8 55	8 00
1 00 p. m.	5 00	9 55	9 00
2 00	6 00	10 55	10 00
3 00	7 00	11 55	11 00
4 00	8 00	12 55 a

BRIDES LES BAINS.

WHAT IT IS LIKE AND HOW TO TRAVEL THERE.

The Droll Little Place in the Hollow of the Mountains—A Congress of Fat People—Incessant Drinking.

[Special Correspondence.]

BRIDES LES BAINS, Aug. 1.—"Anywhere, anywhere out of the world." So might the pilgrim sing who sets forth on his way to Brides les Bains. At all events, one finds out what it is to travel by diligence in Savoie. The traditional "slow coach" is nothing to it, for the slow coach was supposed to keep moving. From Aix les Bains you go by train to Albertville, and there you will find a diligence with its five strong horses and its blue bloused driver. The sun is bright, the air is clear, and the mountains are a joy forever. And on you go, *or rather you don't go. Presently* the diligence stops. The driver gets down and leaves his five horses to their own sweet will. You wait and wait, until finally you get tired of waiting.

"Why don't we go on?" you ask.

"Pardon, madame, the driver he drinks," answers your French neighbor.

"But he can't drink forever."

You are answered by a shrug of the shoulders, which intimates that *even* that would be very possible. However, he comes back at last, and the diligence jogs on a bit farther, and then it comes to another stop. What is it this time? Oh, this is a post station. The driver leaves one mail bag here and picks up another. He might be exchanging the letters by the time it takes him. Then you go on for another space. Then he drinks again. Then another post office. Then a change of horses. During the three hours it takes to go from Albertville to Moutiers you are tranquilly waiting the driver's pleasures for at least one hour. At Moutiers you part company with the diligence, and you wait another hour for the omnibus which is to take you on to Brides les Bains. You get into it at last, and on you drive through scenery so lovely that you hardly dare mock it with an attempt at description.

You reach Brides les Bains at last—Stroll little place in the hollow of the mountains, with its half-dozen houses and an almost equal number of hotels, the porters of which rush out and surround you as flies do a pot of honey, and deafen you with invitations to their several lairs. You are fortunate if you know beforehand, as I did, where you are going. I soon found myself at the Hotel des Thermes, in the grounds of which is The Source, as it is called, where you drink from the spring of healing. The bath establishment is in connection with this hotel, and so is The Cercle, or Casino, with its *great salons, where the music plays, and where is* one table for baccarat, and another for some games of which I am not learned enough in gambling to give the names.

What does one come here for? For various things, I believe. The waters are something of the same nature as those of Carlsbad, and are celebrated for their beneficial effects on the liver and as a general tonic. Also, a few years ago, one of the doctors here discovered and proclaimed far and wide that there was a cure for too much flesh. This last I think it was that really made the popularity of the place. I have never seen so many fat people gathered together in my life. Here are fat women, fat men, fat boys, fat girls—Dolly the fat girl, of American fame, would have seemed a sylph compared to some of them.

In this hotel there are, beside myself, only four persons who speak the blessed English language—an American lady, who is also here with her mother and daughter, and an English spinster so old she must have forgotten that she was ever young. She is very thin, and she looks with holy horror on the troops of the fat who arrive daily.

"*There* is another, she will say tragically. Look at her. *Look!* Just see the size of her dress-improver, as if *she* were not big enough."

I glance at the new comers thus pointed out to me, and verily they are in ever fresh assortment. How they have ever grown to be so big without bursting I daily marvel. They surround The Source in the early morning and from 5 to 6 in the afternoon. They appear in all sorts of costumes, from the most expensive of Parisian toilets to a dressing jacket and skirt, and one and all they drink, and they drink.

The system of treatment here is drinking, supplemented by baths; but the drinking is the chief thing, as the baths are only passages are at Aix. If you are too thin, you drink; if your liver has gone crazy, you drink. If you have rheumatism, gout, paralysis still you drink. You take a glass of the slightly warm, rather nauseous water, and then you walk for ten minutes, getting meanwhile what amusement you can from watching your fellow sufferers. At the end of another ten minutes you drink again. Then you walk ten minutes more, after which comes your third glass, and then still again you must walk for twenty minutes or half an hour, and at the end of this final promenade you go in extremely ready for the single roll and cup of coffee which constitute your breakfast.

The dejeuner is the great force in these morning hours. They are dignified looking creatures, in their black coats and their tall, shining beavers, which they seem to wear officially as a priest does his cassock. They bread over one another's plates, discover another, and they smile and bow and congratulate you if you say you feel well, and if you groan with some recurring twinge assure you that you never do feel the real good of it; then they sit down again, and up and down they go administering greetings and consolations.

Some of them speak a little English—my doctor does, for instance, and he is very proud of it. He is also the medical adviser of the English spinster, who is, alas, in a state of chronic discontent and nearly drives the poor man wild with her doubts and her difficulties.

"You know Miss Blank?" he asks me.

"You know Miss Blank—Yes?" and there is a touch of pathos in his voice.

"Yes," I answer.

"She is what you call in English an old girl—is it not? and is smiles self-approvingly, quite innocent of any intentional slang, and persuaded that he has conquered an English idiom. I echo his self-approving smile, and then he sighs.

"She is, is, what in English you call—" he pauses. The occasion is too serious for his English, and he subsides upon French. "She is—*difficile*."

"Yes," I say, "rather"; and I quite understand the undercurrent of pathos in his tone. Miss Blank is too good a woman for this unsatisfactory world. Her room is next to mine, and I wonder how many times a day she comes in to assure me that she never would have come to Brides had she not been misled into thinking it was bracing; "which," she adds, tragically, "you can't say it is." As if, indeed, I were a lawyer enlisted for the defense of Brides, and determined to maintain its reputation at whatever cost to veracity.

The music troubled her. She had a room on one side of the house where the noise of the rushing torrent deafened her. She *moved to the other side, and now the im*portunate band will play under her window. They dance every night in the grand *salon*, and this she seems to regard as a personal injury. "Who wants to see them!" she asks daily. "It's so uninteresting, you know, to see grown up people dance. If it were children, now! It is pretty to see children dance."

Her opposite neighbors at table grieve her, because they are, as she says, "so common." Their French tongues wag too "rosy—their French laughter is too merry. Above all, their "dress improvers" are too large. The meat at dinner is too tough. The tea at breakfast *is too weak*. The whole world, in short, is out of joint. She approves the scenery sometimes, but her highest praise is to pronounce it "quite Swiss," as if the only hope for poor little Savoie was that it should resemble Switzerland. Am I wasting too much space over her? If I were Howells or James I would put her into a novel. As it is, I console myself for some hours of weariness by introducing her to you in my letter.

I have had nothing to do with the bathing establishment at Brides. From an external point of view it seems to be a very good one. There are baths simple, Russian baths, vapor baths, douches, and the fat people who come here to be turned into sylphs soak in them day after day. I think I see the too solid flesh of them already melting as I look at them morning after morning. They bathe, they drink the waters, they take incredibly long walks; in short, they undergo a system of training so vigorous that I am inclined to think as soon as they get away and resume their usual habits of living the too solid flesh will come back again.

Is Brides, then, of no use as a health resort? On the contrary, I have the highest esteem for it. I believe its waters have a great tonic power. Your physician will usually advise you to supplement them with the salt baths at Salins, where the water, he will tell you, "is the water of the sea quite entirely, and altogether fortifying."

Brides is surely the smallest watering place extant. There is nothing here but The Source, the hotels, and the doctors. When I first came there was precisely one shop—a combination of grocer's and tokery. Later on a sort of summer house was put up, where lace are for sale, and on the way to The Source some people from Moutiers have set up their transient tent, and offer you guide books and stationery and those familiar Swiss trifles of which you buy so many on a first visit to Switzerland, and are never tempted to purchase afterwards. You go to Moutiers—the nearest place of any size—for everything. Your food is brought from there, your medicines must be sent for to Moutiers, you go there for a paper of pins or a button hook.

"What if one should be poisoned and want an antidote?" I asked. "I suppose one must send to Moutiers?"

"But one never is poisoned here, madame," was the serious answer.

I thought, naturally, you could get everything at Moutiers, and being starved for an English paper I bought one there during the last week of June.

No, in all Moutiers there was not an English newspaper, or even an English book.

"It is not asked for, madame," said the shop keeper. "We have for English books and newspapers not the demand. But soon, you even on July the 15th, will the Hotel des Thermes commence to take The Times of London."

And, truly, on the morning of July 3 The Times of London, dated July 1, made its appearance, and I read it, know, even here, what happened three days ago.

I wonder why one likes this slow, little, out-of-the-world place, for like it you do, as soon as you have become a little accustomed to its quiet. Partly, I think, it is that in that very quiet there is something soothing. The monotonous days and hours slip into each other, and you hardly know when one ends and the other begins. Then, the place itself is very lovely, though the English spinster is fond of calling it "a hole." It is a tiny valley over which the mountains stand sentinels. Through the midst of it the mad torrent tears along. The sun rises gloriously over the hill-tops in the fresh morning and sets with a kind of lingering tenderness, leaving the sky bright with a rosy after-glow. I am not sure that I would come here out of the world merely in pursuit of pleasure, but I am sure that having come here in pursuit of health one finds plenty of pleasure also.

It is a short journey from Aix les Baines in point of distance, though we were seven hours on the way. It could be done in less time, however, by using instead of the diligence a private carriage. Two hours by rail takes you to Albertville, the nearest railway station to Brides, and an Albertville the deluding diligence awaits you and takes you in.

I think at least every fourth lady here is a *countess or a marquise*, and every fourth man is *decoré*. It seems a very popular resort for the French nobility as well as for the French bourgeoisie. One very stately *marquise* never condescends to sit at *table d'hôte*, but has her dinner in solitary solemnity in the very same room, at the very same hour, and not two feet away from the rest of us. The rest of the titled people seem as friendly and simple as if they had no de to their names, perhaps more so. In spite of French novels I believe the body of the French people to be singularly domestic. You see husbands and wives here who are as constantly together as were the Siamese twins in their day—mothers surrounded by their children as a hen gathers her chickens under her wings—and the few wives who are here without their husbands have an air of patient waiting which blossoms into hope, as Saturday draws nigh, when mon mari appears from somewhere to gladden the conjugal heart.

If you love quiet and monotony, and the cheerful chatter of the French language, above all, if you have found out that you have a liver, come to Brides.

LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

RICE FIELD HANDS.

WAYS AND PECULIARITIES OF SOME SOUTH CAROLINA DARKIES.

How the Colored Encumbrist Enjoys a Trip on the Rail—Getting a Meal by Strategy—Funeral Occasions—Death.

[Cor. Detroit Free Press.]

The South Carolina rice field negro gets more pure enjoyment and sap out of this bloodless variety of a world than any other being under the sun. He is the only species of man that can go to sleep standing up, and in his mental make-up he is so constituted as to be absolutely proof against the corrosions of care. In his normal condition he is lethargic and comatose. The hum of the busy world may be music to him, but it is the music that lulls to repose.

There are two occasions, however, on which he throws aside his lethargy and fairly reveals an enthusiasm that tingles in every fiber of his being. These two occasions are excursions and funerals. I have seen one buy a 300-mile round trip excursion ticket and dance into the train in a grinning ecstasy of delight when I knew that he did not have a crumb of bread or a cent of money to carry with him. He had a faith like Elisha's that somehow he would be fed; and if during his trip he missed four or five meals in succession, it did not materially interfere with his enjoyment. When dinner time came he would go to the cooler, swallow a glass of water, tighten his belt a notch or two, and return to his seat to enjoy the scenery. The main ruse of the colored excursionist, who is in a strange city, is to make a new acquaintance of his own color and then brace him for a square meal. The victim is generally more social than suspicious and probably never suspects the real object of his new acquaintance, even after it had been accomplished. The excursionist, if he is an elderly negro, will select a man about his own age, who is lounging on a dock or in the shade of a wall, and approach him very nonchalantly at first. The following conversation tells the tale better than I can:

Excursionist (eyeing his victim closely)—Ain't I tink, say, I see you som'ers 'fo' to-day?

Victim—Huh!

Excursionist—Yo' face 'mind me o' cousin Jim. He dead do' now.

Victim—Who, me?

Excursionist—Scuse me; I tho't you is gemman I meet down to Yam'see, time de big meetin' dere.

Victim (brightening up)—You ain't eam 'way fum Yam'see, is you?

Excursionist—Me? I bawn two mile fum dere. Ain't my cousin Lucy Ann Williyums Larry Pete what pump de water at de depot?

Victim (jumping up and holding out his hand)—Shake! Is you Ann't Lucy Ann's cousin? Yas, you is, case you wouldn't know her if you wasn't. Come yer, brudder, and tell me 'bout all dem fo'kes down dar. You know I'se bleh, gimet I left, dat lots of fo'kes die off after dat big meeting. Is you heah so, too?

Excursionist—Yas; *I bin dere. I tell* you. Day had cumfin lik' hygollicum flips. Dat's what de doctor said. I tink dey eat too much. Do' dat ain't gwine hurt me. I ain't eat nuffin to-day.

Victim—You ain't? Why law me! Wha' you bin? Bin trabblin, eh? Fo'kes can't eat and trabble. You go hum wid me. My ole 'oman kin rake up vittles. Yas, *you come* on wid me.

Excursionist—I is. Having made his pick the excursionist is happy. So is his victim.

But a funeral is a perfect god-send to a negro settlement in the rice country. Besides being the one occasion on which association of both free, it has no official to dominate over those who are ambitious to play a prominent part in the exercises. After giving the chief places to the mourners, the rest of the community engage in a sort of elbow and butting tournament for the sub-position of prominence. The number of pall-bearers is only limited by the length of the coffin, and they may come five miles 'round who has been licensed to exhort is going to have a lick at the career of the deceased, if the grave has to be filled by moonlight; and every man, from an old, feeble and bald-worn prayer will bring it in at the funeral if he has to drag it in backwards by the tail."

The prominent and peculiar traits of the deceased are a theme of discussion and are dwelt upon with fondness and detail for weeks after the funeral, or until another shall take his place. The deceased may have been a worthless drone beneath notice or contempt while living, but death hangs a halo of the most fascinating romance around his late career, and the recollection of his most trivial deeds and sayings are treasured as too holy to be unveiled, save in the hours of solemn meditation and religious reverie. This well-known fact enables Cuffee to look forward to his departure with a complacency to which his Caucasian brother is a stranger, and into the ecstasy of which he can never enter.

What terror can death have for the hero of the marshy rice field, when it will put his name in all the mouths of the world around him, and make him the subject of prayers and songs and subdued conversation! His past shortcomings do not trouble him much as he nears the borders of the phantom land, and prepares to launch out in the great darkness of death. By a legerdemain of self power peculiar to his way he manages to forget his frailties. And with him a sin forgot is a sin forgiven.

While he gasps for breath with the eye of faith he gazes into the eternal kingdom. As the Indian seeks a hunting-ground for his physician, and the Arab of the desert prays for a home at last among percolating fountains and pendant fruits, so the rice-field Africa sees in heaven after his own desires. To him it is a place of radiant light and rapid music, and harps and palms and nothing to do.

The Cattle Kings' Recreation.

[Western Letter.]

These nabobs will actually shake dice for a nice house and lot, first dash out of the box. Sealskin overcoats are worn over hand-me-down suits, and immense diamonds flash from dirty shirt fronts. A rich ranch owner would ask no better fun than to throw silver dollars into a crowd of street gamins. There was one poker game in San Francisco in which every chip—red, white and blue—represents a steer. When a man antied what he threw to the center of the table represented a steer, and it took another to make it good. This was a gilt-edged game, and nobody who could not count his cattle on a thousand hills dared take any part in it. It would make a poor man dizzy to think of the money that is won and lost in the steer game. It is evident that a stockman's game is no place for a poor man, any way.

Rabbits as Food.

There is a great demand in Great Britain for rabbits as an article of food. These little animals are imported in large numbers from Holland and Belgium, where rabbit farming proves a remunerative business.

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P. O. Box, 777, Plainfield, N. J.
Dress Cutting, Rooms 10 Opera House building, entrance between Smith's and Dunham's. Hours from 10 a. m. to 3 p.m. Ladies can have their measures taken and a
Perfect Fitting Lining Cut
and basted waist and sleeve, over which they can make their own dress with entire success. Tailor system. Material furnished. Also paper pattern.
TenEyck's Meat Market.
Fruits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.
Spicer & Hubbard, Madison avenue and Third street
Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors,
Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds.
Somerset House,
Transient & Transient Board,
at Fair Rates. First class stables and sheds attached. Meals at all reasonable hours. Corner of Somerset and Emily streets.
I. L. McVoy, Driven Wells,
Log Filter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work once more. Also an experience of fifteen years feel confident of executing all work entrusted to me; one with satisfaction. Office No. 8 Park avenue, near Front street. Shop 24 East Front. 1-08 1z
T. E. Morgans,
Newsdealer, Books, Stationery
and Music, 27 1-2 Front street.
Rudolph Laurent, 7 Somerset St., Practical
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
Repairing of French and American clocks, fine watches and Jewelry a specialty.
Mrs. L. Adams, 42 West Front street
Fashionable Milliner & Dressmaker
Mourning Goods a Specialty. Novelties in Evening Boom-ts. Late of Mlle. Doane of 36a Bowery, N. Y.
Farmer's Hotel, Somerset street near Front 2
Boarding, Permanent or Transient
Stabling for horses by day, week or month Terms moderate. Jacob Blimm, Prop.
J. W. and H. Coddington,
P. O. box 236 Plainfield, N. J. Families, hotels, restaurants, saloons, butchers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates with
Clear Spring Water Ice,
Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain.
Notice.
Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults,
thoroughly cleaned by our new and improved sewer machine. New ones built and old ones repaired. Sodding grading and concreting a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders by mail to box 1482 promptly attended to. John Barry, 3 Chadwick street, next to Arnold's grocery.
James Q. Miles, No. 21 North avenue,
Artist Sign Writer and State Agent for
Adamantine Letters & Numerals,
For signs on Glass, Wood, Stone or Metals. Sign Boards, Shields, Transparencies, Banners, etc., in any shape, made in the shop.
Mouldings Sashes Doors,
Blinds and all Kinds of Scroll and Turned Work at Reasonable Prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Planed Stock on hand.
E. B. Maynard, No. 13 North avenue,
Shaving & Hair Cutting
Four first class chairs. Strictly attention to Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting and Shampooing a specialty. Branch—74 Somerset street, North Plainfield.
Six Barrels of
Kindling Wood for One Dollar,
At George Demerest's Kindling Wood Establishment Somerset street. 8-44-tf.
John Wolf, P. R. C. P. O. Box 302
Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults
dug and cleaned at reasonable prices.
J. A. Blatz, Proprietor,
Blatz's Hotel,
Somerset street, near Greenbrook Road, North Plainfield. Rates moderate. Entirely renovating. Comfortable, convenient and healthful. Good accommodations.
Jules Boutes, (FORMERLY PARKER)
Ladies' Hair Dresser,
Hair Goods at New York Prices. Pompadour and Theatrical costumes to hire. 16 W. Front street, Plainfield, N. J.
Milk Dairy,
Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily,
Address D. S. Cates, P. O. Box 300, Plainfield.
M. Powers,
Kindling Wood,
12 Large Barrels for two dollars. Wood for open grates a specialty. Guarantee the best wood in the city. 89 Manning avenue, P. O. Box 1307.
A. I. Smalley North avenue,
Meat Market,
Orders delivered in all parts of the city.
Isaac Brokaw,
Real Estate and Insurance.
Houses rented and collections made. Agent for the Hanover and Jersey City Fire Insurance Cos. Also German American Insurance Co., of N. Y. 12 Door street, North Plainfield.

L. M. FRENCH
Carriage Manufacturer
No. 18 Somerset St.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
FINE CARRIAGES
ALL STYLES.
CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH.
REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT SHORT NOTICE.
OPPOSITION.
JONES & CO.,
Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co

"For cleaning and disinfecting cesspools, and privy vaults. Thorough and sanitary work guaranteed. Dead and injured animals removed at a moderate charge. Leave orders with D. W. Littell, C. Rayhert, Addis and Hankey, or address, Jones & Co., P. O. Box 1402, Plainfield. Telephone Call 29.
FINE
Cabinet Photographs
FOR $2.75 PER DOZ.,
At THORN'S
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
Family Clubs a Specialty
LAING'S HOTEL
J. B. Miller and Bro., Prop.
Front St., Opposite Madison Ave.,
Plainfield, N. J.
A First-Class Family Resort.
Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates
THE PLAINFIELD
Hardware Co.,
HARDWARE, TOOLS,
House Furnishing Goods, etc.
40
WEST FRONT ST.
CHAS. S. POTTS, President.
JNO. A. PEEBLES, Sec. and Manager.
Immense Reduction
IN PRICES OF
HATS and TRUNKS
AT
U. B. CRANE'S
PRACTICAL HATTER.
12 PARK AVENUE.
And dealer in Trunks, Bags, Umbrellas, etc. also Trunks and Umbrellas repaired. CHARGES LOW.

Cards, Bill heads, Hand Bills, Programmes, Posters, and
JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.
Reasonable Prices,
at the
EVENING NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT
Night Soil Removed. Cesspools Cleaned.
25 per cent Cheaper than by any other
By the use of
Harris' Cleaning Apparatus,
The only one of the kind in the city
Which is so constructed that it is used in day time and no smell is perceptible during the operation.
Orders left at Carney Bros., 5 Park avenue, or addressed to P. O. Box 778, Plainfield, N. J., will receive prompt attention. Telephone Call, 64, or at the city. 89 Manning avenue, P. O. Box 1307.
JOHN BROWN
SLARE'S JEWELRY STORE
9 Park Avenue,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE & Optical Goods.
Repairing equal to New York houses, at Reduced Rates.
An old established store. Long practical experience.

TWO CITIES BY THE SEA

ASBURY PARK AND OCEAN GROVE, NEW JERSEY.

Twin Temperance Towns Where Prohibition Is the Magna Charta and Sanitary Laws the Moral Code.

Opening of Camp Meeting.

[Special Correspondence.]

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 19.—I am just paying a flying visit to these twin cities by the sea, Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. They were born about 1870, and twenty years' experience of rapid and healthy growth it would be hard to find. Here are two cities covering about 822 acres, with a population at present of about 40,000 people, that fifteen years ago did not contain forty. What was the attraction, you may ask, that brought them into existence, together, to which a single be answered, propriety. This population docked here not for gold or for any other great find, nor for any special advantage which this spot possesses as a health resort over several hundred miles of similarly located coast in the vicinity of New York, but because the founders of these colonies promised that here should be cities that would be sanitarily and morally clean, as far as town ordinances could make them.

PIONEER COTTAGE, OCEAN GROVE.

Ocean Grove was built around a camp meeting, it might be said. A floral arch marks the spot where the first camp meeting was held at Ocean Grove. It bears the following inscription:

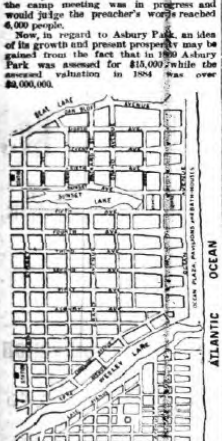
Site of the First Meeting
Held at Ocean Grove
July 31, 1869.

It consisted of twenty persons.

"In the beginning God."

To-day I stood in the auditorium while the camp meeting was in progress and would fix upon the preacher's words reached 6,000 people.

Now, in regard to Asbury Park, an idea of its growth and present prosperity may be gained from the fact that in 1875 Asbury Park was assessed for $15,000 while the assessed valuation in 1884 was over $2,000,000.



MAP OF ASBURY PARK AND OCEAN GROVE.

As will be seen by the above map the two cities lie near on the Atlantic coast for about two miles and are separated by Wesley lake. Asbury Park was founded by James A. Bradley, who was inspired with the idea of building a town in which temperance should be the main feature and where some sanitary theories he held could be practically demonstrated. These sanitary measures are now incorporated in a printed code which would cover one page of this paper and relate to everything from food and drink to marriages, births and deaths. Just how the latter are regulated by this penal code I am not able to say, though I believe there is no such problem in existence that this colony does not feel competent to solve. In fact, in this sanitary code is the law which governs the town.

The 500 acres on which the town is built was laid out in streets averaging 100 feet in width. The streets leading to the ocean widen near the water, as in Savannah, and had been driven into them three and with trees. The lots measure 50 by 100 feet, and as the owners were originally told a person that the owner should build, all are occupied.

The cottages range in cost from $1,000 to $10,000, and are usually plainly built, but invariably with a veranda encircling the house, and sometimes with one for each story. On these verandas, hammocks and red painted rocking chairs are the rule. Here the residents spend their time between meals, and in this connection I might state positively, the truth of a funny current in the press that black boxing was in fashion. At least it is on Asbury Park verandas.

The noticeable features of these resorts are the healthy appearance of the people, and the great number of visitors' signs, the considerable darky population, and the almost entire absence of Hebrews. Among those you meet, you will notice the well-to-do mechanic, the small tradesman, the quiet and retired merchant, and a large sprinkling of ministers. Taken all together, it would be hard to find on our continent a fairer representative American community.

FERRY ACROSS WESLEY LAKE.

The auditorium in which the camp meeting is held is a handsome and airy structure with a seating capacity for 5,000 people. Surrounding it on all sides are tents, one of the distinctive features of this resort. The annual camp meeting began yesterday to last ten days. While listening to an exhortation to-day my mind drifted back to the camp meetings of my early days held in the old Virginny woods "befo' de wah." I could not help contrast the earnestness and fervency of those gatherings with the apparent indifference to spiritual consolation evidenced by that vast audience to-day. The trials of those long ago camp meetings; fighting mosquitoes through the day and searching and picking out of the flesh woodticks during the night, while we sat on the sod or hard pieces of timber, growing harder the longer we sat. But those very obstacles seemed to inspire enthusiasm and devotion. While here at Ocean Grove with every appliance for comfort that ingenuity could suggest or money procure; under the most favorable auspices, nothing is seen of that sudden awakening to religious conviction so common in a quarter century ago. Can it be that our people are less demonstrative, or is it another illustration of the contrariness of human nature, the more obstacles we seem to find and our desires the more anxious are we to reach them.

But then I find on inquiry that the number of persons who embrace Christianity through the efforts of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting association for one year are about 300.

FISHING PIER, ASBURY PARK.

No liquor is allowed to be sold within a mile of Ocean Grove or Asbury Park. One buying a lot at either place must covenant never to sell liquor on the premises. In case he breaks the agreement the property reverts to the original owner. Stiff? Cast iron isn't the word. Nevertheless, the sun is very hot and bright down there. It shines on the jest with a glare only broken by the cool shade of trees. This bright, fierce sun turns the complexion scarlet. The nose is the most prominent feature of the face, going ahead of all the rest. The noses of persons exposed to this light in constant outdoor life will be baked a fiery red, bathed in crimson, so to speak. That is the reason why the noses of the Asbury Park policemen are red, very red. This peculiar fact will impress the visitor at sight.

Your correspondent investigated the matter of liquor-selling closely. He found there was no humbug about it, unless you understood a certain Masonic formula. Then it could be bought.

"Suppose," said he to a good-natured policeman, "a strange newspaper man should come here and be very tired and not feel very well; can you tell me how he could get something that would do him good?"

The policeman looked pityingly upon the stranger and replied, "go to bed and send for a doctor."

This accounts for the number of doctor's signs you see every where, possibly.

REV. B. H. STOKES.

The reverend president of Ocean Grove is a sturdy example of the old-fashioned divine. He was born in New Jersey, is 70 years old, forty of which have been spent in the ministry.

The last report of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting association felicitates the organization on the favorable notices and notices of the enterprise have taken of late years. The press comment since two certainly and so ravingly administered is now, the report mentions, "as fulsome as any could wish."

But in the best interests of both the newspapers and the camp meeting it is not well that journalistic comment should be "fulsome." No one may dare to hint, therefore, that there are possibly still points which could be criticised. When perfection is reached growth stops.

One of the points which the world's people criticise is raised into by the president of the association in terms which the wicked newspaper correspondent would hardly dare match in severity. The matter is this:

Men and women have a habit of promenading the sacred streets of the city in their bathing dresses. They do this in passing to and from the beach and the surf. The human form divine is shown off not only in dry bathing cloth of, but in very thin, in which latter it is not to said the deal of it is shown off. The bathing are distinctively proper. So are those of Ocean Grove. However desirable this display may be from the purely artistic point of view, the camp meeting association have decided that it is not conducive to the promotion of saintly and religious thought. Therefore President Stokes remarks in his report:

"An ordinance should be passed prohibiting under penalty the passing through our streets in any kind of bathing attire, unless entirely covered by a gossamer or cloak fully to the feet."

The good men does not state who or what should be covered fully to the feet, but it is evident that his intentions are the best, and his wish should be heeded. It recalls the famous Mother Hubbard ordinance of the Illinois sheriff.

TENT LIFE, OCEAN GROVE.

Another fashion of Ocean Grove looks a little queer to the world's people. A common size for the tents at the camp ground is 12x14 feet. Beds are packed into these side by side and head to head in the most curious way. There does not seem to be much more space for privacy or separation of the sexes than in the notorious New York tenement houses so much complained of. The question is here: If this sort of thing is a disgrace in the tenement house, is it a credit at Ocean Grove?

At Ocean Grove no dancing is allowed. On Sunday the blue laws are enforced. Bathing is forbidden. Horses are not allowed to even walk its streets. As the land is only leased to the builders of cottages any regulation of the Methodist church can be carried out. Such comment was caused recently by the refusal by the president of Ocean Grove to permit the services of the Episcopal church to be held in a private house within the limits of the grove. The good old Dr. Stokes realized that if he should relax the rules for one sect he would be pestered with similar applications from all the other shades of creeds to Rob Ingersoll himself, which obliged him to draw the line.

THE PROMENADE.

Among the great throng on the promenade our good friend the Methodist is largely in majority. They are easily distinguished, though their personal characteristics are undergoing a change. Our Methodist grandfathers wore a full beard. Their sons removed the beard from the upper lip when they advanced in years, but the present middle-aged Methodist is inclined to be close shaven, which is going back to the primitive fashion inaugurated by Wesley. With the three generations of females found on the beach you will notice the grandmother spectacled and thin, the mother uncomfortably stout, while the daughter is plump and graceful.

To close, these two cities are sanitarily clean and temperate, but the budding together of peoples in small tents, and the fashion ladies have of promenading and being photographed in bathing costumes must be discontinued before they will reach the high moral plane to which their founders intended they should occupy.

S. H. HORGAN.

A Surgical Operation for Pianoforte Players.

Several items have been published in the press of the country relating to a surgical operation by which some Philadelphia professors have discovered to be necessary in order to allow the free movement of all the fingers in playing the piano. As this is a matter which interests a large proportion of our fair readers, we give in the accompanying cut illustrations showing the muscles and tendons of the right hand before and after the operation is performed.

TENDONS AFTER OPERATION. TENDONS BEFORE OPERATION.

If either of the hands are pressed palm down on a table it will be found that the end of the third or ring finger cannot be raised alone to any height compared with the others. This has been somewhat of a drawback to pianoforte players, when fingers should strike the keys with equal force. It was suggested many years ago that this deficiency could be overcome by severing the tendon which connects those of the little ring and middle fingers. Dr. Forbes, the demonstrator of anatomy at Jefferson college, and Mr. Eckwar, the director of the Philadelphia musical academy, are both endeavoring to make the operation a general one among all piano players. The operation, which is said can be performed with scarcely any pain and by any surgeon. Many ladies have already submitted to it.

EDSALL'S
Special Prices.
ON
Linen Towels for this week
Size 18 x 38
" 20 x 38
" 23 x 44
Table linen 56 inches wide 49 cents—bargain.
Bargain in Egyptian lace for dress fronts 42 inches wide only $1.49 per yard.
Colored Laces.
At
EDSALL'S

NEW FALL STYLES
IN
Satines, Ginghams
FOULARD CAMBRICS,
Just Received
AT
POPE BROS.

Blue Stone Flagging
CURBING & CROSSING
AT LOWEST PRICES.
FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.
M. POWERS
15 YEARS EXPERIENCE.
Yard, 29 Manning Avenue.
P. O. BOX 1307.

WOOLSTON & BUCKLE,
25 North Avenue,
Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators.
Raised Flock, Brocade Velvets, Leather Papers, Lincrusta Waltons,
And all the New Novelties in Decorations
PICTURES, MOULDINGS, HOOKS, ETC.,
Also a large and complete stock of Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, and Painter's Supplies.
WHITE LEAD at WHOLESALE.
L. WOOLSTON, J. F. BUCKLE.
P. O. Box 1074.

Grant's Memoirs.

The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.

NEW YORK, June 15, 1885.
This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Thorne of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's book, in the townships of Dunellen, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, in Union county without any restrictions and that orders taken by myself sales in the above mentioned townships, for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders by us, and we shall not furnish copies to have been filled.
CHAS. L. Webster and Co.
F. J. Hall, Manager.

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Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
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Real Estate Broker and Fire Insurance.
Office 35 and 37. Opp. R. R. Station,
Plainfield, N. J.
REPRESENTING
The North America Insurance Co. of Phila.,
Phoenix Assurance Co., of London.
P. O. Box 91.
RESIDENCE, NO. 69 EAST FIFTH STREET.
Office Hours, 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m

JUST OPENED!
Retail Departmem
At 8 West Front St., of
CAMPBELL'S
Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
For the Sale of all kinds of
Foot Wear FOR Ladies, Misses and Children. FOR Men, Boys' and Youths.
CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

DON A. GAYLORD
Dealer in
LUMBER!
MASONS' MATERIALS
And
COAL.
Also keep in stock choice quality of
Cannel Coal.
Madison Avenue,
And
C. R. R
Telephone Call 89.

CARNEY BROS.
No. 11 Somerset Street.
TINNERS,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters.
All kinds of spaces, Ranges, etc., properly put up and guaranteed.
Stoves Stored.
All kinds of tinware made to order. Come and see our Oil Stove. Something new. Gas Fitting as cheap as good work can be done.
Sanitary Plumbing.
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.
Reference our work in Plainfield.

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NEATLY REPAIRED
AT
COLLIER'S
No. 3 Park Avenue.
N. B.—NO BOTCHING.

PURE Candies,
DELICIOUS
ICE CREAM,
at 8 Door Parlors of
B. T. BARNES,
4 East Front Street.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

F. A. Pope's,
(Successor to M. VERMEULE.)
For Fall Hats,
CAPS, GLOVES
TRUNKS and VALISES.
Call and Examine the Elegant Stock at
NO 5 WEST FRONT ST

FINEST QUALITY WASHINGTON VALLEY
PURE SPRING WATER
ICE
SIMPSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIALTY
Families will use the propensity of using only Pure Spring Water Ice.
Orders received at John Walker's Bakery, also at 108 West Front Street, or P. O. Box 548, will receive prompt attention.
SIMPSON & CO.,
have a large lot of Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, and Maple trees for sale.
They are also prepared to supply Masons or others with Screened Mountain Quarry Stone, at the lowest prices.
Grading and Contracting
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

This machine is a W in use as my yard. No. 65 Park avenue. It thoroughly cleans the coal that passes over it. The coal comes down square against the screen, so that the dirt goes straight through. I invite the public to call and see it work. I have the Honeybrook and other first-class coals always on hand. Also Kindling Wood, and A. Mitchell, Jr's Fertilizers always in store.
MORGAN BIRD
Park Avenue Plainfield N. J

FOR BARGAINS
IN NEW AND
SECOND-HAND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
AND FOR
First Class Cabinet Work
AND
UPHOLSTERING
CALL AT THE STORE OF
J. S. Powlison
43 West Front Street.

Wm. A. Woodruff
Represents the following first-class insurance companies:
Fire Association of Philadelphia, LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, WESTCHESTER, of New York, Norwich Union of England, North British Mercantile, of England, The Northern, of England, The Queen, of England, The Merchants, of Newark, The Washington Life, of New York, and other equally good companies, and procures insurance at BEST RATES, has
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security, and has bargains in
Real Estate.
OFFICE Berry's Building corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence 41 East Second street

S. W. Wakefield,
ENGINEER,
PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.
Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by low pressure steam.
Agent for the Dunning and Excelsior Self Feeding Boiler.
Send for illustrated catalogue.
Repairing promptly done. Estimates cheerfully furnished.
OFFICE, 80 SOMERSET STREET.
My Reference is my Work.

In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash
JOHN H. FRENCH,
29 West Front St

Headquarters for
VOEHL'S
Bread, Cake, Pies, Pastry, etc
15 West Front Street.
Confectionery of all Kinds.
Having bought out the business of A. Warnock, call the attention of my patrons to my stock of all varieties of first class Cake Pies, Bread, etc.
NEW ENGLAND BREAD A SPECIALTY.
The old stand at 68 Somerset street, will be in charge of my son. Thanking for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.
JACOB VOEHL,
Successor to A. Warnock, No. 15 West Front street Plainfield, New Jersey. 6-12-12.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
DEALER IN
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QUALITY **Coal**
Yard and Office, South avenue, next to the Railroad.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
P. O. Box 1467.

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Funeral Directors
and
PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.
Office, warerooms and residence No. 19 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call, 12.

Remnant Sale.

For one week, commencing August 15. During the coming week we will close out Remnants of all kinds of Dress Goods Cashmeres, Lawns, Tickings, Muslins, Calicos, Linings, etc., at half their original cost to make room for Fall stock. Bargains in remnants of Carpets Oil Cloth and Mattings. At
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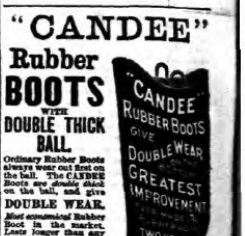
"CANDEE"
Rubber
BOOTS
WITH
DOUBLE THICK BALL.
Ordinary Rubber Boots always wear out first on the ball. The CANDEE Boots are double thick on the ball, and have a
DOUBLE WEAR.
Most economical Rubber Boot in the market. Lasts longer than any other boot and the
PRICE NO HIGHER.
Call and examine the goods.



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A FINE Parlor Suite - $38.50
Seven Pieces.
SOLID Ash Chamber Suite $26
Eight Pieces.
OAK OR WALNUT Extension Table - $8
A GOOD Lounge for - - $7
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FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Ice Cream
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FANCY PUDDING a Specialty.
A Large Variety of
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ICE CREAM
For Wedding Parties, Church Fairs, Excursions, Festivals, etc., at a great reduction in prices. Also first-class Restaurant at
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Electric Front Door Bells. Electric Call Bells.
Electric Thermostat, so connected with battery that shock is given at any hour night or day to telegraphic operator in your office, living apartment or conservatory, will notify when the fire is going out, or
REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.
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Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.,
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Hotel Netherwood.
Netherwood Heights
One of the most Healthful, Comfortable and Accessible Inland Summer Resorts in the Country.
S. V. Wassell, Proprietor.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol. 4, No. 76 — PLAINFIELD, N. J., FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1885 — Price Two Cents.

Cent-a-word Corner

A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as cook. No objection to go in the country. Best of references. Address R. P., care of Evening News.

LOST—A carriage robe while driving from Cresson avenue along Park avenue to Front street, Thursday afternoon. One side has a red stripe and the other a blue stripe, and there is a hole about the end of the blanket by a dog. Leave with Hiram Rockefellow.

TO LET—Pleasant rooms, with board in private family. Terms reasonable. Address P. O. Box 232.

PASTURE for horses and cattle, with running water, on Plainfield avenue. Apply to W. M. Stillman.

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 24 West Front St. 8-6tf

FOR SALE—A white bull terrier. Address P. O. Box 1231.

WANTED—A protestant woman to cook. Apply to Mrs. George Taylor, Netherwood.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A three-spring grocery or market wagon. Call on E. T. Dunn, corner of Third and New streets.

TO LET—Second floor of No. 29 Front street, comprising five rooms. All improvements. Enquire at French's store, No. 29 Front street.

CHOICE CORNER LOT—150 feet on Madison avenue by about 100 feet on North street, between two lines. Bargain. Apply to Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Station Plainfield, N. J.

PASTURE for horses and cattle, shade and water, at East Front street.

Special Notices.

FARM FOR SALE.
Cheap, 119 acres. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street.

MUSIC.
J. P. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musical Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City.

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front 250 feet deep for sale on La Grande avenue, near Woodland Ave. Desirable residences on either side of it. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mulford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield station.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.
Requires from two to five hundred dollars. Address "Business," Plainfield.

THE REFORM CLUB HALL
with seating capacity for eight hundred, with accommodations and heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE
in complete order. Lot 50x165 feet, with a good barn; excellent location; seven minutes from depot. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Isaac Brokaw, 19 Duer street.

THE BEST SAFEGUARD
against Consumption and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Also use of counterfeits which cost holes in clothing, etc. No acid in Thorp's. For sale by Front and New streets. P. O. Box 254.

Professional Cards.

WILLIAM B. MAXSON,
Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON,
No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m.

DR. F. GRIFFEN,
Physician and Electrician corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m. 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON,
Counsellors at Law, Commission to take Deeds, Mortgages, Affidavits, Acknowledgments, etc. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH,
Counsellor-at-Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Conveyancer and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN,
Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block, Rooms 1 and 3, Plainfield, N. J.
Nominees Public Offices.
George F. Suydam. W. C. Stillman.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST,
13 East Front street, over Grifen's Hardware Store, (formerly at 10 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 2.

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST,
48 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anæsthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER,
Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Typewriting done in a neat manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DURHAM,
No. 5 Park avenue, Coward's Building,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years experience in surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch.

DR. T. S. DAVIS,
Homœopathic Physician,
Office 25 Broadway, near 5th st., Bayonne, N. J.
Office hours—10 to 11 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m.
Telephone Call 98.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES
Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth, successor to Joseph F. A. Dunham, embracing the last twenty years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in the line with southern accuracy and dispatch. 24 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Box 1021.

Educational.

CRAYON PORTRAITS
Of Miss Louisa Moss, Crayon Artist. Specimen's at Reid's, 24 West Front, where orders may be received.

ELOCUTION
And instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Miss. Alberti, P. O. Box 1021.

PIANO LESSONS
Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give lessons on Section number 2 or two or all the people's residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood, and to others. P. O. Box, 1281.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO,
Room 9, Stillman Block. Pupils furnished, water colors or crayon.

L. M. FRENCH
Carriage Manufacturer
No. 18 Somerset St.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
FINE CARRIAGES
ALL STYLES.
CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH
REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
AT SHORT NOTICE.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
5 a. m.	48	5 a. m.	56
9 a. m.	56	9 a. m.	68
12 m	63	12 m.	76
3 p. m.	71	3 p. m.	82

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885	1884
Sunrise.....4 53 a.m.	Sunrise.....4 53 a.m.
Sun Rise.....7.19 p.m.	Sun Rise.....7.19 p.m.
Moon Rises 8. 3 a.m.	Moon Rises..... p.m.

Chronological Events.

Great earthquake in Java, 1883.

Signal Office Prediction.

The weather to-morrow promises to be warmer and fair.

JOTTINGS.

—A bat attended the Reform Hall meeting last evening, and attracted much attention by its flights of fancy.

—Stanton Clark was giving coffee away to-day at 16 East Front street, as made in a one-minute coffee pot he has on sale.

—The Crescent avenue Presbyterian Sunday School Excursion left the depot this morning for Ocean Grove. It required two sections of nine cars each to transport the Sunday School and friends to their destination.

—The Plainfield Turn Verein held their annual picnic in Woolen's Grove last evening. The Plainfield Sengor Bund was present and rendered some of their selections in an able manner. The music for the dancing was furnished by Prof. Freze.

—The Rev. W. W. Downes, the pastor of the Bowdoin Square Baptist Church, Boston, who has attained so much notoriety through his alleged intimacy with the wife of a former parishioner, arrived at Netherwood Wednesday. He registered at the Hotel Netherwood as "W. W. Downes, Boston." His luggage consisted of a hand satchel.—Newark News. There is not a word of truth in the foregoing.

—The directors of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society gave a dinner to the representatives of the press of the State Wednesday in Machinery Hall on the fair grounds at Waverly. Addresses were made by Thomas H. Dudley, formerly United States Consul at Liverpool, Amos Clark, Jr., President of the society, Noah Brooks, P. T. Quinn, Controller of Newark; Mayor Haynes, of Newark; Walcott Jackson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and others. Over one hundred person were present. The fair will be opened on September 14, and continue one week.

—The following is a complete list of the post offices in New Jersey in which the delivery system will be inaugurated on the 1st of October. At the offices mentioned all letters and packages to which the new ten cent special-delivery stamps are affixed will be sent to the persons addressed by messenger boys: Atlantic City, Bayonne, Bordentown, Bridgeton, Burlington, Chambersburg, Camden, Elizabeth, Hackensack, Hoboken, Harrison, Jersey City, Lambertville, Millville, Morristown, Newark, New Brunswick, Passaic, Paterson, Philadelphia, Perth Amboy, Plainfield, Salem and Trenton.

—Fr derick Pope, a bright looking little boy of 11 years of age, was charged at the Middlesex County Quarter Sessions at New Brunswick, Wednesday, with stealing a small *amount of candy from Helen Kitchen of Dunellen.* The Court took occasion to say that it was singular what a number of people were living so get rid of the care and responsibility for their children by trying to send them to the Reform School. It appeared in evidence that this little boy had relatives, several uncles and others able to provide for him, and it was their duty to do so. He had not by any means the look of a vicious boy, and to send him to the Reform School would be to brand him as a thief. It was shameful that such cases were allowed to come before the Court. "Speak about sending missionaries to the heathen," said the Court emphatically, "it would be far better for society if a little missionary work could be done in such cases as this." The court then order the case dismissed and the boy sent home to his grandfather, who, he said, would take care of him.

—Only $134 remain available for the *improvement of Raritan Bay, after an expenditure* of $30,906 during the past fiscal year. The project provides for dredging a channel 8,100 feet long, 300 feet wide and twenty-one feet deep across the shoal to the eastward of Seguine Point, and for the opening of a channel leading to Perth Amboy 4,000 feet long, 300 feet wide and fifteen feet deep. The estimated cost is $114,000, which amount could be profitably expended during the next fiscal year. One hundred thousand dollars is asked for the improvement of Raritan River during the next fiscal year. It is proposed to expend this sum in dredging shoals and blasting rocks. The expenditure during the past fiscal year was $25,022, and $1,737 remains unexpended. The estimated amount necessary to complete the project is $1,648,622. If the improvements in the Raritan River were carried up to Bound Brook, bringing it thereby to within six miles of this city, the next thing in order would be to improve Green Brook through to this city. Such an improvement would confer far more benefit than will ever be derived from the improvement of Cheesequake Creek, which Miles Ross has immortalized.

THE CITY HOTEL CASE.

THE EJECTMENT SUIT.

The Jury Decide That There is No Cause for Action Against Ellen McCarthy, and Denals Duly as a Joint Defendant.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon the offices of Messrs. Jackson and Codington, where Justice Nash held his court, were thronged with persons eager to hear the termination of the City Hotel trouble.

Promptly at the above hour, Justice Nash opened court. Hon. Alvah A. Clark of Somerville, and ex-Mayor Maxson of this city, appeared for William Moore. Corporation Counsel Marsh appeared for Ellen McCarthy and Borough Counsel Jackson for Dennis J. Daly.

Constable Hand empanelled the following as jurors: William H. Warner, Abraham Angleman, James B. Martin, Samuel Smalley, Oliver B. Leonard, David J. Duff, Michael Undal, George W. *Cole, Levi Sutton*, Clark Hamil and Newton B. Drake. The jury were duly sworn and ex-Mayor Maxson opened the case for the plaintiff, stating that William Moore brought suit against Ellen McCarthy and Dennis J. Daly for the purpose of obtaining possession of the City *Hotel*, the cause assigned being the non-payment of rent.

The examining of witnesses occupied the time until the session was over in the evening, when the court adjourned for three-quarters of an hour for lunch.

Upon re-assembling the lawyers for the plaintiff and defendant address d the jury, reviewing the different points in the case, and it was about eleven o'clock last night when the justice finished his charge and gave the case to the jury. After being locked up in a room for about three-quarters of an hour they returned with a verdict of "No cause for action."

The following affidavit from Ellen McCarthy, who was understood to be a sister of Mrs. Maurice Daly, fully explains itself, and although not read to the jury, oral testimony to the same effect was given, and upon such facts there could of course be no case against her either as sole or joint defendant:

Ellen McCarthy's Oath.

[Before V. W. Nash, Justice of the Peace, in the case of Wm. Moore vs. Ellen McCarthy and Dennis J. Daly, in the proceedings under the landlord and tenant act.]

State of New Jersey, County of Union, S. S.

Ellen McCarthy, of the city of Plainfield, County of Union and State of New Jersey, aforesaid, being duly sworn according to law upon her oath, saith: That she has never been served with written notice or summons in the above case, that she has never received a written notice, summons, or copy thereof or either of them in the above *entitled cause.* That deponent is a single woman and has no family. That deponent is not a member of the family of Dennis J. Daly in the above case. That deponent is a boarder at City Hotel in the city of Plainfield and is not a member of any family in said City of Plainfield. That Dennis J. Daly is not any other person in said hotel. That upon Saturday, August 22d, deponent was in the office of said City Hotel throughout the entire day and accessible to any person who should call. Deponent further saith that she was informed by the summons in the above entitled cause, was read by the officer serving the same, that said Dennis J. Daly was a member of the family of deponent. Deponent saith that of any such statement has been made by said officer, or any other person, it is untrue. Sworn and subscribe I before me this twenty-seventh day of August, A. D., 1885.

VINCENT W. NASH,
Justice of the Peace.

The points of the counsel for Ellen McCarthy were:

1. That the relationship of landlord and tenant was not pr ved.

2. That the assignment of the lease from Maurice Daly to Ellen McCarthy and his son Dennis, was never accepted.

3. That Mr. Moore never accepted assignees as tenants.

4. That Ellen McCarthy was not legally served with notice to quit.

5. That if defendants were tenants, the rent could have been obtained by distress; Ellen McCarthy was a boarder merely and *only a tenant could be made de endant.*

6. If the jury believed Ellen McCarthy was not a tenant, the verdict must be in favor of both her and Dennis. The counsel admitted that Mr. Moore is entitled to his rent or possession of the hotel, but he has attempted to dispossess the wrong parties.

Justice's Court

Christian Keller swore out a warrant before Justice Mattison charging Edward Kennedy with assault and battery. Marshal Weaver arrested Kennedy and brought him before Justice Mattison, who held him in $300 bonds to keep the peace.

The case of Thorn vs. Noah W. Pike came up for trial before Justice V. W. Nash, Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock. In this case Mr. Thorn sued Mr. Pike to recover the amount due on a note. After hearing the testimony the justice gave the plaintiff judgement for $85 75, and $2.35 costs.

The case of Soper vs. Wilkin an action for debt has been adjourned for one week.

—The rumor which has been current about town for a week passed to the effect as published by us a few days ago, that William Roxbury, formerly a special policeman in this city had been arrested for incendiarism at Rahway and convicted at New Brunswick to fifteen years imprisonment is not yet verified. We stated at the time that we were unable to verify the rumor, although there were circumstances which gave the matter, as we al-o stated, an air of probability. We do not find yet that such a person as Roxbury has ever been in the New Brunswick jail, and Sheriff Stiles is reported to have said that Roxbury has not been confined at Elizabeth. Information to-day seems to locate Roxbury at Perth Amboy, where he is said to be employed handling freight for the Camden and Amboy railroad. John H. Neighbor of Peace street states that he saw Roxbury at Perth Amboy last Sunday.

—Races at the Fair Grounds to-morrow afternoon as usual.

Reform Club Meetings.

The announcement that there would be readings at the Reform Club Thursday evening meeting contributed to attract last evening an unusually large audience, which filled the body of the Hall, and two-thirds of the gallery. Rev. Mr. Honeyman made the opening prayer, the Dunham Choristers led by Mr. Dunham, and accompanied by a cornet, violin and organ, contributed some good vocal music, and remarks were made by Rev. Mr. Honeyman, Judge Harper, Alex. Titsworth. President French, who presided, introduced the Misses Fanny and Florence Auld, sisters and very accomplished elocutionists, who alternately entertained the audience with readings, humorous and pathetic, which was most vigorous applause and repeated encores. In fact the ladies were the first to get tired, as they had generously responded, and wearied themselves in their efforts to please, in which they fully succeeded. They are daughters of the founder of the New York Evening News, who died some years ago a most distinguished New Yorker, and are spending the Summer in Plainfield, being residents of Brooklyn.

Innovations of this character having been found so acceptable, are to be introduced at those meetings from time to time hereafter, as a means to a good end.

The Public Meeting.

(Somerville Messenger.)

The Commissioners of our town have wisely called a meeting to take into consideration the Sewerage question. We say wisely, for it is apparent to all that, whatever we may be in point of location and natural advantages, in the matter of sewerage we are not only deficient, but entirely behind the age. To solve the problem to be a ived at said meeting will be, where shall the sewage flow, without ever stopping legal rights, discharge our sewage? It is to be hoped that no rash or impulsive steps will be taken, which will result in long and expensive lawsuit, but that due regard for the rights of others will not be overlooked. The Raritan River being seemingly our only source of relief, would it not be possible to discharge the main sewer into the centre of said stream, where, owing to the more rapid current, but little danger of contaminating the water at such points usually visited by cattle would occur? As to its probable effect on the fish, we mention that a commission appointed for the purpose in London lately reported that the sewage discharged into the river Thames from the city had a beneficial effect on the fishing grounds at the mouth of the river, largely increasing the supply of fish.

Invitation to the Reform Club.

The following explains itself:

SOMERVILLE, Aug. 25, 1885.

JOHN H. FRENCH, Esq., President Plainfield Reform Club:

My DEAR SIR:—Your Club is cordially invited to attend the Somerset County Grand Temperance Picnic on Thursday, Sept. 3, next, commencing at ten o'clock a. m. The following speakers have been procured:

Mrs. Bowne, Pres't New Jersey W. C. T. U., John B. Gough, Hon. Thomas V. Cator, Hon. Wm. B. Maxson.

Yours very respectfully,
A. P. SUTPHEN,
Chairman of Com.

PERSONAL.

Roger F. Murray of Central avenue is at Newport for a few days.

*William D. Craig of Somerset street is re*cuperating at Spring Lake.

Postmaster Pope returned Wednesday from a week's trip to Lucerne Lakes.

Mr. G. C. Bunnell, of this city is registered at the St. Cloud Hotel, Asbury Park.

Dr. R. W. Anderson of East Front street has returned from his visit to the Catskills.

Thomas Armstrong and family of North Plainfield, are at Point Pleasant for a few weeks.

Mrs. John B. Evans, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. C. DeLacy Evans, are at Spring Lake for a week.

Mrs. Gussie Samuels of New York, is visiting her brother, ex-Chief of Police Chase of Plainfield avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. V. Snedeker of Brooklyn, N. Y., now occupying the residence of Mr. J. N. Fraley, have just returned from a trip to Saratoga and Lake George.

George E. Vincent, son of Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent, and a recent graduate of Yale College, has been appointed by the trustees director of the Chautauqua Press of Boston.

Charles A. Haynes and family of Plainfield, N. J., are spending a few days in Jamestown, where they have a number of relatives.—Mr. Haynes is a prominent fruit broker of New York city.—Jamestown (N. Y.) Evening Journal.

John D. Runyon, who came from New Brunswick a few months ago to reside in this city, is a son-in-law of Daniel J. Boice, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Piscataway. Mr. Runyon succeeds Mr. Boice in managing the latter's business.

Corporation Counsel Marsh met in ex-Congressman Clark in the jury trial yesterday in their summing up, a foeman worthy of his steel. It was Greek meeting Greek. While the victory was with the former, the latter left behind *him a very pleasant im*pression.

Councilman Goddard returned Wednesday from Point Pleasant, after an absence of about a week. He lost his splendid strawberry beard during his absence, but takes his loss good naturedly. Mrs. Goddard accompanied him. *Marcel Wednesday for* another trip, this time to Hudson, N. Y.

Two young men, residents of North Plainfield, were arrested on a warrant by Marshal Weaver charging them with trespassing and purloining fruit, and brought before Justice Mattison this morning. The Justice explained to them the seriousness of the charge and advised them not to do so again. He then fined them $3 each and costs.

Enan Lanphear of Central avenue, a few years ago engrafted a Siberian crab apple tree into a small crab apple tree, and has so improved the latter that this year the fruit is the object of much admiration. On a twig not over a foot long which he brought to this office there were thirty beautiful apples. This will give an idea of how heavily laden the tree was with fruit.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

After Ex-Mayor Maxson's Sea Gull and Other Things.

(From Georgette.)

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—I have just had my dinner. I was to the city all day with pa, and now a good read, or I should say, an hour with the dear little EVENING NEWS. What would we at "Nathenwood" do without it? "*Cannon on the right of them,* cannon on the left of them, cannon in the front of them"—so it seemed to me as I stationed myself on the grand piazza to perus my evening favorite, and you must not be surprised that the charge of the "Light Brigade" suggested itself to me, when in everybody's band was a News. In our little family of seven, three of us take your paper. Pa must have it before ma, and ma before me, so pa settled it by taking three copies, one for each.

I was quite amused by reading in your issue of Monday last ex-Mayor Maxson's remarks about the sea gull building its nest in a tree. *That may do to tell at the Reform* Club's meeting on a Sunday evening, but not to people that have sailed upon the "ocean blue." Who ever heard of a web-footed bird building its nest in a tree? Our dear ex-Mayor must do better next time. I would like very much to have had the extreme pleasure of listening to Rev. Dr. Ketchum on that evening. Pa and ma said that his reverence handled the temperance question according to their views. I must hear him the next time. Your paper is always filled with very choice reading; your local columns are well selected, containing as they do such a variety of home brevities; we get all that is going on about town in a nut shell. In behalf of ALL the ladies I ask that you please them by publishing, at least once a week, something on the fashions of the day—ladies' fashions I mean—gent's fashions we do not care a fig for. We may just a little bit, but we do not care to have it known.

I always go to New York once each week. In my next I shall hit some "gentlemen" on the cars and ferry. I will try and show the "strong" sex that we are not so weak that we cannot protect our rights. If this style of writing suits you, which I shall know if you publish this, you can look for a short epistle from me every Wednesday evening in season for your Thursday's issue.

Can't you find a reel for us at the city fathers for not having more lights along Putnam avenue? My father came pretty near having a big bill against the city a few evenings since, while driving to Netherwood, via Putnam avenue.

A Vivid Picture.

(From One Who Knows.)

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—I am very much please to notice the article in your paper of Tuesday, and hope the appeal will meet with favor. In reference to the present accommodation in the hospital, it can readily be understood why every one should be anxious to see established the suitable building when you "take in." The state of the cases so often brought in, viz: badly injured, bleeding, and offensive beyond all possibility of en*durance for the well (what must it be for the* sick). Again, cases like Mrs. Smith (of which there have been a number) brought to the hospital to die, are they, may I ask, proper ones to be placed side by side with the sick, who can't but know of their condition, and still more, are eye witnesses or rather ear witnesses to the operations of the undertaker when the body is removed?

A Word from the Hospital.

[By XX.]

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—Plainfield people can help Muhlenberg Hospital with gifts of provisions, such as cast meat, sugar, coffee, etc. Gifts of provisions are very acceptable and save the hospital many a dollar. Very often people are deterred from giving because they can't afford to give much money and think a small sum, such as they can afford looks mean, but can give a barrel or a bushel of potatoes, onions, etc., which the *hospital management have to buy, (if they* are not given). Every little helps, and it gives great encouragement to have interest taken in the hospital, which is manifest by the gifts received.

For the Woman's Ward.

(From W. R. C.)

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—In your issue of Aug. 26th, I notice an article in relation to the advisability of establishing a Women's Ward in Muhlenberg Hospital. For the benefit of those who are not acquainted with the construction of the building, I would state that there are separate wards for both men and women, but what is greatly needed, and indeed absolutely necessary, are isolated wards for both men and women, where cases brought to the hospital in a critical condition can be cared for without distressing the other patients. About one hundred dollars has been already subscribed towards the erection of the additional wards and it is hoped the object may commend itself to the interest and sympathy of both the men and women of Plainfield.

Is Going to See for Himself.

(From A. J. MacDonald.)

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—Can it be possible that there is not an operating room in the hospital in this city? In my experience of many years in this country and in Europe, I never yet saw a surgical operation performed in a ward. I am a stranger in your city and have never seen the hospital, but before I leave will endeavor to do so. It seems to me a dangerous thing to remove sick people from the ward to the hall.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Kemp's Balsam at less than the regular price, 50c. and $1.00, as often times imitations or inferior articles are sold as the genuine, in order to enable them to sell cheaply. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

O. F. WOODWARD, Manager,
24 Bay St., N. Y.

Deaths.

RUNYON—At Madison, Kansas, Aug. 24, Mr. Ephraim J Runyon, in his 82nd year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the New Market Baptist church, at 2 p.m., on Sunday, August 30, without further notice.

Union and Middlesex Ag'cul'ral Society
Trotting Meeting
AT PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY
SEPT. 1, 2 & 3,
$2,300.00
For Speed Premiums.

Tuesday Sept. 1.
No. 1—Purse $150. 2.40 Class. For horses owned in Union or Middlesex counties or in the Town-hip of North Plainfield.
No. 2—Purse $300. 2 minute class.
No. 3—Purse $300. 2.30 class.

Wednesday, Sept. 2.
No. 4—Purse $300. Trotting Pairs, made up or otherwise. Notice any person may enter three horses and start any two of them.
No. 5—Purse $300. 2.35 class.
No. 6—Purse $600. Free for all. Pacing.

Thursday, Sept. 3.
No. 7—Purse $2.50. 2.45 class.
No. 8—Purse $600. Free for all.

The free for all not being filled will be left open until August 29.
Address all entries to
W. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary
Plainfield, New Jersey.

ADMISSION - - - - 50 Cts.
CHILDREN - - - - - 25 "
CARRIAGES FREE.
POOLS WILL BE SOLD ON GROUNDS.

HOT COFFEE FREE
Made in One Minute.

ONE MINUTE COFFEE AND TEA POT.
Call for particulars on
STANTON CLARK.
17 and 19 East Front street.

THE ARNOLD AUTOMATIC STEAM CHEKER is guaranteed to cooking anything that can be boiled, baked or roasted is also sold at the same place.

Plainfield Fire Department.
TAXES FOR 1885.

Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885 will be received from 8 a. m., to 5 p. m. on any day (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. S. Cutter, at his office, 29 West Front street.

Taxes remaining un aid Sept. 12, 1885, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at 12 per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay, the taxes due upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the tenture occupying shall be liable for all arrearages not as aforesaid paid by said building or lot. By order of Incorporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.
Plainfield, N. J., July 16, 1885.

THE PLAINFIELD
Hardware Co.,
HARDWARE, TOOLS,
House Furnishing Goods, etc.
40
WEST FRONT ST.
CHAS. S. POTTS, President.
JNO. A. PEEBLES, Sec. and Manager.

CAREY'S
Furniture
Express,
LARGE
JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.
Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

A. W. RAND,
24 W. FRONT ST.
Books, Stationary and Music.
Croquet and Tennis. Special—Just received a small lot of good letter paper which we are selling at the low price of 10 cents per box.

The Bee Hive,
to down below Music Hall)
38 West Front St.
Shawls
Hand-made worsted Shawls at 85 cents Red, Blue Black and White. Better grades at 95c, $1.25, $1.50, etc.

Hand Bags
39c, Children's size 39c. Ladies' box shape bag with purse on outside, finely finished, $1.19. Regular price for a bag of this quality is $1.50. Ladies' club bags 49c, 63c, 89c.
200 Palm Leaf Fans at one cent each.
25c Undervests 17c.
25c Gents' Neckwear 15c.
THE "BEE HIVE,"
38 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.
LOUIS CALLMAN.

H. S. BARNES
17 and 19 Front Street, East
WALL PAPERS,
Philadelphia and New York Designs
ATLAS MIXED PAINTS.
$1.75 Per Gallon, Warranted Satisfactory
BRAGDON'S LUSTRA PAINTS.
POOR MAN'S DYES.
Neat and Handy.
Artist's Materials, etc.
5 Per Cent Discount for Cash.

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NOTICE CONCERNING DOGS.

All dogs unmuzzled and at large in the city of Plainfield, during the months of July August, September of 1885, will be killed by the undersigned. All dogs found at large on the streets, lots or fields of other dogs not having a collar and registered by the assessor, or not having a collar and registered by the Clerk, will be killed. Dogs found at large without collars and registered will be killed. Dogs found at large without collars and registered will be killed. Dogs found at large without collars and registered will be killed.

By order of the Board of Health.
GEORGE W. BOCKAFELLOW, Marshal.

The Evening News
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield
J. W. MORRISON, Publisher
Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Notes of Local Events in and about Plainfield, North, Plainfield, Dunellen, Scotch Plains, Metuchen, Bound Brook, Somerville, So. Bound Brook, Martinsville, Warrenville, Stelton, Piscataway, Dunellen, Fanwood, and other contiguous points, published every day but Sunday, will be published. All newsfield they are of general interest. All communications must be written plainly, and the full name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication—but as a guarantee of good faith. We are not responsible for sentiments of correspondents, and nothing of an offensive nature will be permitted. Address all communications to

THE EVENING NEWS,
Plainfield, N. J.

Job Printing or ink boxes at reasonable rates.

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NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION,
Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE 21, 1885.

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
7 a. m.	9 a. m.	6 00 a. m.	10 a. m.
7 45 "	10 "	8 00 "	12 m.
9 00 "	12 m.	9 00 "	1 p. m.
10 00 "	1 p. m.	10 45 "	3 37 "
11 30 "	3 "	12 m.	5 07 "
1 30 p. m.	5 "	1 30 p. m.	6 37 "
3 00 "	6 "	3 00 "	8 07 "
4 30 "	7 "	4 30 "	9 37 "
5 30 "	8 "	5 30 "	10 37 "
7 00 "	9 "	7 00 "	12 07 a. m.
11 30 "	1 a. m.	11 30 "	5 00 "
12 00 m.	2 "	12 00 m.	5 30 "
1 00 a. m.	3 "	1 00 a. m.	6 30 "
2 00 "	4 "	2 00 "	7 30 "
3 00 "	5 "	3 00 "	8 30 "
4 00 "	6 "	4 00 "	9 30 "
5 00 "	7 "	5 00 "	10 30 "
6 00 "	8 "	6 00 "	11 30 "
7 00 "	9 "	7 00 "	12 30 p. m.
8 00 "	10 "	8 00 "	1 30 "
9 00 "	11 "	9 00 "	2 30 "
10 00 "	12 m.	10 00 "	3 30 "
11 00 "	1 p. m.	11 00 "	4 30 "

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 3 37, 8.00 a. m. to 12 m. Leave New York 9 00, 12 m. to 9 00 p. m.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark and Elizabeth.

Leave Newark for Plainfield 6 40, 7 45, 8 45, 9 45, 10 45, 11 45 a. m., 12 m., 1 p. m., 2 p. m., 3 p. m., 4 p. m., 5 p. m., 6 p. m., 7 p. m., 8 p. m., 9 p. m., 10 p. m., 11 p. m., 12 m. Sundays 8 37, 9 37 a. m., 12 m., 1 p. m., 2 p. m., 3 p. m., 4 p. m., 5 p. m., 6 p. m., 7 p. m., 8 p. m., 9 p. m., 10 p. m., 11 p. m., 12 m.

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Plainfield 7 00, 9 10, 11 20 a. m., 2 00, 4 10, 6 20, 8 00 p. m. Sundays 3 00 a. m., 5 15 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green Sts., 8 20, 10 30 a. m., 1 40, 3 50, 5 45, 7 55, 9 45 p. m. Sundays 5 00 a. m., 5 15 p. m.

Trains marked [P] Change cars at Bound Brook.

E. F. WOOTTEN, General Manager.
G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. P. ALLEN,
Eastern Passenger Agent.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1885.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Acting Secretary Fairchild has decided that additions to the invoice value of merchandise, made by importers on entry, are conclusive as against them, as under section 2,900 of the Revised Statutes duty cannot be assessed less than such entered value.

Now that the Australasian colonies refuse to continue to pay the steamship mail subsidy of $350 000 unless the United States continue to send numerous bidders are coming into the market to secure the English mail. The Montreal Herald thinks that a portion if not all of this transportation should be secured for Canada. It asserts that the Australian mails can be carried more quickly by the Canadian Pacific Railroad which will be finished before the present contracts terminate, than by San Francisco, and that the British government might be induced to avail itself of this route, if not entirely, at least in division with the Peninsular & Oriental Company.

The Colliery Guardian of London reviews the coal industry of the continent for the month of July, and points out the increasing weakness in the markets. There is stagnation all around. The limited na of production in France has not been sufficient to check accumulation. In Belgium foreign competition is becoming more and more severe. Germany is feeling the rivalry from low-priced English coal, although it in turn has pressed its upon Belgium. New outlets are being found. An association in Germany has been formed to establish a coaling station in the Cape Verde islands for steamers to Brazil and South America. German exports to Switzerland and upper Italy are also cutting into English trade.

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, there was deposited in the postal savings bank of Canada $15,000,000, or an increase of nearly $2,000,000, during the year. The Montreal Gazette considers that the post office banks are a reliable index of the condition of the agricultural and industrial classes in Ontario and Quebec. This year the average amount of each deposit is $60; in 1882 the average was $66; while in 1871 the average was $57. This may be regarded as evidence that the increase of deposits "has not arisen out of the withdrawal of money from the regular banks, or from the placing in the post office of capital withdrawn from investments which may have become unremunerative or less secure." Thirty-six thousand dollars covers the cost of running this department, including all items from salaries to stationery. Since 1882 the losses have been $6,500. The cost of the money to the government averages about 4 1-10 per cent.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

ADAM SMITH, ACCUSED OF FORGING A MORTGAGE, IS ACQUITTED.

He is Positively Identified by Seven Witnesses as the Forger, but He Succeeds in Proving an Alibi. Mistaken Identity.

FITCHBURG, Aug. 28.—A remarkable trial which has been in progress in the superior court here several days, involving an interesting conflict of testimony as to the identity of a man, ended with a verdict of acquittal. Adam Smith, a carpenter, carried on the real estate office of F. C. Bigelow, in Worcester, introduced himself as William Hadcock, of Fall River, and said that he had considerable real estate in Fall River, also a valuable farm in Westboro, a town adjoining Worcester, and that as his daughter was about to be married, he desired to obtain $1,500 by mortgaging his farm. Mr. Bigelow introduced the man to William H. Dexter, and the latter, after having a long talk with him, went to Mr. Hadcock's farm in the office of the register of deeds, and also learning from a Westboro lawyer who was in the same room that Mr. Hadcock was a man of property, well known by reputation, though never residing in Westboro, made a loan of $1,500 to the supposed Mr. Hadcock, and accompanied him to the bank to identify him. The men then went back to Mr. Bigelow's office, and Mr. Bigelow then sent him to A. F. Burbank's office, where he bought a gold watch and chain.

Nothing more was thought of the affair until in April, 1884, a letter was received by Mr. Dexter from Mr. Hadcock, in response to a demand for interest on his mortgage, that he didn't know what he referred to, as there was no mortgage on his Westboro farm, and he had not borrowed any money of any one. An investigation then showed that the man who secured the $1,200 was not Mr. Hadcock. The money was paid in the hands of Detective Day, of Worcester, and on May 12 Adam M. Smith was arrested. Testimony was given from Hudson, N. Y., after Mr. Dexter had identified him as the man who got the $1,500 from him on Dec. 27, 1883.

Now comes the queerest part of the case. Mr. Hadcock remembered that at 11:30 p. m. on Dec. 31, 1883, he started from Utica for Fall River. At Albany a man whom he gave his name as S. C. Walters came aboard the train, got into conversation with Mr. Hadcock, and said he was going to buy a farm in Mecosquith. Mr. Hadcock told him considerable about his family affairs and offered to sell him his Westboro farm. Walters left the train at Springfield or Worcester. He met Mr. Walters coming to Mr. Hadcock's house, in Fall River, and the latter gave him a note to Merrill M. Foss, of Westboro, asking Mr. Foss to show Mr. Walters his farm. Mr. Walters went to Westboro on Dec. 24, stopped at the Whitney house two days, and called on Mr. Foss and visited Hadcock's farm. In court Hadcock, Mr. and Mrs. Foss, Mr. Whitney, a bro hotel, and a daughter of Mr. Foss testified that the defendant and S. C. Walters were the same man. Moses Bigelow, Dexter, H. H. Day, and others who looked up the title to the farm, Samuel Warren and A. F. Burbank, who sold the watch to him, testified that the defendant and the man who bought the farm were the same. Hadcock obtained the $1,500 were the same man. Ira L. Reed, proprietor of the Westboro hotel, said that he could identify Walters from a picture as the man who stopped at his hotel on Dec. 24 and 25.

William Bostwick, cashier in the Hudson River National Bank, Albany, N. Y., lawyer, principal of Sawyer's Commercial college in Boston, and George F. Merrill, cashier of the Mechanics' National bank, of Worcester, experts on handwriting, examined letters signed "S. C. Walters" and "Adam Smith." The first two were positive that the same man wrote both letters. The third two experts were summoned by the government, and by the defense. Testimony for the defense came on. Eighteen witnesses were sworn for the defense, nearly all of whom are farmers living in the vicinity of Mecosquith. They testified that Adam Smith's house-appearing lot of witnesses never appeared in a case. They told the whereabouts of Mr. Smith from Dec. 19 to Jan. 1, 1884, showing that he was driving a drove of cattle down through Dutchess county. They also testified that they had known him for several years. This covered the time that Mr. Hadcock thought he was riding in the cars from Albany to Utica between Albany and Worcester. Each of the farmers swore that the defendant had a drove of cows, and that he helped him feed them, and that he helped him in his pace. The reader will see that the above dates covered the time that S. C. Walters was calling Hadcock from Albany to Utica on Dec. 24, inspecting the farm at Westboro on Dec. 24 and 25, and that the man who assumed Mr. Hadcock's name got the $1,500 in Worcester on Dec. 27.

Expelled by the Political Club of Newport.

NEWPORT, Aug. 28.—The "Political Club of Newport" is composed of colored citizens who meet to discuss matters of interest to their race from a non-partisan standpoint. George H. Downing, a prominent colored politician, became a member and tried to run things. Last spring he contributed letters to The New York Freeman, in which severe charges were made not only against colored clergymen but the colored people of Newport. Downing was asked to apologize, but refused. Resolutions were adopted expelling him from the club.

Statistics of the Legion of Honor.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—At the session of the supreme council of the Catholic Legion of Honor several reports were presented. The report of the grand treasurer showed: Total numbers of orders paid during the year, 11,003; total amount paid, $1,498,000; average per death, $5,088 73. The order was founded in April, 1869. Receipts since organization, $6,178,267; disbursements, $4,677,126 21; balance June 30, 1885, $1,501,140 79. From June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1885, the number of applicants accepted was 16,471, and 1,880 were rejected. There were 1,001 deaths.

The Symonds Family Reunion.

HANCOCK, N. H., Aug. 28.—The annual reunion of the Symonds family, descendants of Joseph Symonds, who came from Shirley, Mass., before 1760, was held here. Prayer, an oration, chronicles, music and singing were the leading features. A collation in the town hall was served at noon.

The Funeral of Ex-Governor Fenton.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The funeral of ex-Governor Fenton will take place from the Fenton mansion at Walnut Grove to morrow at noon, and promises to be largely attended. Telegrams expressing condolence are being received in great numbers, many of them from leading statesmen.

EX-MINISTER LOWELL SPEAKS.

He Denies That He Has Become Anglicized—He Should Not Sever Ties.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Aug. 28.—The annual dinner in aid of the Sanderson academy, at Ashfield, took place to-day. Prof. Charles Elliot Norton, of Harvard college, presided. Prof. Stanley Hall, of Johns Hopkins university, a native of Ashfield, was the first speaker. He was followed by the poet Cranch. The other speakers were: Elliot Mayhew, of The Christian Union; the Rev. J. W. Chadwick, the poet preacher, of Brooklyn; J. R. Harrison, of Franklin Falls; James Russell Lowell, late minister to England, and George William Curtis. It was early evident that the audience came to hear Lowell and Curtis, but they were down last on the programme. Mr. Lowell was introduced with the highest praise as one who early poured out his love for his mother nature, and drew his inspiration from her bosom, as was shown in all his verse and prose.

Mr. Lowell, in his speech, said that it must be his ambition to look like the eloquent portrait which his friend had drawn. He spoke of the pleasure he had in the scenes of his native land, but it is possible for any fair-minded person to see, after being absent from home, the faults of one's own country.

Some thought we should always boast of our largest rivers, tallest mountains and the highest buildings. The highest thing that government will run itself; but it is necessary that active work, the highest thought and purest motives should be given to placing political power on the highest level. Our best men should be given the reins of power. It is not possible to maintain a high standard when governed by blackguards. In closing he said that the toast was paid by Lowell to Curtis for his work in upholding and purifying the civil service.

Mr. Curtis, in his speech, said that duty of the hill towns is to furnish so good educational facilities that no farmer's son should leave home on that account, and that if he should go into the world he may be fully equipped. For twenty consecutive years Mr. Curtis has made Ashfield his summer home, and for seven consecutive years has lent his valuable presence to make the annual dinner a success.

SULPHUR IN A MINE.

The Noxious Fumes Make Many People Sick—Flooding the Mine.

PORTSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 28.—The Lehigh Valley Coal company's No. 2 packer colliery was on Sunday discovered to be on fire in one of the abandoned breasts. Sulphur gas was thrown off in such quantities and thickened so many men in other portions of the mine that it was impossible to accurately locate the fire or ascertain its extent. Superintendent Hess, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, ordered the colliery to be flooded. The colliery was formerly owned by the Philadelphia Coal company and is located on the Girard estate.

Consultations between the superintendents of the company and of the estate have been held, and it was decided that the portion of the mine afire should be flooded. Brattice have been erected, and the openings are to be sealed and heavy brick and cement, and water will be forced through a breach over one of the breasts. It is believed this will exclude all the air from the fire, and save the colliery from the danger that threatens it and allow the other portions to be worked. The colliery employs a great many men, and is one of the best paying in the region. It was by the people living in the immediate neighborhood that the fire was first discovered. These people, in the night, were annoyed by a sickening odor which produced a strange sensation. It was only momentary, however, and little attention was paid to it. A day or two later dogs, cats and other animals about the neighborhood were found to be dying rapidly, but the people attributed it to the water and no serious alarm was felt.

On Wednesday night a miner was awakened by a strange feeling and sickening sensation similar to that of black damp in the mines. He roused his wife and three children, all of whom were in a stupor from its effects, fearing they would be suffocated. Williams walked three miles to the nearest police station, where fully a pint of blood was found in his mouth. The wound was sewn up, but the man is likely to die, and his assailant is in jail. Jealousy was the cause of the attempted murder.

A Discussion Ending in a Tragedy.

OMAHA, Aug. 28.—Nine miles from North Bend, while a gang of men were taking their supper, a discussion arose concerning the social position of the negro. William Rapper said good naturedly to Alexander Kimbrough: "He is as good as you if he behaves himself as well." Without a word Kimbrough arose and drove a chisel twice into Rapper's breast, and rushed from the scene. Rapper died in a few minutes. A posse is after the murderer, but the man is likely to die, and his assailant is in jail. Jealousy was the cause of the attempted murder.

His Throat Cut by a Jealous Husband.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—Richard Williams was standing in the road at Govanstown, a few miles north of the city, talking to the wife of Joel Brown, who, seeing them, crept up behind Williams and deliberately cut his throat with a pocket-knife. The woman then escaped to the woods. Williams walked three miles to the nearest police station, where fully a pint of blood was found in his mouth. The wound was sewn up, but the man is likely to die, and his assailant is in jail. Jealousy was the cause of the attempted murder.

Western Crops Not Damaged by the Frost.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—The Times, summing up reports from the northwest regarding the cold snap, says: "Light frosts are reported from various points in Wisconsin and Iowa, the damage to crops being inconsiderable. The weather is exceptionally cold for the season throughout the west."

The Felton Explosion.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—H. F. Renney, chief of the detective force of the Pennsylvania railroad in this city, is now in charge of ward of $1,000 for the arrest of the person or persons who placed the explosive on the steamboat S. M. Felton.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The treasury department has been notified that a party of Cubans has left the Island of Cuba for the Florida Keys. It is supposed that the object of the party is filibustering expedition, to operate against the Cuban government.

Mr. Graves, chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, has been read ing the salaries of that bureau so as to still further lessen expenses. It was found that the second class workmen engaged upon the revenue stamps, by reason of the ease of that work, could make more money than the men engaged on first class work, and the rates of compensation were fixed below so as to properly adjust the comparative rates of compensation.

SHOT BY A MADMAN.

TRAGIC DEATH OF A PROMINENT MAN BY A FORMER EMPLOYE.

The Latter, Believing He has Been Wronged, Calls Upon Him at His Office and Without Warning Shoots Him in the Back.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 28.—Albert D. Swan, prominently identified with the telephone company and director of the Bay State bank, a pop principal owner in the Bay State mills, and Stumbo manufacturing company, a machine shop, was shot and killed in his office, on Lawrence street, by Henry K. Goodwin, an electrician, who was formerly in Mr. Swan's employ at the time the latter purchased from Goodwin & Caldwell the interest in the Local Telephone exchange. After the shooting Goodwin telephoned to the police station, saying he had committed the deed and would present himself for imprisonment.

On his arrival at the station he said: "I've shot Swan. He robbed me of patents and royalty on telephonic machines. There is a period in a man's life when he can stand no more. I had reached that point, and went to the mill to kill Swan and am willing to stand the consequences."

About 10 o'clock Goodwin entered Mr. Swan's office and the two greeted one another cordially and shook hands, Mr. Swan saying: "How are you, Henry?"

Goodwin took a seat near Mr. Swan's right, and the two engaged in conversation. A few minutes later Mr. Coburn, Mr. Swan's partner, came into the office and sat down where he had been sitting as though to give it up to Mr. Coburn and took a chair directly back of Mr. Swan. Mr. Coburn remained in the office probably ten minutes then went directly up stairs. Goodwin and Swan then continued their conversation, the nature of which only the murderer now knows.

Suddenly, without a word, a short time when Goodwin drew a Smith & Wesson thirty-two calibre revolver, took deliberate aim and shot Swan in the back of the head. Before assistance reached Swan the blood spurted in a steam from his head and he fell heavily to the floor. He died in a few minutes.

Albert D. Swan, the victim, was one of the wealthiest citizens of this place. He was born in Tewksbury in May, 1845. He was an agent for the Bell telephone companies, and treasurer for the L. Sprague Bobbin com, any, treasurer of the Odd Fellows' Hall association, general manager of the Molecular Telephone company, of New York, and a director in the Bay State National bank. He was paymaster of the Second battalion, Massachusetts heavy artillery, and lately mustering officer and paymaster of the First battalion light artillery. He commenced life a clerk in the private banking house of Harlan & Hornblefl, New York city, and was afterward gold paying teller, and also attorney for the firm in the New York stock board. He started business for himself on the Gaffney, until the firm name of D. S. Swan & Son, in 1866, in the fire insurance agency business, at No. 35 Lawrence street, which firm name he has continued to the present time.

Goodwin, the murderer, and Frank Colwell first introduced the telephone into Lawrence. Mr. Swan was then in the wealthy citizen of Lawrence, and uncle of Goodwin, furnishing the capital. Both were formerly connected with the Western Union Telegraph company as operators. They ran the telephone company about a year and they sold out to D. S. Swan and W. S. Knox, who continued it with Goodwin left, attended the School of Technology, New York city, and then went to Europe on for about a year and a half, when

CALIFORNIA SCENES.

SOME OF THE SIGHTS AND DANGERS NEAR THE PACIFIC.

Cloverdale — Its Location — Mail Coach Competition — Road Agents. Camping, Hunting and Mineral Waters.

[Special Correspondence.]

CLOVERDALE, Cal., Aug. 20.—This letter is from a farm house, where summer boarders are received and entertained, situated in Out Creek valley, where there are no cats, though it is said that, at the first settlement of the region, the hills were covered with the wild variety of that animal, growing so luxuriantly as to hide the animals that fed upon it—a mile and a half from Cloverdale, where there is no clover. San Francisco is warm in winter and, except an occasional sultry day, cold in summer—the latter with chilly, foggy mornings, windy, dusty afternoons and frigid nights. Consequently, the most of those who are not compelled to remain are apt to seek places in the interior, where the climatic alternations are in better conformity with the terms whereby the four seasons are commonly indicated.

Cloverdale, Sonoma county, 15 miles north of Santa Nora is the seat of such justice as is formally administered in this region. It is a sport town of 1,000 inhabitants, situated in the valley of the Russian river, which varies with the time of year from broad and turbulent in winter and spring to narrow and insignificant in summer and autumn, and which torrent or rivulet, as the case may be, delivers its contents to the Bay of San Francisco, a short distance from that promontory-guarded debouchement which is somewhat pompously comprehended with the title of "Golden Gate." Cloverdale is the terminus of a line of rail way about seventy-five miles in length, running northeasterly from the little town of Piberon on the Bay of San Francisco, and connected with the city by ferriage. It is, therefore, the place of departure for an extensive coaching business, public and private, and the point of transfer from wagon to garden cars of the products of the country from long distances above. Here one meets, emblazoned on the panels of substantial, covered wagons, with the old names celebrated in star-route proceedings and history, the Saunderscons and the Ahlmans; and at noon and at evening the town is lively with the loading up and departure of those vehicles with their hundred teams of four and six horses, and their hardy drivers—robust young men who look as if all were turned out of the same mold, were clad by the same tailor, and bought their cigars at the same establishment.

Climbing up precipitous declivities with a yawning cañon frequently hundreds of feet in depth upon one side and an inaccessible mountain on the other, by tracks upon which for long distances it looks impossible for one vehicle to pass another, these stout diligences, with their temperate teams and discreet drivers, continue to make their trips in regulation time and with seldom an accident, though there are stories—especially after the spring rains—of frightful plunges into horrid ravines, with indiscriminate admixtures of coach horses and passengers, many bumps and bruises, a few broken limbs and now and then a fatality. However, as, according to some poet of the West,

"The earthquake may be bad to those
The man who's strangled by a hair;
And fate steals on with silent hoof,
Found off next to what least we dread."

So I who according to a recent historian of a long past event—whose sketches design at some time in the hereafter more completely to reproduce) was once carried in a mail coach on a dead level knee deep in the mud, in Ohio, along with a future president and a future chief justice of the United States, a future general of the army, a future congressman and a future millionaire, am compelled to admit that there is no "stage" in life that can be accosted free from perils and casualties.

The competition between star-routers out and star-routers in—that is to say between the old contractors who have been dropped out and those who have been retained—has recently been very active and intense. The roads to Lakeport and Ukiah are quite perpendicular, and if the horses do not give out in the ascent nor the break-blocks in the descent the transit may be effected with a reasonable degree of safety. The ordinary fare is four and two and a half dollars respectively. You it is proclaimed "four bits" (fifty cents) to Ukiah and return; four bits to Lakeport and return, and if you are not satisfied with that we will carry you for nothing and give your dinner besides. It brings back the old staging days of New England and New York.

The representatives of the fraternity of Jack Sheppard and Jesse James are sufficiently abundant in this region and vicinity, the country along the roads being largely settled and peculiarly well adapted by its steep and narrow roads, thickety hills and deep ravines for the encouragement of their peculiar industry. Since May there have been several—four or five—mail coach robberies and attempts to rob within this immediate vicinity, one of them within a couple of miles of the house where I am staying, and there is a whisper of one that has happened near the same place within two or three days, the particulars of which, through the caution of the interested parties and the detectives, have not been publicly disclosed.

Road agents here, however, do not in general go through the passengers nor disturb the mails, they simply, when forward limit directed to the small green-painted, iron-bound, strongly-padlocked boxes of the express companies, a number of which, with the legs broken in, may be seen at the office in Cloverdale. The process is brief and simple. On an ascending grade two or more of the footpads seize the horses by their bridles; another points a gun at the driver and orders him to throw out the express box which is carried in the forward boot, which command, under the circumstances, he feels himself incapable of disobeying; and on compliance with this the conveyance is allowed to proceed. A day or two after one of the recent robberies the captured box was found unopened in a thicket near the road. The rogues presumably fearing that the coach was loaded with detectives, who would speedily be upon them, abandoned their booty, fled, and could not muster the courage to return. At an attempt made some two months ago, a guard—who was sitting beside the driver with a loaded gun lying across his knees, was shot severely in the head by a concealed robber, while the horses were seized by a confederate. The report of the gun, however, frightened the horses so that they broke away from their captor and went off down the road at a pace that must have made it rather lively for the passengers, for the roads in this region in summer, under a couple of inches of dust, are as hard as iron.

This is a famous country for camping. Everybody goes camping for a week or a month in the summer. From May until September, rains are phenomenal, and there is seldom any dew, so that there is no thought of danger of a sudden shower while sleeping in the open air on a pile of pine boughs under a blanket. Men and boys, and frequently wives and daughters, furbish up the guns, lay in a stock of ammunition, rig up the fishing tackle, put on their oldest clothes, hitch up the biggest vehicle, put in a lot of flour, butter, pork and cooking utensils, lock up the house and pile in atop of a few blankets and ride off into the mountains, forty, fifty or a hundred miles, to some location where deer and trout are supposed to abound. The men hunt and fish; the women do the cooking, and often a part of the fishing, and healthy appetites are begotten with the exercise. There are gatherings around the camp fire in the evening; songs are sung and stories told, the merits and feats of the day are related; often, if there is a fiddle in the crowd, a dance under the stars, and such sleep afterwards as the people in the cities know nothing about. Many times in a day loads of merry campers, going or returning, pass your door, and the same is the case on the other roads which branch below and lead up into the hills in other directions. The game is in no great variety—deer and rabbits being the principal. There are a few bears, but they are seldom captured.

The region hereabouts abounds in springs, whose waters are impregnated with various chemical ingredients—where there are frequently houses of entertainment, in some cases costly and extensive. At Lytton, *eighteen miles south of here, there is a* seltzer spring and a small bottling establishment. There is also, in the adjacent hills, a spring of water so strongly charged with iron that the oxide is collected in quantities. There is a large hotel and a number of cottages. The place is a favorite one with the remnant of Israel; and during the off season the big house is utilized as a semi-collegiate concern. At Scaggs', ten miles southwest, there are hot springs, said to be sovereign in rheumatic complaints, with a hotel and large bathing facilities. Eighteen miles northeast are "The Geysers," where there are hot spouting springs, and also various mineral waters, to which there is much resort. Twelve miles northwest is a soda spring from which quantities of water are taken to San Francisco for bottling. A mile and a half east of here, and three miles from Cloverdale, is a curious spring, which for the agreeableness of its slightly pungent, sparkling water, impregnated with soda, and, in a minute degree, with iron and sulphur, is much visited by the people of town and country. For a distance of about twenty feet or more, one side of a narrow glen or cañon is faced with nearly perpendicular rock, which is covered with a white efflorescence. Into this rock oven-shaped recesses have been dug, into which, through the pores of the rock, the water percolates. In each of these, five in number, the water varies slightly from that in the others, although they are not more than two or three feet apart. It is a favorite place for picnics, and crowds of people gather at the springs to drink the water and tell their experiences.

Sonoma county is becoming a land of vineyards, but of that hereafter. Here are the finest cherries in the world. All other kinds of small fruit are produced in abundance and of excellent quality — peaches, plums, apricots and nectarines. There are also apples and pears, figs and every species of berry the season through.

HENRY REED.

A SONG OF THE WIND.

[Original.]

Hark! as soft as a maiden's yes,
Breathing the love she can scarce confess,
Pensive and tender, the wind's low sigh
Stirring the stalks of the bending Rye.
See how the shadowy ripples pass,
Swift and sinuous over the grass:
Look, where a ribbon of silver sheen,
Flashes the brook its banks between,
List to the robin's roundelay,
Flute notes dropping in liquid spray;
Keen as a pleasure edged with pain,
Lingers the sound of the sweet refrain,
Weaving itself with that tender sigh,
In and out through the waving rye.

Hark! like an order of battle sent
Far afield where the dark lines blent,
Answer in rattle of musketry,
Sharp and sudden, and fierce and free,
Rises the wind, till it rocks the pines,
Till heaven is crossed with flaming signs,
And strong and black, in a steady tide,
Surges the rain o'er the meadows wide.

Flash! there's the peal of an organ chord,
Grand as an anthem to praise the Lord,
Inland sweep over miles of turf,
Thunder tones of the breaking surf.
Hush! 'tis the North wind rushes by,
Driving the gray rack athwart the sky;
Woe for the force that with giant grip
Shall shiver the mast, and crush the ship;
Pale is the sunlight that braves hearts dare,
Flinging defiance at hope's despair,
When the hurricane whistles, and storm and night
Frighten the vigilant stars from sight.

Wind of the West, so soft and sweet,
Rallying long 'mid the ripening wheat;
Wind of the South, with the thought of grace,
Lifting the curls from the baby's face;
Wind of the East, so sharp and chill,
Smiting the brow of the fog-bound hill;
Wind of the North, with the despot's might,
Rousing the lancers at morning light;
Wonderful winds, that o'er the earth
Sing of death, as ye sing of birth;
One grand word through your wrath or cheer,
Rises still to the listening ear.
He who bids you in order move
Wears forever the name of Love.

MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 27.

It is little things that wear away the manliness of men; it is the unceasing sting of the swarming gnats of every day life. Mountains may fall upon us, but our indestructable souls arise from the debris and soar above it, but even on the highest plane we are hampered by a million cobwebs spun by the small annoyances of life.—Helen Willmans.

LATEST by WIRE and CABLE.

THIS AFTERNOON.

Judge Lynch.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., August 28.—Information from San Marcos reports that a mob of seventy-five persons at Blanco on Wednesday night went to the jail and demanded of Sheriff Jackson the keys. Jackson said he did not have them. He also declared that he could not procure them. After a severe struggle Jackson was overpowered. The keys were found on his person, and the mob entered the jail and took out Lockie, the man who committed wholesale murder in Johnson City a few days ago. They hanged him after obtaining from him a statement in regard to his crimes. Lockie made a full confession, and said he had intended to kill all the members of three or four families beside those whom he murdered, and was prevented from doing so only by his cartridges giving out.

A Cattle Company's Agent Sued.

FORT WORTH, Texas, August 28.—Two suits have been begun against A. M. Britton, president of the City National Bank, one for $100,000 by Henry J. Hamel, and the other for $5,000 by L. T. Oliver. The plaintiff's claim that through false representations of Britton, who is also manager of the Espula Cattle Company, they were induced to take stock in said company, and that the company refused to issue common stock, whereas there was a large issue of preferred stock ahead of that purchased by plaintiff, of which preferred stock they knew nothing. They allege that the stock held by them is not common stock, but ordinary and worthless rock, and they sue to recover full value.

Women Coming to the Front.

BATAVIA, N. Y., August 28.—Mrs. Adelaide R. Kenny and Mrs. Marion E. Sheffield were elected trustees at the school election here, by nineteen majority, over two men. Thirty-eight women voted. This is the first time women have been candidates here.

LE ROY, N. Y., August 28.—Forty women voted in one district here. The men denied the existence of the law requiring instruction in schools on the effects of liquor, but the women got the law and read it to the men in the public meeting.

A Primitive Sort of People.

[Kentucky Cor. New York Times.]

These mountaineers are a singular people. They have not the slightest idea of law and order as it is understood and practiced in other portions of the country. Every individual resents an injury with knife, pistol or gun, provided he has the requisite courage to do so, or, if not, waylays and shoots down his enemy whenever he can be caught off his guard. Like their progenitors who live in the mountains of Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, the Kentucky mountaineers are a peculiar set of people, differing in every way from the good inhabitants of these states. They are densely ignorant, and are utterly unable to avail themselves of the proper process of law. *Ignorance, poverty and illiteracy* is pitiable in the extreme; they know nothing whatever of the habits of the civilized world, and many have never been beyond the confines of their own counties. Their houses are made of logs and mud, and in some sections the sight of a pane of glass would cause a sensation.

The virtues they possess are purely primitive, suggesting the savage in many respects, they are strictly honest as to rights of property; that is, not to steal; outrages are uncommon. With such a condition of things surrounding them it is an easy matter for a few bold, resolute and reckless men to dominate a whole country. Those who are not killed die from disease peculiar to people who do not comprehend what cleanliness is next to godliness. The term "husband" or "wife" is never heard. It is "my man" or "my woman." Nineteen of these mountaineers were in the Union army, and fought with a courage and fierceness that swept everything before them.

The country where they live abounds in the richest of fine forests, full of walnut, white pine, poplar, oak, hemlock, and other desirable timber. Their hills are full of the finest cart-wheel *iron known* to the world, and the coal lands are pronounced by Professor Shaler, of Harvard college, to be the superior of any in America. A deposit of cannel coal in Breathitt, Letcher and Harlan counties is pronounced the finest in the world. When railroads are built through these mountains civilization will reach the present inhabitants, and the examples of thrift and consequent profits will, no doubt, play its full part in inspiring a desire to indulge in habits of industry. Until then there is little chance of their improvement.

The Cholera Held at Bay.

[Medical News.]

It does not appear, however, that the cholera in Europe is any less virulent in type, or that the mortality among those attacked is any smaller than has been the case in previous epidemics, and the metacrological conditions of both the past and the present summer present no peculiarities which would explain the comparative limitation of the disease and its slow spread. All the circumstances seem to indicate that the warning which the nations of Europe received two years ago as to the approach of this disease and the measures of sanitation which were taken in consequence, *have had a good* effect.

Of these measures, probably the most important have been those relating to water supply and the existing peculiarities which would explain the comparative limitation of the disease and its slow spread. All the circumstances seem to indicate that the warning which the nations of Europe received two years ago as to the approach of this disease and the measures of sanitation which were taken in consequence, *have had a good* effect.

Of these measures, probably the most important have been those relating to water supply and the existing peculiarities which would explain the general

NEW YORK LETTER.

PICTURES OF LUDLOW STREET JAIL.

THE DEBTORS' PRISON.

Built by Hon. Tweed, It Became His Prison—Ferdinand Ward, Who Enslaved Grant, Living Luxuriously There.

Many Queer Cells.

[Special Correspondence.]

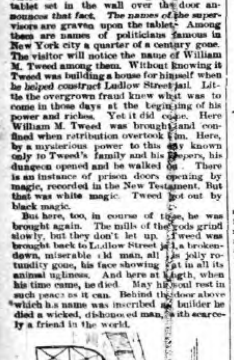
NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Ludlow Street jail, in New York city, is a name as familiar to the reader as that of Talmage, or the Tombs, or Grant's doctors. *It is in the dirty, big*, old, dirty part of the town on the east side. Here are detained the poor wretches who are unfortunate enough to owe money to somebody. If all the people who owe money in New York city were to be put into jail, however, there would not be enough lawyers and judges left to *try* their cases or policemen to guard them. And especially there wouldn't be enough able journalists left to make a report of them. Yes, verily! Don't we newspaper men know that!

Ludlow Street jail is a massive brick structure. Of the outside it might be taken *for a hospital or for a schoolhouse*, and it might be taken for a church. The gratings over its windows are slim and æsthetic looking, as though only meant for Ryrime or something of that sort. It is only when you come quite near to them that you perceive they are massive enough to turn anybody but a desperate burglar or murderer with a file.

LUDLOW STREET JAIL.

The building is about twenty-five years old. It was built by the board of supervisors of New York. A gray sandstone tablet set in the wall over the door announces that fact. The names of the supervisors are graven upon the tablet. Among them are names of politicians famous in New York city a quarter of a century gone. The visitor will notice the name of William M. Tweed among them. Without knowing it Tweed was building a house for himself when he helped construct Ludlow Street jail. Little the overgrown fraud knew what was to come in those days at the beginning of his power and riches. Yet it did come. Here William M. Tweed was brought and confined when retribution overtook him. Here, by a mysterious power to this day known only to Tweed's family and his keepers, his dungeon opened and he walked out. There is an instance of prison doors opening by magic, recorded in the New Testament. But that was white magic. Tweed got out by black magic.

But here, too, in course of time, he was brought again. The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they don't let up. Tweed was brought to Ludlow Street jail a broken down, miserable old man, all his jolly rotundity gone, his face showing fat in all its animal ugliness, and here at last, when his time came, he died. May his soul rest in such peace as it can. Behind the door above which his name was inscribed as builder he died a wicked, dishonored man, with scarcely a friend in the world.



INTERIOR OF JAIL.

All this is old, to be sure. But it naturally comes to one who visits the old prison and sees that name.

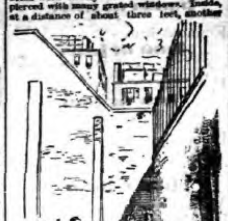
Ludlow Street jail is known as the debtors' prison, though there is a popular superstition that nobody can be imprisoned for debt in the United States. That is true in one sense, not in another. If can be proved that the debt was contracted with intent to defraud, then the guilty person can be arrested and shut up in Ludlow Street jail till he either pays or swears he hasn't anything to pay with. He is allowed to do that, in case of small sums, after being held under arrest three months and fourteen days. He is set free on what is called an order to vacate. That condition, "intent to defraud," however, can be stretched so thin as a politician's conscience.

One curious feature of the inmates is the large number of Hebrews among them. They are given to having a Sunday Shabfold, the enterprising manager who produced the comic opera of the "Mikado" without leave, as was alleged, is in there now. He is a tall, lank, rather good-looking man, with a long nose and a melancholy face. He paces the corridor back and forth as if he were about tired of his confinement.

The prisoners are allowed considerable time every day in the interior courtyard.

A great brilliant bed of crocus and flowering plants is set in the center, lit like up the place in a dazzling way. Several well-dressed gentlemen of leisure hang over the benches in a listless way in the yard. They generally very wicked-looking fellows in the main, and were clean and fashionably dressed. The fact is if you had passed them on the street out and free up in Wall street, or Broadway, or Fifth avenue, you would never have known but they were bankers and stockbrokers and in like affluences, the very pinks of society. I should hope to be forgiven for saying it, but such is the truth. It makes a difference which side of the bars you are on. And sometimes that's the only difference.

The building itself is a sort of house within a house. There is an outer wall or shell of brick work nearly two feet thick. It is pierced with many grated windows. Inside, at a distance of about three feet, another



THE YARD.

wall is built solid up to the roof. Within this inner house are tiers of cells, fifty-eight in all. The doors of the cells are open-work grating at the top, so as to admit the light and air from the outside. The walls are white-washed, and the ventilation is good. But, for all that, it is a heathenish, gloomy place in there. I never will give up, but there ought to be a woman to superintend the cleaning in every jail and public building. A man's eye can't see dirt. The Almighty never framed it so that it could. A woman would have had the floors mopped every day, the dust rubbed off, the steam-heaters and the towels and bedding shining white. A woman would have forbidden prisoners to expectorate upon the floor.

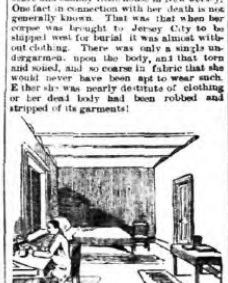
A woman would have had the grimy old door handles rubbed up, and the dust and black finger marks cleaned off. She would have given the debtors an object lesson in cleanliness and comfort that would last them all their lives. I admit that Ludlow Street jail is as clean as masculine bossing can make it. But I must be pardoned for adding immediately that that is saying much. A woman's eye ought to be about there.

Distinguished persons have been entertained as guests of Warden Keenan. He has held the office twelve years, and has seen the star of many an able financier go up and down. One of these was Richard M. Connolly, an official and millionaire of the Tweed ring. Yet another victim and villain alike of the last smash in Wall street was Jesse D. Fish, ex-president of the ex-Marine bank.

FISH'S CELL.

A year and a half ago, and who so high or so "swell" as he! Very grand society he moved in. He is serving the Auburn maker's trade at Auburn penitentiary, with a cropped head and a striped suit. Criminals occasionally do get punished in the last year or two, in spite of Boerum, in New York. Fifty-six years old is well on in life to be learning a trade, but it is never too late to mend. An honest cobbler is a good deal more respectable than a dishonest bank president.

While Fish was in jail last spring his beautiful and refined young wife, Hallie Barber, died in a mysterious manner in an obscure and shabby little house in New Jersey. One fact in connection with her death is not generally known. That was that when her corpse was brought to Jersey City to be shipped west for burial it was almost without clothing. There was only a single undergarment upon the body, and that torn and soiled, and so coarse in fabric that she would never have been apt to wear such. Either she was nearly destitute of clothing or her dead body had been robbed and stripped of its garments!



WARD'S CELL.

But the most notorious prisoner now in Ludlow Street jail is Ferdinand Ward, the minister's son, of the old firm of Grant & Ward. Only for him Gen. Grant might have been yet alive. Cancer attacks the unfortunate, the unhappy and those broken by financial disaster and family troubles, as eminent medical authority declares. If on the days immediately following Gen. Grant's death the Grand Army men could have got at Ferdinand Ward they would have torn him asunder, it is said. And small wonder. They recall with execration the man who dragged the honored name of their old commander in the dust. There were gray-bearded men who shed tears silently at sight of the impressive funeral pageant that attended to the grave the remains of "the old man," as they still affectionately call him. But not many tears does young Mr. Ferdinand Ward shed. Not he! He is quite cheerful, jolly indeed. He lives luxuriously in the rooms occupied by his illustrious predecessor, Tweed. If the spook of the late Tweed haunts the place that doesn't trouble him. Everything that money can buy is his to command. And Gen. Grant died of cancer, a broken-hearted man. His rooms are separated by an area in the center, quite the fauni nafils thing. His wife and child come to visit him, and one friend. Besides these he will see nobody but his lawyers, and will not open his mouth. Not even a reporter can get to see him, although a newspaper correspondent declares that he obtained the privilege recently. The keepers told him that the prisoner could not be got at. But then he says he "tipped" one of them. This person was open to argument, if not to conviction. (Conviction is not a pretty word to use in this connection.)

Thereupon the enterprising correspondent was permitted to enter a suite of rooms which, on the outside, bear the legend, "Warden's Room. No Admittance." The apartments were handsomely fitted with Brussels carpet and well furnished. Ward sat there reading a newspaper and "looking exceedingly bored." The newspaper bored. But then nobody knows New York journalists are, many of them, the ablest writers of fiction in the universal world.

Ward's trial will come off in October, it is said. He gets out occasionally on court business, as a witness, etc. He is guarded on such occasions by a deputy sheriff and the warden. Rumor also declares he gets out at other times, to take drives in the park and go on little larks. But, again, nobody knows. One thing is sure, that the lawyers will not permit him to be tried till the feelings wrought up by the death of Gen. Grant have in some measure died away. He is believed he has some of the lost millions snugly tucked away. At all events, he has plenty of money. Beside captives confined in Ludlow Street jail on account of money matters, United States prisoners are brought

FERDINAND WARD.

there to await trial. Here are kept counterfeiters, illicit merchants who smuggle silks and fine wines, as well as the two-penny fraud who brings a bit of lace over the water in her cloak lining. Convicts also occasionally serve out short sentences here.

You have heard of the mythical person who got rich by minding his own business. Well, there was one such a person, and it was a woman. She was caught and caged in Ludlow Street jail, and her name was Becky Jones. We were shown the cell where this marvel of a woman, who could keep her own affairs, was kept. It was a roomy compartment on the ground floor, looking out upon the street. Down a narrow strip of wall, beginning at the top, were pasted human figures, commencing at 1. Becky had pasted a number there for every week she had been kept in durance. The last number was 45. She was there nearly a year. To every attempt to make her tell what she knew she would only answer:

"Mr. Hamersley said to me on his deathbed, 'Becky, hold your tongue.' And I'm going to do it."

Do it she did. At last she worried the opposition out, and everybody else, and one morning a quiet order released her, and in a flash Becky was missing. She has never turned up since, although it is said she is at Ballston Spa living in very handsome style, which goes to indicate that silence is truly golden. Becky's room was decorated by herself in the most fantastic manner. Pictures, engravings, steel and wood engravings and fashion patterns are pasted over nearly every square inch of the dark walls, from high to low. She mounted a ladder when she got above her head with this pasting work, and went on up. The room is a curious sight. Crazy quilt pictures were a favorite design with Becky.

There are a few women prisoners in Ludlow. They were skipping about over the broiling hot range, cooking and doing the housework. There is no reason why the men prisoners should not have been helping, too, if there was the right to make any of them labor. But we saw no men at work. Women always have it the toughest, you will observe.

There was one prisoner whose crime I was puzzled to place exactly. I am uncertain about it still. A woman had sued another woman for heavy damages for alienating the affections of her husband. She had clapped the offending rival in Ludlow Street jail. One thought if a woman who was an unprepossessing fright could alienate the affections of any wife's husband, then what must the wife have been? She was a great ravished, flop-eared woman, who was dressing her period by letting potatoes, or something of that sort. A man who would allow his affections to be alienated by a woman *who looked like that ought to be* shut up in Ludlow Street jail himself.

ELIZA ARCHARD.

The Veteran Art Critic.

JOHN RUSKIN.

John Ruskin is not so old a man that he should be crying already. He was born in 1819, and is therefore not yet 70 years old. His father was a wealthy London wine merchant and left his son independent. Ruskin always held that man had no real right to wealth that they did not earn. "Why," he asked, "should accident leave him so many thousand pounds a year while another man, just as good, beside him, had to pass his days in painful toil and poverty?" Ruskin has been called a crank, but this sentiment would undoubtedly prove him to be sound in the estimation of most of his fellow-men.

Holding the opinions that he did, he has used his large fortune to further what he believed to be the interests of mankind. In his career he has made mistakes, which he himself has been first to acknowledge. Once he made violent and sweeping assertions against women artists. An American girl caused him to change his mind completely in regard to women's artistic capacity, and he acknowledged his error in the most graceful manner. For many years he has been professor of fine art at the University of Oxford, England. He is best known as a writer on art subjects. He it was who brought Turner's pictures into fame and fashion, to which number it is not certain but he made another mistake. His best known writings are "Modern Painters," "The Seven Lamps of Architecture" and "The Stones of Venice." He delivered many brilliant and solid lectures on a great variety of subjects. Above all things he detested the simplicity of money

F. Dix.

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The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.
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This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Thurse of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's book, in the townships of Dunellen, Plainfield, Fair View, Westfield and Cranford, in Union county without any restrictions and that orders taken by anybody else in the above mentioned townships for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders for us, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filled.
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(Successor to M. VERMEULE.)
For Fall Hats,
CAPS, GLOVES
TRUNKS and VALISES,
Call and Examine the Elegant Stock at
NO 5 WEST FRONT ST

FINEST QUALITY WASHINGTON VALLE
PURE SPRING WATER
ICE
SIMPSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIALTY
Families will see the propriety of using only Pure Spring Water Ice.
Orders received at John Walker's Bakery, also a the West Front Street, or P.O. Box 841, will be given prompt attention.
SIMPSON & CO.,
have a large lot of Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, and Maple trees for sale.
They are also prepared to supply Masons or others with Second Mountain Quarry Stone, at the lowest prices.
Grading and Contracting
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Bird's Patent Coal Elevator.

This machine is a w o in use in my yard, No. 6s Park avenue. It throughs c cleans the coal that passes over it. The coal comes down square against the screen, so that the dirt ons straight through. I invite the public to call and see it work. I have the Honeycombed Coal Grate, the best coal saver on hand. Also Kindling Wood, and A. Mithell, Jr's Fertilizers and lawn dressing.
MORGAN BIRD
Park Avenue Plainfield N. J

FOR BARGAINS
IN NEW AND
SECOND-HAND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
AND FOR
First Class Cabinet Work
AND
UPHOLSTERING
CALL AT THE STORE OF
J. S. Powlison
48 West Front Street.

Wm. A. Woodruff
Represents the following first-class insurance companies.
Fire Association of Philadelphia, LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, WESTCHESTER, of New York, Norwich Union of England, North British Mercantile, of London, The Northern, of England, The Queen, of England, The Merchants, of Newark, The Washington Life, of New York, and other equally good companies, and procures insurance at BEST RATES, too.
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security, and has bargains in
Real Estate.
OFFICE Berry's Building corner of Front stree and Park avenue. Residence 41 East Second street

S. W. Wakefield,
ENGINEER,
PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.
Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by low pressure steam.
Agent for the Dunning and Excelsior Self Feeding Boiler.
Send for illustrated catalogue.
Repairing promptly done. Estimates cheerfully furnished.
OFFICE, 80 SOMERSET STREET.
My Reference is my Work.

In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash
JOHN H. FRENCH,
29 West Front St

Headquarters for
VOEHL'S
Bread, Cake, Pies, Pastry, etc
15 West Front Street,
Confectionery of all Kinds.
Having bought out the business of A. Warnick, call the attention of my patrons to my stock of all varieties of first class Cake, Pies, Bread, etc.
NEW ENGLAND BREAD A SPECIALTY.
The old stand at 68 Somerset street, will be in charge of my son for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.
JACOB VOEHL.
Successor to A. Warnick, No. 15 West Front street Plainfield, New Jersey. 6-12-1y.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
DEALER IN
BEST
Coal
QUALITY
Yard and Office, South avenue, next to the Railroad.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
P. O. Box 1467.

FORD & STILES
Funeral Directors
AND
PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.
Office, warerooms and residence No. 14 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call, 21

Remnant Sale.
For one week, commencing August 15. During the coming week we will close out Remnants of all kinds of Dress Goods Cashmeres, Lawns, Tickings, Muslins, Calicos, Linings, etc., at half their original cost to make room for Fall stock. Bargains in remnants of Carpets Oil Cloth and Mattings. At
Boehm's
7 WEST FRONT ST.

"CANDEE"
Rubber
BOOTS
WITH
DOUBLE THICK BALL.
Ordinary Rubber Boots always wear out first on the ball. The CANDEE Boots are double thick on the ball, and get
DOUBLE WEAR.
Most economical Rubber Boot in the market. No longer lasts any other boot and the
PRICE NO HIGHER.
Call and examine the goods.

FOR SALE BY
A. WILLET,
NO. 6 PARK AVENUE.

GO TO Green & Co.
FOR BARGAINS!
A FINE Parlor Suite - $38.50
Seven Pieces.
SOLID Ash Chamber Suite $26
Eight Pieces.
OAK OR WALNUT Extension Table - $6
A GOOD Lounge for - - $7
RAMONETTI'S
CELEBRATED
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Ice Cream
AND
Water Ices,
of all Choice Fruit Flavors.
FANCY PUDDING a Specialty.
A Large Variety of
Individual Ice Cream Imitations
ICE CREAM
For Wedding Parties, Church Fairs, Excursions, Festivals, etc., at a great reduction in prices. Also first-class Restaurant at
RAMONETTI'S
24 North Ave.,
Telephone, No. 30. 6-10-1y

Electric Fire Alarm
Electric Burglar Alarm, Improved and new Electric Call Bells. Electric Gas Lighter.
Electric Front Door Bells. Electric Servants Call Bells.
Electric Thermometer is connected with each (see above) as to prevent too low or high a temperature in your office, living apartment or store, or rooms, which may be fatal to young out, etc.
REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.
F. E. KINSMAN,
Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.,
292 Broadway—45 Liberty Street, New York. also P. O. Box 1568, Plainfield, N. J.

Hotel Netherwood.
Netherwood Heights
One of the most Healthful, Comfortable and Accessible Inland Summer Resorts in the Country.
S. V. Woodruff, Proprietor.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 4, No. 77 — PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1885. — Price Two Cents.

Cent-a-word Corner

FOUND—Friday evening, a child's gold locket. Can be had by applying at this office.

WILL EXCHANGE—Electric batteries, Electrical Gyroscope and surgical instruments, Large organ, books, cow, incubators, brooders, etc., for horse, harness and two-seated covered carriage. Apply at Jackson Avenue.

TO LET—Pleasant rooms, with board in private family. Terms reasonable. Address P. Box 408.

PASTURE for horses and cattle with running water, on Plainfield avenue. Apply to W. M. Stillman. 27-3

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. F. Dunn, 14 West Front St. 5-2-eod

FOR SALE—A white bull terrier. Address P. O. Box 1251. 26-3

WANTED—A protestant woman to cook. Apply to Mrs. George Taylor, Netherwood. 26-3

FOR SALE CHEAP—A three-spring grocery or market wagon. Call on E. T. Dunn, corner of Third and Bee streets. 25-3

TO LET—Second floor of No. 29 Front Street, containing 6 rooms. All improvements. Inquire at French's store, No. 29 Front street. 19-tf

CHOICE CORNER LOT—250 feet on Madison avenue by about 250 feet on Ninth street, between fence lines. Enquire of Edward C. Mailford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite station Plainfield, N. J. 6-1-tf

PASTURE for horses and cattle, shade and water, 18 East Front street. 21-tf

Special Notices.

FARM FOR SALE.
Cheap. 119 acres. Will exchange. House 18 rooms and barn. Inquire of Saunders, Shadeland. Part of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 5-11-tf

MUSIC.
Prof. F. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musical Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City.

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front 250 feet deep at Netherwood on La Grande Ave., corner of Woodland Ave. Desirable location; cheap for cash. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mailford, Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite Plainfield station. 6-1-tf

BUSINESS FOR SALE.
Or Rent—Grocery with five hundred dollars. Address box 1290, Plainfield. 6-1-tf

THE REFORM CLUB HALL
With seating capacity for eight hundred, with acoustic qualities and as heated by steam, offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for lectures or exhibitions.

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE
in complete order. Lot 40x165 feet, with a good barn; excellent location; seven minutes from depot. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Frank Brokaw, 21 Dane street. 29-3mf

THE BEST SAFEGUARD
against Cholera and infectious diseases is to keep a supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by our leading physicians as being the best in the market. Beware of counterfeits which eat holes in clothing, etc. No acid in Thorp's. Factory, cor. Front and New streets. P. O. Box 754. 2-eod 3m

Professional Cards.

WILLIAM B. MAXSON,
Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON,
No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours until 10 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 3-30-6m

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN,
Homeopathist and Electrician, corner Second and Washington street. Office hours 11 a. m. to 2 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON,
Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH,
Counsellor-at-Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN,
Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block, Rooms 1 and 2, Plainfield, N. J.
George F. Suydam. W. Stillman.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST,
No. 19 East Front street, over Gridley's hardware store, formerly at 104 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours 9 to 4. 5-11-tf

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST,
At West Front, Somerset. Cocaine used as a local anæsthesia. Gold filling a specialty.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER,
Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken by Typewriting done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph type-writer. Office, corner Park avenue and Second street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM,
No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building.
Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 9-23-1y

DR. T. S. DAVIS,
Homœopathic Physician,
Office 53 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J.
Office hours—7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m.
Residence, 53 Broadway, Call ring. 5-11-tf

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES,
Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth, successor to J. M. and J. D. Dunham, embracing the last twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, are prepared to do work in our line with neatness, accuracy and dispatch. 34 West Front St., Stillman Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1021. 8-11-1y

Educational.

CRAYON PORTRAITS
Miss Louisa Moss, Crayon Artist. Specimen's at Kand's, 24 West Front, where orders will be received. 2-6-tf

ELOCUTION.
For instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons, for terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1090.

PIANO LESSONS.
Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Reference Mr. S. V. Wright, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood, and to others. P. O. Box, 1581.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO.
No. 5 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

L. M. FRENCH
Carriage Manufacturer
No. 18 Somerset St.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
FINE CARRIAGES
ALL STYLES.
CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH
REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
AT SHORT NOTICE

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelles drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	48	6 a. m.	56
9 a. m.	56	9 a. m.	66
12 m.	65	12 m.	76
3 p. m.	71	3 p. m.	83

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885.	1884.
Sunrise.....5.24 a.m.	Sunrise.....5.24 a.m.
Sun Sets....6.36 p.m.	Sun Sets....6.56 p.m.
Moon Rises 8.45 p.m.	Moon Rises....

Chronological Events.

Brigham Young died 1877.

Signal Office Prediction.

The weather to-morrow promises to be warmer and fair.

JOTTINGS.

—All the trees on Fifth street, between Park avenue and Sycamore, have been trimmed of their lower branches.

—The Marshal of North Plainfield says that excessive smoking will make anybody nervous nearly as quick as whisky.

—At the Crescent Avenue Sunday School two superintendents are now employed, three cars were set apart for the colored people who attended.

—*Men are engaged tearing down* Lawrence Paoli's old store on North avenue. He intends erecting a brick building on the site.

—All school teachers throughout Somerset County are requested to send their post-office address to Miss Carrie Claypoole, Somerville.

—The uniformed men of Post No. 73, will assemble at the Out Post at 7.30 a. m. Monday morning, white gloves and canes. Wm. Addis, acting commander.

—The various township committees of Somerset County will meet in Somerville on September 1, to adjust the damages done to sheep by dogs during the past year.

—Rev. Geo. W. Nicholson, pastor of the North Baptist Church of Jersey City, will occupy the pulpit of the Park Avenue Baptist Church to morrow morning and evening.

—*The Crescent Avenue Sunday-school* excursion returned to this city from their trip to Asbury Park, about half-past seven o'clock last evening after spending an enjoyable day.

—The Smith family re-union took place at Peapack Thursday. Dr. I. N. Quimby of Jersey City delivered a historical address on "The relation of the Smith family to the Nation."

—The case of Mrs. Jackson against John Rafferty, who is charged with selling liquor to Mr. Jackson, a habitual drunkard, after he had been cautioned not to, is set down for September 8.

—From appearances there will be some interesting cases to be heard at the October term of the county courts—among them the Plainfield case of promise and the Elizabeth bigamy cases.

—A petition is being circulated among Somerville residents requesting the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to do away with the death trap at that station, and place the depot on the north side of both tracks.

—Justice Nash says that the City Hotel case *was the hardest contested case that has* come before a Justice of the Peace in Plainfield in a good many years. But who would want the reputation acquired thereby by one *of the parties at least?*

—The boy who spends his evenings reading newspapers, the local news of his county and the general news of the day, will certainly make a better man than the one who spends those hours on the streets, jumping on and off the cars and loafing about the depot.

—Edward Maynard of 13 North avenue is having a separate apartment fitted up, to be in charge of a woman, for hair cutting and shampooing, for women and children. He has one of the most elegant places to be found within many miles of here, and he and his attendants cannot be easily excelled for skill and politeness, two desirable qualifications in such a line of business.

—The Trenton Emporium is out in an editorial commending sparrow pie as a delicacy worthy of the highest consideration by the great American palate. We are willing to acknowledge that the Emporium editor is an authority upon the good things of life, and we also freely concede him our share of all the sparrow pie that may cross his gastronomi path.

—Notice was served last night on Maurice Daly at the City Hotel, by ex-Mayor Maxson, to either quit the hotel within three days or pay the rent. In view of the actions whereby the landlord has been thus far defrauded of his rent, it will be interesting to know the next move. William Moore, the landland, has the sympathy of the entire community, and is considered a credit to the place.

—One of the best indications of the improvement in the condition of business throughout the country, is found in healthful briskness of the wholesale industries. Orders from all sections show that the business revival is general. Schaefelin, Baldwin & Tweedy, the wholesale clothing manufacturer of this city, have their works run until nine o'clock evenings at present, to supply the increasing demand for goods in the West and South, where good crops has given the revival a start.

THE WARREN MISSION.

History of an Important Religious Organization.—Founded in "Mud Lane."—Its Achievements, Officers and Methods.

Few indeed have been the institutions, outside the churches, in Plainfield, to which men and women are indebted more for ennobling influences than the Warren Union Mission. The breadth and depth of its work cannot be easily over estimated. Something of its history cannot fail to be of interest to every Plainfielder.

The idea of the Mission originated with two young ladies, Miss Jennie Wheeler, a daughter of Asa H. Wheeler, who then resided in Seventh street, and Miss Maggie Matthews, a teacher in the Young Ladies' Seminary, at whose head was Mr. E. Dean Dow.

The first meeting was held as a sewing school in a room in Mud Lane, now known as Harrison street, North Plainfield. At this meeting, which was held on a Saturday afternoon, there were present four scholars. In the space of six weeks the number had increased to thirteen. Finding that their idea was likely to find plenty of material on which to work, the young ladies determined to merge the sewing school at once into a Sunday-school. This they did, holding the first meeting of the school, Sunday afternoon, August 17, 1864, just twenty-one years ago, the 17th of this month.

At this meeting, Wesley Roach joined them, and the three workers pushed the work forward for as many weeks, when Miss Wheeler's father, Asa H. Wheeler, contributed his assistance, and Mr. Roach was elected first Superintendent of the School. Before the month was out, the room became too small for the school, which had almost doubled itself, and numbered twenty-one.

Something must be done to get better accomodations. The trustees of the North *Plainfield Public* School were approached with a request for the use of the School building. They consented at once, and on Sept. 18, the school was transferred to its new quarters.

On Oct. 2d., the Misses Roundy and a Mrs. Conover united, as helpers, in the way of teachers. At this date, the surprising growth of the school was shown by thirty-nine names, upon the secretary's book.

On the following Sunday, Oct. 9th, Marvin M. Dunham became the chorister of the school, and has continued *with it in that* capacity ever since, excepting the year 1870 and part of 1871, when he was absent from home. Through the kindness of the Second *Presbyterian church, of this city,* the old books in its Sunday School library were given to the Mission for its use, and on Dec. 18, were in readiness to distribute. M. M. Dunham *was elected librarian.*

The school continued to grow steadily through the labors of the originators, who during each week days acted as missionaries, and *the roll at the beginning of 1865 numbered* fifty-six. On Sunday, July 7, 1865, a teachers meeting was held, and Mr. Roundy was elected superintendent, which position *he held for two years. He was followed by* J. Herrey Ackerman, John H. Wheeler, and James E. Maine, who acted as superintendent until 1873.

On June 19th, 1870, a meeting was held, at which the late Peter Balen, of Central avenue, presided, to take into consideration the purchase of the lot, on which should be *built a chapel. A second meeting was held,* July 31, of the same year, when H. Otis Newman was elected president of the organization, and James R. Perrine its secretary. *Plans for the chapel now standing on* Chatham street were submitted by Hon. Job Male, and adopted by the meeting.

Later in the season, Nov. 13, a committee *was appointed to draw up a constitution for* the members. From Dec. 2, 1870, the date of the adoption of this constitution, the organization has been known as the Warren Union Mission Society, and has the following officers: President and Vice President, the latter acting as superintendent; Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian and a Board of Trustees, three in number, to represent different evangelical denominations. The teachers are elected, and the foregoing constitute the society, which is a regularly chartered to-day.

Mr. Newman was succeeded as President by James E. Maine, with Chas. H. Morehouse as his assistant, these as such officers continuing for one year, when Mr. Maine was elected President, with James R. Perine as Vice-President. Both continued in the office during the years 1872-1873-1874 and 1875. In 1876, Mr. David M. Moore was elected President, Mr. Perine being re-elected January 2, 1877. Mr. Peter Balen was made President and continued as such to the time of his death, which occurred March 31, 1882. Under him the following named persons acted as the Vice-Presidents. In 1877-8 Mr. J. R. Perine. In 1879, Mr. E. St. John; 1880, Mr. David M. Moore; 1881, Mr. Frank H. Gardner, who continued Vice-President for two years when by vote the Constitution was changed, making the President the Superintendent of the school and the Vice-President, Assistant Superintendent. At this time Mr. Gardner was elected President and M. M. Dunham Vice-President, and both have thus continued up to the present time.

In Jan. 1873, Mr. C. E. Tyler became a member of the school and took charge of a Bible class, consisting of young men, when it adopted the name of the Berean Bible class, which is now so favorably known and has on its roll a list of active members numbering 175, the attendance each Sunday varying from 75 to 125. This class is doing a noble work in itself.

In 1874, Mr. Tyler was unanimously elected Treasurer of the society and has continued in that office, excepting in the year 1880, to the present time. In 1880, Mr. Jas. R. Perine was its Treasurer.

The Society has always felt very grateful to some of the churches and its many friends for the financial aid, etc., it has always received in time of need to carry on the work.

A class of young ladies, numbering about fifty, has for its teacher Mr David M. Moore, who has been connected with the school since 1873.

In addition to the Sunday School work, a sewing school is held weekly about nine months in the year, with a large attendance. Mrs. F. H. Gardner being now its President.

On Sunday evening religious services are held in the chapel, the same closing for a short time the last Sunday night in July.

The demands of the school in its increasing size compelled the Society to take some action to enlarge the building and two additions have been added, the last one completed a little over a year ago, being a large one, and both the plans and the additions having been made under the direction and care of the Mission's good friend, Hon. Job Male, to whom the Society say they will always feel indebted.

At the present time the Primary class has for its teachers, Miss Emma Gillies and sister, Mrs. R. B. Ryder. It has grown to such an extent that some change will have to be made for the comfort of the little ones, the rooms being too small, the attendance ranging *each Sunday from 65 to 95.*

The school at this time numbers about 500 members, the attendance ranging from 300 to 425.

It has six officers, three trustees, and twenty-nine teachers, some of the latter having been connected with the school for a number of years.

Advertised Letters.

Advertised letters in the post-office here August 29, 1885. When called for say advertised.

Christenson, Ave M.	Gates Harry
Frost Heinrich	Glynn, B. H.
Handren, Minra S.	Grana, Mrs. Chas. C
Lloyd Irene	Jones, Sadie
McGlory, Debia	Mee, Sarah
Mitchell, Mrs. S.	Mitchell, Mrs. Jas
Oat, Patrick	National Tea Co.
Reed, Mrs. R.	O'Conner, Michael
Ritzer, Jacob	Robinson, Mrs.
Samuelsson, Sophia	Runyon, Mrs. L. A.
Thurtle, Mrs. R. C.	Stephens, Mrs. A. S.
White, Mrs. Phadira C.	Vermeul, Charley

E. R. POPE, P. M.

—The law of two years ago, forbidding the sale of cigarettes to minors under the age of sixteen years, seems not to be enforced. Boys of ten and twelve are seen daily upon our streets with cigarettes in their mouths, and it is said that some of the local tobacco dealers do not hesitate to sell directly to them. There is a penalty of twenty dollars for each offense.

PERSONAL.

Wm. Paxton of Newark is visiting friends in this city.

Miss Emma Henson of Lambertville is on a visit to friends in Scotch Plains.

Miss Mary Howard of Boston, Mass., is visiting friends on East Front street.

C. Potter, Jr, and family have returned *from their visit to Warm Springs, Va.*

The popular manager at Edsall's is on a vacation. He will sojourn in various Summer resorts.

Mr. F. T. Lincoln of Union street starts Monday for Mt. Tabor to stay a few weeks for his health.

Miss Etta Stamford of Manning avenue, North Plainfield, is visiting friends in Middleton, Albany County, New York.

John Cameron and family of Madison *avenue are at Coney Island for a few* weeks.

Miss Lizzie Smith and Miss Laura Jordan of New Brunswick are spending a few weeks at New Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Needham of Madison avenue have returned from their visit to the Catskill mountains greatly improved in health.

Frederick Smith of East Second street, has an invalid chair made entirely of bamboo. It was sent to him about twelve years ago from China where it was manufactured.

Messrs. Tunis J. Carey, John Hetfield, Andrew Love, Sr., John Haberle, James Homan, and Walter Hetfield and family, have returned from their fishing excursion at Budd's Lake.

Miss Anna Byrne of Albany, N. Y., who has recently been spending a few weeks with the family at Asbury Park, is spending a few days with friends on Prospect Place, North Plainfield.

Mrs. F. V. Welling, who was injured some three weeks ago by being thrown from a carriage while driving through Bound Brook, a full report of which was given in *the News at the time, is improving, and is* now considered out of danger.

Rev. Dr. A. P. Ledoux and wife of Cornwall, N. Y., who have been stopping in Plainfield for some time past, have just returned to Cornwall much benefitted in health. Mr. Ledoux has been in the Eastern States in search of an atmosphere to cure him of asthma. *Plainfield's atmosphere has helped* him, and he has gone home to sell his property, intending to return and permanently locate here.

Noticeable among the departures this morning was the "Merrimine," consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Pope, Mr. and Mrs. W. Woodruff, Master Frank and Miss Mabel Woodruff, Mr. Ashley Horton, Miss Annis Bridges of Rahway, and friend from Grassy Point, N. Y. "The Merrimine" and rooms engaged at Brooks Lawn, Hunter, Catskill, but owing to the recent fire, are obliged to seek other quarters. The friends of Mrs. Woodruff will experience great relief to know that for the remainder of the Summer she will seek health and recreation on high ground.—Krabbs.

Erastus Dodd of Buffalo has been calling on his sister, Mrs. H. N. Case on Church street, on his return from an ex-sanded trip to Europe, during which he visited Italy, France and Germany. Mr. Dodd and Professor Lloyd Case have been bosom friends for twenty years, and for sixteen years the two bachelors sat together at the same table. As we stated before the election, Mr. Dodd is one of Mr. Cleveland's most enthusiastic admirers, the result of their long friendship. Mrs. Case is a sister also to Dr. Asahel Dodd, deceased, who was for twenty years Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

Knights of Pythias District Meeting.

Last evening one of the greatest events in the history of Pythianism in Plainfield took place in the Castle Hall of Perseverance Lodge, No. 74. The hall was filled with visitors from Elizabeth, Somerville and Scotch Plains, together with the members of Unity and Perseverance Lodges. During the evening very able and refreshing addresses were delivered by Grand Chancellor Joseph Miller of Salem, N. J., Supreme representative, General Ward of Newark, Grand Vice Chancellor, Senator Moon of Phillipsburg, Past Grand Chancellor Moses H. Bailey of Newark, Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, Eugene V. Horton of Somerville, and Judge Ulrich and District Deputy Grand Chancellor John H. Carney of Perseverance Lodge. After the interesting though somewhat lengthy program was exhausted, an abundant and palatable collation was had.

Many of the visitors were entertained until an early hour in the morning, when they retired to Miller's hotel for a few hours' repose before leaving by this morning's early train.

During Friday afternoon G. C., Miller, G. P. C., Badgely, G. V. C., Senator Moon, and S. R., General Ward, were given a drive around Plainfield and expressed themselves in terms of highest admiration and surprise at the splendid condition of the city and the elegance of its residences.

The Morris Plains Asylum Healthy.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown, was held at the Asylum yesterday, to consider the sanitary condition of the institution and its surroundings, the question of the sewerage being the principal topic under consideration. Dr. Hunt and Professor Leeds, of the State Board of Health, and Professor McMillen, of Princeton College, were present in consultation with the managers regarding the present system of drainage. The recent cases of typhoid fever, including fifteen in all since July 1, have been of a mild character, and the general health of the inmates of the institution is excellent. There are at present 850 patients in the asylum and 100 attendants, besides the officers and other employes, making in all about 1,050 persons, who are connected with the institution and live in or near it.

Arrivals at the Park House.

The following is a list of arrivals at the Park House during the past two days:

Mr. and Mrs. Yates, their two daughters and son, of Montclair; Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Plainfield; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Beach, and their daughters, the Misses Georgia, Minnie, and Alice Beach of New York; Mr. A. R. Gardner of New York; Mrs. Y. Macanaley of Philadelphia; Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Baker of Philadelphia; Mr. Sid'ney G. Dorrance of Plainfield; Mrs. d'Anjigeac, *her daughters, the Misses Maud and Mamie* Antigeac, and their son, Georges Antigeac, all of Savannah, Ga; Mr. and Mrs. Doogan of New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. Mabbitt and Mrs. E. Owens of New York.

—As we stated Wednesday the position taken by Councilman Tufts of Rahway in the Main street ditch war was wrong in trying to keep open the ditch after it had become a public nuisance because from time immemorial it has been a natural water course. The Board of Health have decided against him and have adopted a resolution, offered by City Physician Cladek, declaring that the ditch is a nuisance. All property owners along the line of the street, or who may in any way use the ditch as a means of drainage, have been given notice to make other arrangements by Sept. 20. A notice of this action has been ordered sent to the *Common Council, with the suggestion that* immediate steps be taken to provide a sewer for the proper drainage of that portion of the city.

—The fox has many tricks, but the honest hound unearths him at last. There are a few men in Plainfield who pride themselves on their swindling of the butcher, the baker, the grocer, the dry goods merchant who trust them, but the swindlers are not long unknown. They lose in reputation far more than they gain. There is one man in this city, worth many thousands, who would not be trusted for twenty-five cents. He sounds a born beat. In fact we are informed of an instance where he beat a merchant of so *small a sum as twenty cents. A more* thoroughly despised man it would be difficult to find. Everybody knows him well.

—Challenges have been sent by the Somerville Lawn Club to the Plainfield Tennis Club to play a match game, best 2 out of 3 sets, to take place this afternoon, at 5 o'clock—also to the Rosedale Club to play next Wednesday, Sept. 2d. If accepted, good games may be expected on which the public are cordially invited. Both games to be played on the grounds of the Somerville *Club.*

—The following officers were elected for the ensuing year at the meeting of the Somerset County Teachers' Association held at Somerville on Thursday: President, S. L. Kenney; Vice Presidents, Gaius Hoffman; Secretary, Miss Carrie Claypoole; Treasurer, Miss Vanderbeek. The Association will meet at Somerville on the first Saturday in November.

Caution.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Lowney's Chocolate at less than the regular price, 50c. and 1.00, as oftentimes imitations or inferior articles are sold as the genuine. Ours is the only place to sell cheaply. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

O. F. WOODWARD, Manager,
Le Roy N. Y

Marriages.

YOUNG—WILLIAMSON—At the Trinity Reformed church, by the Rev. A. V. E. Raymond, Mr. Chas. Young, to Sarah Williamson, both of Somerville, N. J.

Deaths.

RUNYON—At Madison, Kansas, Aug. 24, Mr. Edwin J. Runyon, aged 31 years.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the New Market Baptist church, at 2 p. m. on Sunday, August 30, without further notice.

Union and Middlesex Ag'cul'ral Society
Trotting Meeting
AT PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY
SEPT. 1, 2 & 3,
$2,300.00
For Speed Premiums.

Tuesday Sept. 1.
No. 1—Purse $150. 2.40 Class. For horses owned in Union or Middlesex counties or in the Township of North Plainfield.
No. 2—Purse $200. 2 minute class.
No. 3—Purse $300. 2.30 class.

Wednesday, Sept. 2.
No. 4—Purse $300. Trotting Pairs, made up or otherwise. Note—Any person may enter three horses and start any two of them.
No. 5—Purse $300. 2.35 class.
No. 6—Purse $500. Free for all. Pacing.

Thursday, Sept. 3.
No. 7—Purse $2.50. 2.45 class.
No. 8—Purse $400. Free for all.
The free for all not being filled will be left *open until* August 29.
Address all entries to
W. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary
Plainfield, New Jersey.
ADMISSION - - - - 50 Cts.
CHILDREN - - - - - 25 "
CARRIAGES FREE.
POOLS WILL BE SOLD ON GROUNDS.

JUST RECEIVED
A LINE OF
EXTRA Large
Towels
TO SELL FOR
18 and 25 Cts.
That CANNOT be beat in the city.
POPE BROS.

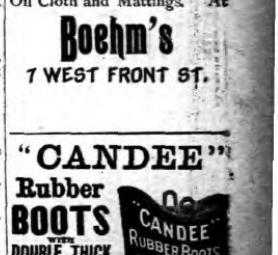
HOT COFFEE FREE
Made in One Minute.

ONE MINUTE COFFEE AND TEA POT.
Call for particulars on
STANTON CLARK,
17 and 19 East Front street.
THE ARNOLD AUTOMATIC STEAM *COOKER recommended for cooking anything* that can be boiled, baked or roasted is also sold at the same place. 8-28-3-w

Plainfield Fire Department.
TAXES FOR 1885.
Fire tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885, will be received from 9 a. m., to 3 p. m., on any day (Sunday excepted) by the Treasurer, J. L. Cutter, at his office, 25 West Front street.
Taxes remaining unpaid on the 5th, will be returned to justices of the peace for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at 25 per cent per annum added with legal costs.
In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in occupancy shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—See section 20 of Incorporation Act.
J. L. CUTTER, Treasurer.
Plainfield, N. J., July 26, 1885. 7-29-1m

THE PLAINFIELD
Hardware Co.,
HARDWARE, TOOLS,
House Furnishing Goods, etc.
40
WEST FRONT ST.

NOTICE CONCERNING DOGS.
All dogs encountered and at large in the city of Plainfield, during the months of July, August, and September of 1885, will be shot by the order of the Board of Health to be summoned. All persons who own or harbor dogs are hereby notified and required to severely muzzle, or confine, or otherwise prevent the same from running at large in said city during the months above specified, or assuming for every violation thereof
By order of the Board of Health.
GEORGE W. ROCKFELLOW, Mayor.
8-28-2-2

"CANDEE"
Rubber
BOOTS
WITH
DOUBLE THICK
BALL.
Ordinary Rubber Boots always wear out first on the ball. The CANDEE Boots are double thick on the ball, and give
DOUBLE WEAR.
Most economical Rubber Boot in the market. Ladies' Candee Plows say other boot and the
PRICE NO HIGHER.
Call and ex-amine the goods.


FOR SALE BY
A. WILLET
No. 6 PARK AVENUE.

Remnant Sale.
For one week, commencing August 15. During the coming week we will close out Remnants of all kinds of Dress Goods Cashmeres, Lawns, Tickings, Muslins, Calicos, Linings, etc., at half their original cost to make room for Fall stock. Bargains in remnants of Carpets Oil Cloth and Mattings. At
Boehm's
7 WEST FRONT ST.

GO TO Green & Co.
FOR BARGAINS!
A FINE Parlor Suite - $38.50
Seven Pieces.
SOLID Ash Chamber Suite $26
Eight Pieces.
OAK OR WALNUT Extension Table - $8
A GOOD Lounge for - - $7
RAMONETTI'S
CELEBRATED
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Ice Cream
Water Ices,
of all Choice Fruit Flavors.
FANCY PUDDING a Specialty.
A Large Variety of
Individual Ice Cream Imitations.
ICE CREAM
For Wedding Parties, Church Fairs, Excursions, Festivals, etc., at a great reduction in prices. Also first-class Restaurant at
RAMONETTI'S
24 North Ave.,
Telephone, No. 30. 6-19-1y

Electric Fire Alarm
Electric Burglar Alarm. Improved and most Electric Call Bells. Electric Gas Lighters.
Electric Front Door Bells, Electric Silent Call Bells.
Electric Thermostat, so connected with battery (see above) as to prevent too low or high a temperature in your house, store or greenhouse, or conservatory, will notify when the fire is going out, etc.
REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.
F. E. KINSMAN;
Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.,
145 Broadway—46 Liberty Street, New York. and P. O. Box 1508, Plainfield, N. J.

A. W. RAND,
24 W. FRONT ST.
Books, Stationary and Music.
Croquet and Tennis. Specialty—Just received a small lot of good letter paper which we are selling at the low price, of 5c. per quire, per box.

The Evening Press.
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.
The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield
T. W. MORRISON, Publisher.
Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.
Terms of Local Events in and about Plainfield, Dunellen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Millstone, Bound Brook, Somerville, Mt. Bethel, Martinsville, Bridgewater, Basking, Mt. Horeb, Fanwood, Westfield, Cranford, and other contiguous points, for publication, are solicited. Communications are provided they are of general interest. All communications must be accompanied with the name of the author and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We are not responsible for sentiments of correspondents, and notice of no offensive nature will be permitted.
Address all communications to
THE EVENING NEWS,
Lock Box 1. Plainfield, N. J.
[10 Printing to be done at reasonable rates.]
Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION.
Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street.
OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE 21, 1885.

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
2 07 a. m.	4 50 a. m.	4 00 a. m.	7 00 a. m.
5 44 "	7 35 "	7 00 "	10 00 "
7 44 "	9 50 "	8 45 "	11 30 "
9 44 "	12 05 p. m.	10 45 "	1 30 p. m.
12 08 m.	2 50 "	12 15 p. m.	4 00 "
2 08 p. m.	5 05 "	2 00 "	5 30 "
3 53 "	6 40 "	3 45 "	6 30 "
5 08 "	7 50 "	5 00 "	8 00 "
7 08 "	9 50 "	7 00 "	10 00 "
10 20 "	12 05 a. m.	11 15 "	2 00 a. m.
12 08 a. m.	2 50 "	1 00 p. m.	4 00 "
2 07 "	4 50 "	4 00 "	7 00 "
5 44 "	7 35 "	7 00 "	10 00 "

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 2 07, 5 44, 8 44, 10 33 a. m., 12 08 m., 2 08, 3 53, 5 08, 7 08, 10 20 p. m.
Leave New York 9 00 a. m., 5 15 p. m.
All trains Plainfield connect for Newark and New York.
Sundays 2 07, 8 00 a. m., 5 30 p. m.
Trains leave Plainfield for Bound Brook 7 05, 8 45, 9 45, 10 45, 11 30 a. m., 1 05, 2 30, 3 45, 5 40, 6 45, 7 50, 9 30, 11 30 p. m. Sundays 7 50, 9 30, 11 30 a. m., 5 30, 6 45, 7 50, 9 30, 11 30 p. m. Sundays 8 00 a. m., 10 30, 1 30, 4 30, 5 35, 7 10, 9 05, 10 30 p. m.
PHILADELPHIA AND PLAINFIELD.
Leave Plainfield 1 30, 3 15, 5 30, 6 45, 8 15, 9 45, 10 45, 2 00, 3 00, 5 00, 6 45, 8 17 p. m. Sundays, 1 30, 3 00, 9 45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Green 7 45, 8 30, 10 00 a. m., 1 15, 3 45, 5 40, 6 45, 7 50 p. m. Sundays, 8 00 a. m., 4 00, 5 00, 7 50 p. m.
J. BOOTTEN, General Manager.
C. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent.

SATURDAY, AUG 1ST 28, 1885.

Sulphurous Acid in the Air of Towns.

M. Witz has conducted a series of observations upon the presence of sulphurous acid, due to the combustion of coal and gas, in the air of towns, and its effect upon the salubrity of localities. Daily analyses of the atmospheres of the largest French towns go to show that the proportion of ozone in the air is very variable. Generally, a northerly wind is accompanied by a diminution of the quantity of ozone. The exact value of ozone as a constituent of the air of towns is not known; but the fact that it is generally scarce or altogether absent during unhealthy periods is held to point to its agency in their influence. M. Witz has been led to believe that the absence of ozone is caused by the superabundance of sulphurous acid. This latter is an invariable constituent of the air of towns in which coal is burnt in large quantities. Thus at Rouen, where M. Witz conducted his experiment, he has observed that the bright orange placards commonly used for advertising, being colored with red lead pigment, always become blanched in time. The peroxide of lead passes into the state of sulphate, and produces that of sulphuric acid.

Long-continued observation of these placards, posted in the interior and round the suburbs of a town has shown M. Witz how to graduate the area of chemical action according to the density of the population and number of furnaces in operation.

Inside dwellings the same effects is much more marked, especially if the colored paper is placed in the way of condensations from humid atmospheres. The presence of sulphurous acid in the air of manufacturing towns becomes very evident in connection with the first white frost of winter. A great deal of the acid vapor is then condensed with a small quantity of water, and its effect upon exposed objects is sometimes very destructive. Hence M. Witz demands that, out of consideration to the public health, means should be taken for reducing to the lowest possible proportion the sulphurous acid vapor emitted from factory and other chimneys.

The Journal of Gas Lighting says: Unfortunately and for the reasoning that would connect the diminution of ozone (and consequently the preponderance of unhealthy atmospheric conditions) with the presence of sulphurous acid, it is a fact, requiring to be otherwise accounted for, that ozone disappears and epidemics rage in districts where not a pound of coal or a cubic foot of gas has ever been burnt.

Powdered Crab as a Medicine.

A Russian paper says: During the last fifteen years the inhabitants of a malarial locality in Kharkov Governmentin Russia have used the crab powder with great success against the fevers. The powder is prepared in the following way: Live crabs are poured over with the ordinary whisky until they get asleep, then they are put on a bread pan in a hot oven, thoroughly dried and pulverized, and the powder passed through a fine sieve. One dose, a teaspoonful, is generally sufficient to cure the intermittent fever; in very obstinate cases, a second dose is required. Each dose is invariably preceded by a glass of aloe brandy, as a purgative. The powder is used in that locality in preference to quinine."

ROACH'S GENEROSITY.

A DRAMATIC CHAPTER FROM THE LIFE OF THE SHIPBUILDER.

How an Act of Disinterested Kindness was Repaid After Thirty Years—Material for a Modern Novel—New Stories of Gen. Grant.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The Saratoga correspondent of The World sends the following: An intimate friend of John Roach said to me: "The story of John Roach is down I hope the newspapers will give him a chance. He is a kind-hearted man who has worked up to his position from almost a workhouse. He has been so great as to command for him sympathy." He then went on to say: "I can give you a very dramatic chapter from Roach's life, which will give you an idea of the loyalty and kindness of this old man's character. He landed in this country from Ireland a poor boy of 15 without family or relatives. He became a workman in one of the leading iron works in New York. At 23 he had a wife and two children. At this time he was a slight slip of a fellow and did not weigh much over 120 pounds. He became ill, and was confined to his bed until all his money was spent. One night when there was scarcely a penny in the house the physician came to see him, and after examining him said: 'John Roach, you should know the truth. You must die. Your lungs are hopelessly affected. I tell you this so that if you can make any provision for your wife and children you will yet have the time." Roach was in despair. He saw absolutely no hope for him in the future. He did not fear death, but to feel that of leaving his wife and children to a destitute, poverty-stricken life pierced him to the heart. He prayed all night that he might live. Next night a vision came to him. It seemed as if he were looking directly into heaven, and from that abode of happiness came a promise to him that he would live. Next day his fellow-workman who had worked alongside of him for a long period came into see him. This workman was getting from \$3 to \$4 a day. John Roach, *he thought, for the last time.* He bent over him and kissed him good-by before he went away. After his departure John Roach fancied that this fellow-working brother of his had tenderly left under his pillow his week's wages in the very envelope given him at the pay-office. John Roach did die. With the modest help of his friend he got a start. Thirty-three years afterward he was walking down Broadway, when he met a man

THERMOMETERS.

HOW THEY ARE MADE AND HOW THEY ARE TESTED.

Uniformity of Bore Essential—Shape and Size of the Bulb—The Graduation of the Scale a Scientific Problem.

[Chicago Herald.]

The standard thermometer is a combination of practical science and requisite workmanship, and for a first-class instrument you have to pay as many dollars as you may cents for the ordinary article, and then you can't swear by it, because there are so many influences that affect the correctness of the thermal register, not to speak of the influence upon the completed instrument by the location of the latter.

Numerous precautions are required to turn out a standard instrument. First of all comes the choice of a tube. The bore has to be carefully tested to see whether it is of uniform capacity. In most of the tubes the bore is wider on one end than on the other, although the difference may be so small that it requires delicate optical means to establish it. Quite frequently by a hundred pounds of the small tubes not as good as the best, and the difference is also relatively true, because from the very nature of the case the bore, being produced by blowing, is in fact nothing else than a portion of a very elongated bulb. After the tube has been selected the bulb is fixed by making one end of the tube in the flame of the alcohol lamp and blowing it to the proper size. Then a small quantity of mercury is admitted. By alternately cooling and heating the bulb the very delicate thread of the fluid is driven from one end of the bulb to the other, and during this process its length is carefully measured in all parts. Should it be found that the capacity of the bore is not uniform.

To make the bulb of the required shape is solely a matter of practice, as no machinery has been invented to produce it automatically. If the bulb is too large the instrument will register very slow, and if it is too small it will not contain sufficient mercury to register very high temperature. The shape of the bulb is also of importance. The spherical shape is considered best adapted to withstand the varying pressure of the atmosphere, while cylindrical bulbs expose larger surfaces of mercury, and are therefore preferred for more delicate instruments. Very small and thin bulbs for small quantities of mercury have been made, but the indicating column must necessarily be so fine as to be useless for practical purposes. Spiral or coiled tubular bulbs were made so as to obtain a greater and more even distribution of surface exposed to the atmosphere, but these bulbs require such a thickness of glass that the effect sought to be obtained is frequently nullified.

Shape and size of bulb and tube having been determined, the filling is done in a very ingenious manner, and alike for both mercury and alcohol as thermal registers. The bulb is heated while the open end of the tube is imbedded in the fluid, say mercury. Upon allowing the bulb to cool the atmospheric pressure drives some of the mercury into the tube, and this process is continued until there is sufficient mercury in bulb and tube. It is of the greatest importance that the mercury be free from moisture and air, and to accomplish this the metal is boiled before the filling process. After the filling it is boiled again in the tube, and when the explosion of air and moisture is complete the workman dexterously closes the tube by the flame from his blowpipe.

That finishes the purely mechanical part of making the thermometer, for the graduation of the scale may truly be termed a scientific problem, and the best so far as gradinating a stand and instrument is concern d. In the common thermometer the tube is fixed to a scale on which the degrees are marked, while in the standard instrument the scale is engraved in the stem itself in order to insure the greatest possible accuracy of observation. The so-called freezing point has to be determined first, and this is done by melting ice, which has always the same temperature, provided the water from which the ice is made is pure. The bulb and the lower portion of the tube are placed in melting ice, and where the mercury is stationary the freezing point is marked. This is a comparatively easy matter, but to determine the boiling point is more difficult, because it varies with the pressure of the atmosphere.

Under certain conditions, combining certain atmospheric pressure at a certain altitude, the boiling point can be ascertained with exactness, but ordinarily, even in good instruments, the boiling point is approximately ascertained by actual experiment. A copper boiler is provided with an open cylinder in the top serving as a vehicle for the water to be boiled. The open cylinder is just large enough to permit the insertion of the thermometer, so that the bulb does not touch the water, and over this cylinder, or rather around it, is placed another so fitted that the vapor from the side of the vapor of the boiling water rises the tube is gradually lowered, so as to keep the top of the mercury just visible above the cylinder. When the mercury is stationary the true boiling point is obtained and marked off, subject to corrections for errors."

The space between the freezing and boiling point is next divided into a certain number of equal degrees. Fahrenheit makes 32 mean the freezing and 212 degrees the boiling point, consequently the intermediate space is divided into 180 degrees. Celsius proposes zero for the freezing point and 80 degrees for the boiling point. Reaumur has the freezing and boiling points separated by 80 instead of 100 degrees. Fahrenheit arrived at his graduation by observations and experiments made in Iceland.

A Rival of the Olive.

[Chicago Herald.]

The plant known as cocoanut bids fair to become a formidable rival of the olive. It is largely grown in India and China. It is an article maturing in three months from the planting, and two crops are gathered each year. The seeds are very small ten of which weigh only a grain. They contain 50 per cent of oil by weight, while the fruit of the olive has but 20 per cent. The cocoanut seed into France amounts to 50,000 or 60,000 tons per annum. The oil is much used to adulterate olive oil which it closely resembles.

Frozen Cream Cheese.

[Chicago Times.]

A popular refreshment in New Orleans is frozen cream cheese. The cream cheeses are broken up small and beaten fine and smooth with an egg-beater, the cream being added to them is also whipped and then beaten. The whole sweetened, and then frozen. The addition of peaches or figs to this dessert superior to any ice cream in use in vogue.

Decayed Mining Towns.

All of the old California mining towns are in a decayed or decaying condition. Some of them, most flourishing, 1850 to 1860 or 70, are blotted from existence and lost to history, save in the immediate neighborhood where they once stood.

RECREATION.

THE MOST SENSIBLE METHOD OF RE-CREATING OURSELVES.

Off to a Rustic Resort—Retrospection is Not Sufficient—Yearly Reports of Recuperation—The Present Classes—Trees and Flowers.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Pronounce it according to its derivation, re-creation. This is really what we aim to freshen ourselves when we go out, and once a year, if possible, we rush off to create ourselves over again. The highest problem before us is how to do this creative work most thoroughly and available. As matters are, one-half of the people rush home again, after the heated term, more than ever fagged and devitalized. Doubtless when cheap fares are more general, and more good sense is shown in business methods and home affairs, a good half of our recreating will go on in winter. The south is opening to the north so many escapes from the sharp handling of winter that all classes will soon avail themselves of it.

"Undoubtedly the most sensible method of recreating is to own a rustic home not too far from business, to which we can retreat. One of our famous authors has a small but snug and tight, in his yard, separate from his house. Here he shuts himself up a good deal of the time, not for work, but to get rid of the world's worry. After the philosophic!" Not a bit of it. He is full of humor, and genuinely when with others; but he gets his recreation by getting out of the city.

Relaxation and recreation are two very different things. Many people suppose because they relax once in twenty-four hours they are doing all nature requires of them. They say they can leave business at the store. Yes, and then enter into vacuity, a state of nonentity for the rest of the day. Such men grow pinched, and pinch others; they have a ring to them that is like an empty barrel; they look around with a sort of interrogation that they have not life enough to utter; but if it did get expression would be: "What is life but business! Recreation must consist with nothing. Such men if they lose their property commit suicide, or have softening of the brain. Wife and children and the round world full of sun and trees pounds for more. Nature is there. They are lonely with nature. The trees have no personality for them, and there is no community but in piles of cotton goods, bales of coats and pantaloons, or paints and varnishes. Did you ever study the sum of business men in and out of their stores? Inside they fit their every movement they step outside they seem as out of place as a painted cavalier that should step out of his panel.

We may be sure of this, however, that the present drift of American life to yearly spurts of recuperation is all wrong, and must be given up for a more sensible plan. Where the drain and exhaustion is daily the balances must be daily secured. Not one out of ten of our public men or business men but makes a daily draft on his strength a little beyond his physical income. This he compensates with stimulants or endures the tax until the annual vacation once more enables him to replace in part what he has embezzled from his constitution and moral energy. But this is a dishonest makeshift, and we are sure to degenerate under its influence.

Contact with nature in the fullest sense of the word has a power in it that is subtle, probable too subtle for superficial people to understand. Old Dr. Johnson disliked trees, and liked better to roll up and down Cheapside in his coach. This is obvious with other persons of the same sort; cannibalistic creatures they are absorbing, devouring other people. Doctors forbid us to allow children or nervous people to sleep with older or more rugged people. It robs them. The same influence in less degree goes on in the daytime under less close contact. A few hours one goes out to the rest. Constant human intercourse is very destructive to most. The recuperative forces are in nature. Companionship with trees is always invigorating and vitalizing. The value of flowers in the window of a poor man's home is medicinal and physical. It is for merely mental pleasure that the paling woman gathers from the roesbush, but medicament. The same is true of flowers di tributed in hospitals. High life can only be lived when the whole being is sternly protected against corrosive influences. Moral life is not something separate from the rest of our life, but a part of the physical.

The happiest feature of the recreative tendency is that it has taken hold of the poorer classes. There is no feature of life in the civilized world as bad as that of the middle ages. The railroad will not allow it. Famines can only exist in such an age or section of the world. We can get away from cholera and postilences. History will never again show such records of wholesale deaths as the black scourge brought on Europe. This is not only owing to sanitation and more knowledge; it is owing to speedy transit.

Workmen in reality ruisticate nowadays more than the capitalists. They eat more, eat better food, better cooked, sleep more, and wear more variety. Bodd... they get a good deal more out of a week's lay-off. The rich man is never able to get free from the responsibility of appearances.

The Language of Gloves.

[Chicago Herald.]

The boxing glove says: "Step on the tail av me coat, if ye dare."

Yarn mittens: "Who says I'm proud! Let's be comfortable."

White kid-: "Shoo, fly! don't bother me."

Black kids: "It's me; take off your hat."

Green kids: "I'm not so old as I look."

Lavender kids: "Is he looking this way?"

Lisle thread: "I'm proud, but prudent."

Buckskin gloves: "Get out of the way or I'll step on you."

Fur gauntlets: "Who'd want to live in a handbox?"

Torn gloves: "I could be happy anywhere."

Hole-button: "I'm not to be sneezed at."

Big diamond ring worn over the gloves: "Don't you wish you was me?"

Buttoning gloves with a hairpin in street car: "I'll get out of it kills a horse."

Buckskin mittens: "Plagus taks such weather."

Kid-glazed gauntlets: "Go the other way if you don't like the dust."

Bare knuckles: "I don't ask any favors of anybody."

Hard gloves: "Are ye there, Moriarity?"

"Thomas and Jeremiah."

[Chicago Herald.]

According to an old resident of New Orleans, the cold-weather drink known as Tom and Jerry was first compounded in that city sixty years ago. Pierce Egan's play was produced at the Old Lamp Street theatre, Feb. 23, 1826. He adds: "The name of Tom and Jerry was given to a kind of eggnog drink, which was concocted by a dealer on St. Charles street, near the location of Sam's oyster saloon, which was established many years after. The drink became popular, and for many years survived the recollection of the play to which it owed its origin."

LATEST by WIRE and CABLE.

THIS AFTERNOON.

Report that England and Russia Have Agreed.

LONDON, August 29.—The final arrangements between England and Russia in adjusting the disputes arising from the Afghan frontier question are progressing without the slightest hitch. Telegrams and messengers are sent daily to Lord Salisbury at his chalet in France, where he is spending his holiday. These messengers convey to the Premier the latest information with regard to the negotiations. The Russian Ambassador, Baron de Staal, is in receipt daily of despatches from his Government, and is prevented in consequence from leaving his post even for a short rest.

ENGLAND'S OVERTURES TO CHINA.

BERLIN, August 29.—The Zeitung, commenting on the reported Anglo-Chinese alliance, says that it means the loan of Manchooria to Russia in the event of war.

Bishop Heuten by Priest.

PESTH, August 29.—A clerical scandal is reported from Polski, in the province of Posen. The Roman Catholic Bishop of the place took occasion to rebuke a priest of his diocese for allowing himself to be a candidate for election to public office, claiming that his conduct was unpriestlike, and that he was going beyond his calling and priestly duties by mixing himself in political affairs. The priest became so incensed at the Bishop's remarks that meeting the latter on the street, he proceeded at once to administer a castigation. The Bishop fled to his lodgings, whither he was followed by the infuriated priest and beaten unmercifully.

The Cholera Somewhat Less Deadly in Spain Yesterday.

MADRID, August 29.—Three thousand five hundred and seventy five new cases of cholera have occurred in Spain during the past twenty-four hours, and 1,190 deaths.

THE GERMAN ARMY SYSTEM.

A French General's Criticism—No Promotion from the Ranks.

[Foreign Letter.]

The two vicious principles in the German army system, according to Gen. Cosseron de Villenoisy, are first, the treatment of the soldiers, and next, the officers; and second, the method of supplying the army with officers. The soldiers, he maintains, are badly fed and clothed, and military officers in imparting instruction, make free use of hands, feet and sticks, as may be deemed necessary, for the purpose of turning raw recruits into seasoned soldiers. After the recruits have been thoroughly drilled through, the German soldier is subjected to a system of espionage, the object of which is to transform him into an obedient machine, upon which those who make use of it can thoroughly rely.

Gen. de Villenoisy says: "The soldier is considered to be a machine, from which the largest amount of service must be drawn at the least expense. He is insufficiently fed and badly clad, except on days of show and parade, when his term of service is over, he is sent back to his family without money and almost without clothes. Every means is considered good that results in the slightest profit at his expense." These profits would seem to be considerable, if we may judge from the assertion that certain regimental officers spend no less than eight suits of clothes per man, which have been carefully removed from the persons of soldiers at the time of discharge.

With reference to the method of supplying the German army with officers, Gen. de Villenoisy complains of its aristocratic character. Every grade closes the door against the very possibility of promotion from the ranks. He says:

"The separation of origin between officers and soldiers is rigorously maintained. The former would lose a portion of their prestige if there existed the slightest suspicion of their having risen from the ranks. After a course of instruction in the military schools pupils are admitted to serve in the army as aspirants to the rank of officers, provided they belong to a noble family. At the end of a certain period of probation, and after passing an examination, the aspirants are admitted to the rank of sub-lieutenants, subject to the condition that the officers of the regiments to which they are appointed accept them as comrades. Aspirants may be excluded from regiments by a simple majority vote of officers, no matter what their qualifications may be."

With respect to compulsory military service it would seem to exist only on paper. The writer says: "The system of obligatory military service gives annually, on paper, 220,000 recruits to the German army, but of these only 160,000 are actually enrolled. The rest, contrary to the opinion received in France, are retained in no manner to the military defense of the country. As to the part of the contingent actually called to arms, the greatest latitude is given to the military authorities, who can summon and exempt from service whomsoever they please.

Catching Chauncey M. Depew in the Surf.

["Uncle Bill's" New York Letter.]

Chauncey M. Depew, newly president of the Vanderbilt railroads, and famous after-dinner speaker, stood knee-deep in the surf at Long Branch. A reporter had come down to the Branch to get an interview with Depew, and he found the man in the condition which I, a chance spectator, have described. The questioner stood close to the water, while the questioned humped his back to the waves that alternately covered him to the breast and revealed him to the ankles. The conversation amounted to nothing, for the journalist politely stated his errand, and the railroad president replied suavely that he did not wish to give the desired information. Nevertheless the reporter took out a note-book and pencilled in it so long and elaborately that, in the judgment of Mr. Depew, not less than a column of interview was going to be the result of the very brief dialogue. He covertly watched the work, and finally, just as the book was shut, went ashore with as much dignity as his plight of costume would permit and firmly grasped the volume.

"With your kindly permit, me to see your memoranda," he said, impressively. "I do not wish to be misrepresented as to my views."

"I trust that the view is truthful," replied the reporter; "let these gentlemen be judges," and he showed a page, not of notes, but filled with a fresh and accurately outlined sketch of Depew. It was a likeness with all the grotesqueness of caricature.

"Will you please soak that drawing in a bottle of wine?" said Depew, after laughing heartily with the rest.

"I would be delighted to, was the reply, "but I must hurry to a train. However, I will leave it with one of your friends here and you can wash it out with him."

The portrait subsequently disappeared in the manner indicated.

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EVERY Sunday
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To
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JEWELERS
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First-class Work. Low Prices

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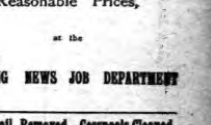

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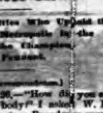
THE NEW YORK NINE.

PORTRAITS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE FAMOUS CLUB.

Men from Other Cities Who Uphold the Honor of the Metropolis in the Field as the Champions, only Pennant

(General Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—"How do you assure such a sound body?" I asked W. H. Becannon, a safe-man in a Broadway sporting goods establishment. "Play ball tall," brasswered, "and I would recommend it to any one seeking a strong constitution. Healthy! I should say so. You never hear of a baseball player being sick and he for long-lived, you mention the names of the men who swung the bat before the public twenty years ago and I will show you that they are all living and many of them prosperous business men. The interest in the national game is more widespread this year, chiefly through the south, where the southern league is rendering it popular. You see people are taking more to athletic exercise, and there is a better place to witness the result than at the opening contest. There is a man buying a catcher's mask at the opposite counter. Through his thin flannel suit you can see the splendid proportions of his figure. Of course we have some debilitated looking customers for sporting goods, persons who have put off the care of their bodies until it is almost impossible to restore them, but the average young person is much better developed than young folks were a generation ago. Just notice those two young ladies, accompanied by their mamma evidently, at the down beside counter. You could tell by their easy, graceful movements they practised outdoor sports, even if you did not see them examine and weigh their rackets so critically. Then their complexion is such an improvement on the white-wash faced girls who avoid the sun and air."

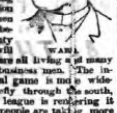


WARD.

Mr. Becannon being an old baseball player, whose record with the Morrellos in '77 and '78, with 40 once celebrated Haymakers of Hudson, N. Y., in '78, and with the Worcester club in 1880, together with his career as an umpire in the American association prior to 1884 brought him an extended acquaintance among baseball men. I obtained from him a little of the personal history of the members of the New York club, those are such strong contestors this year for the champion ship pennant, and elicited about the following:

ESTERBROOK.

James O'Rourke, the champion batsman, is a native of Bridgeport, Conn. He play with the Bostons and Providence clubs of Middleton, and attracted attention to his skill. He was secured by the Bostons, and remained with them six years, accompanying them on their trip to England in 1874, where he distinguished himself as a cricket player. In 1879 he was with the Providence club when they won the championship. In 1880 he returned to the Bostons. He managed the Buffalo club from 1881 till this year, when he accepted a place in the New Yorks. R. Connor, like the majority of ball players bearing Irish names, is a Yankee from Rochester, Conn. His career began with the Monitor club of his native place. He afterwards played with the Holyokes, of Troy, N. Y., until his engagement with the New Yorks three years ago. O'Rourke came from Philadelphia, Pa. He played with the Wilmingtons club in 1877, then with the Worcester, Holyoke and Troy clubs in succession. He has been with the New Yorks three years. M. Dorgan is another Connecticut man, from Middletown. He played two years with the Syracuse club, three years with the Worcesters and then with the St. Louis club, before he joined the New Yorks in 1883. Dorgan is a hard hitter.



GILLESPIE.

Wm. Ewing is a good all around player. "Yes, they call him 'Buck' Ewing," said Mr. Becannon, "but I wouldn't mention that. They used to call me 'Buck' and I don't like it." Ewing is a Cincinnati boy. He played with the Hop Bitters nine with the Troy two years, and this is also his third season with the New Yorks. Tom Deasley is from Baltimore. He played in 1878 with the Metropolitans of this city. He was two years with the Boston and about three year with the St. Louis nines before he joined with the New Yorks this year. M. Welch, or, as he is best known on the ball ground, "Smiling Mickey," is a phenomenal pitcher. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEASLEY.

He played in Rochesters as far '78, with the Holyokes and then with the Troy club two years before he joined the New Yorks in 1881. John M. Ward, the captain, is a Panama boy. His first attracting notice while playing with the Buffalos in 1877. In 1878 he played with the Binghamtons, N. Y., club. Then followed the fortunes of the Providence nine till 1883, when he joined the New Yorks. Joseph Gerhardt, sometimes called "Move-up Joe," comes from Maine. He also played while running home to have the man about of him "move up." He hails from Washington, D. C.

DONGAN.

Played with the Nationals at first, then with the Baltimores during 79 and '81. He won distinction with the Louisville and Detroit clubs later, but in 1880 was debarred from playing owing to a refusal to abide by the rules. This restriction being removed the following season he rejoined the Louisville club and remained with them until this year, when he accepted a place in the New Yorks. Tim Keefe is from Boston, and worked to uphold the honor of his native city during the seasons of 1875-76. In 1879 he was with the Albanys. Then he crossed over to the Troy league nine for three years, and prior to this season he played for three years with the city of New York. Keefe and Esterbrook were spirited away to Cuba at the close of their last season's engagement for a song. It is said, the "ten day limit" rule, which gives their old manager the privilege of renewing their contracts within ten days after their expiration. Here in Cuba, out of reach of their old manager, they met by chance, of course, the manager of the New York club who engaged them for this season. T. J. Esterbrook is considered to be the dude among ball players. He prides himself on his ability to "rig" the catcher

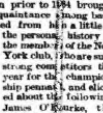
KEEFE.

of the opposing club. His "Now your off" and "Now! now! now!" while coaching his fellow members on bases is well known to all visitors to the diamond field. Esterbrook was born in Staten Island, N. Y. He played with the Jersey City club at first, then he went to the Buffalo, the Clevelands and Metropolitans, of New York, in succession. D. Richardson is from Elmira, N. Y., and a good player for his age. Last year he played short stop, and this season has been used chiefly as a substitute.

ESTERBROOK.

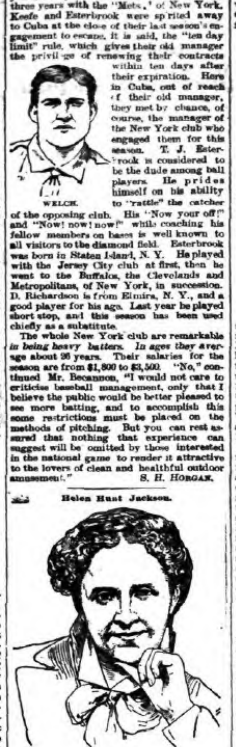
The whole New York club are remarkable *in being heavy batters. In ages they average* about 28 years. Their salaries for the season are from $1,800 to $3,500. "No," continued Mr. Becannon, "I would not care to criticise baseball management, only that I believe the public would be better pleased to see more batting, and to accomplish this some restrictions must be placed on the methods of pitching. But you can rest assured that nothing that experience can suggest will be omitted by those interested in the national game to render it attractive to the lovers of clean and healthful outdoor amusement."

S. H. HOGAN.



GILLESPIE.

Helen Hunt Jackson.



"H. H."

Last fall, in Los Angeles, Cal., Mrs. Jackson had a fall which fractured one of her knees. She never recovered from the hurt, but lingered painfully until Aug. 12, when she died in San Francisco. A complication of physical diseases clouded the last days of this gifted and popular author. Her death at last was caused by cancer. She was past 60 years old.

"H. H." was one of the strongest of American literary women. She was the typical New England woman in all respects. Her father was a New England college professor. Early in life she married an army officer, Capt. E. B. Hunt. He belonged to the engineer corps, and his wife accompanied him in his journeys from place to place. In this way she gained the wide knowledge and experience that was afterward so charmingly utilized in her writings. She excelled in description. Like the New England woman she was, the moral side of her nature was intense and powerful. All events in her mind squared themselves by the rule of right and wrong. It was this tendency in her that led her in late years to the head of the Boston movement for redressing the wrongs of the Indians. In this movement she is as well known as in her writings.

After the happy years of domestic life she lost her husband by death. She had several beautiful children. These died, too. Then, alone in the world, "H. H." began to write. She was poor, and sought to earn a living in this way. Sketches and poems from her pen appeared and gained the popular favor at once. The simple battles were all the room de plume she used, and there was much curiosity to know who "H. H." was. Her most noted, probably the best, of her earlier works was the novel, "Mercy Philbrick's Choice," published in the No Name series. At this time Mrs. Hunt lived at Newport, R. I. Ill health drove her to Colorado. She had a beautiful flower-embowered cottage in the mountains, and that has been chiefly described. While living in Colorado, her attention was drawn to the systematic cheating, robbing and killing of Indians by the people of the nation. She wrote a powerful book on the subject, "A Century of Dishonor." After that President Arthur appointed her a special Indian commissioner. She made an official report to government on the condition of the Mission Indians of California, which was a document worthy of a statesman, and a champion of the rights of the Indian in America. She believed they had been systematically defrauded and plundered for over a century. In this she is not alone. There are even some eminent army officers that agree with her. To those who did not know her well "H. H." was apt to be rather brusque and curt in manner.

A few years ago she married Mr. Jackson, a banker, of Denver, Colorado. Her latest work is "Ramona," a novel on the Indian question, just published. Of it she says the following strange words: "This story was written through, not by me. It is the last novel I shall ever write."

Renominated for Governor of Ohio.

The Democrats of Ohio, in convention, have renominated for gubernatorial honors their present governor. As Judge Foraker, the Republican candidate, has also been renominated by his party the contest will be watched with interest.

The Hon. George W. Hoadly was born at New Haven, Conn., on July 31, 1826, of which city his father was at that time mayor. He received his elementary education at Cleveland, and was graduated from the Western Reserve college at Hudson, O., in 1845. After a year of study at the Cambridge Law school he entered the offices of Chase & Ball in Cincinnati, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1847. In 1850 he was admitted as a partner to the firm. He was elected a judge of the superior court of Cincinnati, and was the city solicitor in 1855. Two years later he succeeded Judge Gholson on the bench of the new superior court. Governor Salmon P. Chase, his friend and partner, offered him a seat upon the supreme bench, which he declined. In 1859 the offer was again made by Governor Tod and was again declined. In 1856 he resigned his post in the superior court for the purpose of establishing the law firm of which he is still the head. He was an active member of the constitutional conventions of 1873-74, and gave willingly eight months of his time to the service. He has taught in the law school at Cincinnati, and has been university trustee for many years.

GEORGE W. HOADLY.

Judge Hoadly was one of the counsel who successfully resisted the effort to compel the reading of the Bible in the public schools. He was originally a Democrat, but his abhorrence of slavery led him naturally into the Republican ranks, where he remained until the close of Grant's first term. In 1876 his opposition to Mr. Tilden's prohibition principles threw him into the Liberal party, and he did efficient service under the Tilden and Hendricks banner. He appeared as counsel for the Democratic electors in 1877.

Two years ago Judge Hoadly was nominated by the Democracy of Ohio for the office of governor, to run against Judge Foraker, the very candidate whom he must now confront. The campaign was one of the most bitter and exciting in the history of the state, but Judge Hoadly was elected in spite of all that the Republicans could do. His head is much the same mold as Gar fields'. He is keen and comprehensive in argument, and his periods are both natural and forcible. He is a Unitarian, but the sacred altar which secures the most of his allegiance is home. He stands at the head of the Ohio bar, and is a vigorous defender of civil service reform.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

The picture that appears with this sketch is that of one who is, all things considered, a very remarkable woman. Indeed, there is no other life history on record like Laura Bridgman's. She was born at Hanover, N. H., in 1829. She was a beautiful child, with a bright, sweet face, and every sense as keen as that of a bird or squirrel. At two years old, life, as far as one could tell, was opening very fair and happy for the pretty little creature.

Then came a severe illness, and darkened the prospect forever. The child lost sight, hearing, smell, and almost the sense of taste, at one sweep of fate. She grew towards girlhood with an attractive face and figure enough, but dismal health. It was evidently a mind of no common order, thus shut up and sealed from development. It was a beautiful soul walled in a dungeon. Charles Dickens was the first person on his first visit to America. He writes in the "Notes": "There was before me, built up, as it were, in a marble cell, impervious to any ray of light or particle of sound, with her poor white hand peeping through a chink in the wall, beckoning to some good man for help, that an immortal soul might be released."

Was no communication possible with the outside world for this beautiful soul?

LAURA BRIDGMAN.

The late Dr. S. G. Howe thought there was. Laura was taken to the institution for the blind at Boston, when she was 8 years old. She was taught the alphabet for the deaf and dumb, the language of the fingers. How could it be done, when the child was hopelessly blind? It was accomplished through the one sense remaining to *her, that of touch. She was made to feel* the shapes of the letter while the sign alphabet was made. A pencil was put into her hand, for instance. She was made to feel it all over, and become acquainted with its use. Then its name was spelled out by the fingers, she following the motions with her own fingers. This is the process by which the knowledge of the whole world of life and light was let into the soul of Laura Bridgman. She could never, however, be taught to talk articulately to any extent, as the deaf and dumb usually now do. This was because she could not see the motion of the lips. She has learned, how ever, to say "mome," which is a very important word.

Laura can sew, knit, read and write. She does fancy work. When one wishes to talk with her they write the words across her attention. Then she places a hand upon each wrist of the talker, and follows the conversation in that way. She is a happy, light-hearted woman, very domestic, spending much time reading her Bible. Her time is passed partly with her family at Hanover, N. H., and partly in the Institution for the Blind at Boston.

On the death of her benefactor, Dr. Howe, she was deeply grieved. About this time a poem was composed and written by her. It must be remembered that she can have no perception of rythm in verse. Here are some lines from the poem, which was called "Holy Home:"

"Heaven is holy home. Holy home is from everything to everlasting.

* * * * *

"How glorious holy home is, and what more than a heaven to the soul!

"By the finger of God my eyes and my ears shall be opened.

"By the finger of my tongue shall be loosed.

"With sweeter joys in heaven I shall hear and speak and see."

The Bee Hive,

(4 doors below Music Hall)

38 West Front St.

Shawls

Hand-made worsted Shawls at 85 cents Red, Blue Black and Whit. Better grades at 95c, $1.25, $1.50, etc.

Hand Bags

39c, Children's size 39c. Ladies' box shaped bag with purse on outside, finely finished, $1.19. Regular price for a bag of this quality is $1.50. Ladies' club bags 48c, 65c, etc.

200 Palm Leaf Fans at one cent each.

25c Underwear 25c.

25c Gents' Neckwear 25c.

THE "BEE HIVE,"

38 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J

LOUIS CALLMAN.

H. S. BARNES

17 and 19 Front Street, East,

WALL PAPERS,

Philadelphia and New York Designs.

ATLAS MIXED PAINTS.

$1.75 Per Gallon, Warranted Satisfactory

BRAGDON'S LUSTRA PAINTS.

POOR MAN'S DYES.

Neat and Handy.

Artist's Materials, etc.

5 Per Cent Discount for Cash.

ALL KINDS

OF

Fruit Jars,

AND

JELLY CANS

Jar Rubbers.

GAVETT'S,

15 E. FRONT ST.

JOSEPH T. VAIL:

REAL ESTATE

AND

Fire Insurance.

LOANS NEGOTIATED

Office Opposite Railroad Station.

RESIDENCE NO. 63 E. SIXTH ST.

Dealer in

BLUE STONE FLAGGING.

P. O. Box 898.

FRANK DAY,

(Successor to R. & J. Coleman.)

LIVERY STABLE

North Avenue

Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Carriages to Meet all Trains.

Family Riding a Specialty

Hotel Netherwood.

Netherwood Heights

One of the most Healthful, Comfortable and Accessible Inland Summer Resorts in the Country.

S. V. Woodruff, Proprietor.

$3.50 PER DOZEN

$3.50 PER DOZEN

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FOR CABINETS.

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PHOTOGRAPHERS,

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CURBING & CROSSING

AT LOWEST PRICES.

FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

M. POWERS

15 YEARS EXPERIENCE.

Yard, 29 Manning Avenue,

P. O. BOX 1307.

WOOLSTON & BUCKLE,

25 North Avenue,

Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators.

Raised Flock, Brocade Velvets, Leather Papers, Linerusta Waltons,

And all the New Novelties in Decorations.

PICTURES, MOULDINGS, HOOKS, ETC.,

Also a large and complete stock of Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, and Painter's Supplies.

WHITE LEAD at WHOLESALE.

L. WOOLSTON. J. F. BUCKLE.

P. O. Box 1074.

EDSALL'S

Special Prices.

ON

Linen Towels for this week

Size 18 x 38

" 20 x 38

" 23 x 44

Table linen 56 inches wide 49 cents—bargain.

Bargain in Egyptian lace for dress trimming 42 inches wide only $1.49 per yard.

Colored Laces.

At

EDSALL'S

CAREY'S

Furniture Express,

LARGE

JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.

Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.

Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

Grant's Memoirs.

The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1885.

"This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Thorne of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's book, in the townships of Dunellen, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, in Union county, without any restrictions and that orders taken by anybody else in the above mentioned townships, for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders by us and we shall not furnish copies to have them filled.

[Chas. L. Webster and Co.

F. J. Hall, Manager.

Photography No. 3 and 5 E. Front St.

Instantaneous Pictures Taken of Children.

Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged,

Crayon, Water Color and Oil Work.

Lowest Rates consistent with First-Class Work.

F. C. LANGHORNE, Photographer

E. C MULFORD

Real Estate Broker and Fire Insurance.

Office 35 and 37 Opp. R. R. Station,

Plainfield, N. J.

REPRESENTING

The North America Insurance Co. of Phila.,

Phenix Assurance Co., of London.

P. O. Box 11.

RESIDENCE, NO. 69 EAST FIFTH STREET,

Office Hours, 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m

JUST OPENED!

Retail *Department*

At 8 West Front St., of

CAMPBELL'S

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

For the Sale of all kinds of

Foot Wear FOR Ladies, Misses and Children. FOR Men, Boys and Youths.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest ladys' dress kid boot can be half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

DON A. GAYLORD

Dealer In

LUMBER!

MASONS' MATERIALS

And

COAL.

Also keep in stock choice quality of

Cannel Coal.

Madison Avenue,

And

C. R. R

Telephone Call 89.

CARNEY BROS.

No. 11 Somerset Street.

TINNERS,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters.

All kinds of Ranges, Ranges, etc., properly put up and guaranteed.

Stoves Stored.

All kinds of tinware made to order. Come and see our Oil Stove Soaking Iron. Gas Fitting as cheap as good work can be done.

Sanitary Plumbing.

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.

Reference our work in Plainfield.

FANS

NEATLY REPAIRED

AT

COLLIER'S

No. 3 Park Avenue.

N. B.—NO HOTCHING.

PURE Candies,

DELICIOUS

ICE CREAM,

at Saloon Parlors of

B. T. BARNES,

4 East Front Street.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

F. A. Pope's,

(Successor to M. VERMEULE.)

For Fall Hats,

CAPS, GLOVES

TRUNKS and VALISES,

Call and Examine the Elegant Stock at

NO 5 WEST FRONT ST

FINEST QUALITY WASHINGTON VALLEY

PURE SPRING WATER

ICE

SIMPSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIALTY.

Families will see the advantage of using only Pure Spring Water Ice.

Orders received at John Walker's Bakery, also at 208 West Front Street, or P.O. Box 84, will receive prompt attention.

SIMPSON & CO.,

have a large lot of Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, and Maple trees for sale.

They are also prepared to supply Masons or others with Second Mountain Quarry Stone, at the lowest prices.

Grading and Contracting

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BURD'S Patent Coal Elevator.

This machine is a w in use in my yard, No. 6 Park avenue. It thoroughly cleans the coal that passes over it. The coal comes down square timbers in the screen, so that the dirt can straight through. I invite the public to call and see it at work. Also the Honeybrook and other first-class coals always on hand. Also Kindling Wood and A. Mitchell, Jr's. Fertilizers and lawn dressing.

MORGAN BIRD.

Park Avenue Plainfield N. J

FOR BARGAINS

IN NEW AND

SECOND-HAND

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

AND FOR

First Class Cabinet Work

AND

UPHOLSTERING

CALL AT THE STORE OF

J. S. Powlison

48 West Front Street.

Wm. A. Woodruff

Represents the following first-class insurance companies.

Fire Association of Philadelphia, LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, WESTCHESTER, of New York, Norwich Union of England, North British Mercantile, of England, The Northern, of England, The Queen, of England, The Merchants, of Newark, The Washington Life, of New York, and other equally good companies, and procures insurance at BEST RATES, has

MONEY TO LOAN

on approved security, and has bargains in

Real Estate.

OFFICE Berry's Building corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence 42 East Second street.

S. W. Wakefield,

ENGINEER,

PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.

Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by low pressure steam.

Agent for the Dunning and Excelsior Self Feeding Boiler.

Send for illustrated catalogue.

Repairing promptly done. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

OFFICE, 80 SOMERSET STREET.

My Reference is my Work.

In consequence of the increasing demand of the people to have their clothing MADE TO ORDER I have concluded to give up the Ready Made department and devote my attention exclusively to the Merchant Tailoring. This will enable me to keep the largest assortment of these goods ever in Plainfield. Therefore to make room for a much larger stock of piece goods I offer for sale about $5,000.00 worth of Men's Youths' and Boys' Clothing at the manufacturer's prices, and I will guarantee to sell 25 per cent. less than any clothing store can afford to sell the same goods. This clothing must be sold before September 1, 1885, to make room for the new order of business. Terms Cash

JOHN H. FRENCH,

29 West Front St

Headquarters for

VOEHL'S

Bread, Cake, Pies, Pastry, etc.

15 West Front Street,

Confectionery of all Kinds.

Having bought out the business of A. Warnock, I call the attention of my patrons to my stock of a variation of first class Cake Pies, Bread, etc.

NEW ENGLAND BREAD A SPECIALTY.

The old stand at 69 Somerset street, will be in charge of my son, Theodore, for past patronage I solicit a continuance of the same.

JACOB VOEHL.

Successor to A. Warnock, No. 15 West Front street Plainfield, New Jersey. 8-6-tf

JOHN JOHNSTON,

DEALER IN

BEST

QUALITY Coal

Yard and Office, South avenue, next to the Railroad.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

P. O. Box 1467.

FORD & STILES

Funeral Directors

AND

PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.

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PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 4, No 78 — PLAINFIELD, N. J., MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1885 — Price Two Cents.

Cent-a-word Corner

LOST OR MISLAID — Friday night or Saturday, a package of papers of no use to anyone but the owner. Reward paid for their return. Address A. care of this office.

WILL EXCHANGE—Electric batteries, Electric Gynecological and Surgical instruments, Large scope, books, cow, small horse, household effects, or horse, harness and two-seated covered carriage. Apply at Jackson avenue.

TO LET—Pleasant rooms, with board in private family. Terms reasonable. Address P. O. Box 1307.

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dawes, 14 West Front St. 8-27-3

FOR SALE CHEAP—A three-spring grocers or market wagon. Call on E. T. Dunn, corner of Third and Liberty streets. 8-27-3

TO LET—Second floor of No. 29 Front street; 5 connecting rooms. All improvements. Enquire of French's store, No. 29 Front street. 8-17tf

CHOICE CORNER LOT—250 feet on Madison avenue by about 170 feet on Ninth street, for sale at a low rate. Bargain. Apply to Edward C. Mabie, Real Estate Broker, 25 and 27 opposite Post Office, Plainfield, N. J. 8-17-tf

PASTURE for horses and cattle, shade and water, at East Front street. 8-14-tf

Special Notices.

WHEREAS, It is understood that some one is soliciting money in behalf of the Calvary Church in this city; and whereas no one is authorized to so solicit for said church. The public is hereby warned.
By Wm. Mitchell, Pastor.
Ed. Maynard, } Deacons.
R. Fiddis, }

FARM FOR SALE.
A Cheap 119 acre. Will exchange. House to rent with summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 8-11-tf

MUSIC.
Mr. J. P. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musical Director, Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York City. 21-6m

BUILDING LOT 100 feet front 250 feet deep on Grandview Ave., corner of Woodland Ave. Desirable residences on either side of it. Price low. Enquire of Edward C. Mabie, Real Estate Broker, 25 and 27 opposite Plainfield station. 8-17-tf

BUSINESS FOR SALE.
Inquiries from two to five hundred dollars. Address Box 1307, Plainfield. 6-29tf

NEW CLUB HALL
with seating capacity for eight hundred, with acoustic qualities unsurpassed by any. Offers special inducements to parties wishing to hire a hall for picnics or exhibitions.

A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE
in complete order, lot 100x195 feet, with a good barn; excellent location; seven minutes from depot. For sale at a bargain on easy terms. Inquire below 12 Duer street. 7-25tf

THE BEST SAFEGUARD
against Cholera and Epidemics diseases is a free supply of Thorp's thoroughly tested Disinfectant. One dollar per gallon. Recommended by or leading physicians as being the best disinfectant. Beware of counterfeits which eat holes in clothing. Only at Thorp's. Factory corner Front and New streets. P. O. Box 954. 6-20-3m

Professional Cards.

WILLIAM D. MAXSON,
Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and make charge of property. Official searches procured and deed without extra charge.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON,
No. 2 Place street, corner Front. Office hours until 10 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 8-5-tf

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN,
Homeopathist and Electrician, corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m. 2 to 4 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & CODINGTON,
Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH,
Counsellor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner East and Somerset street.

QUYDAM & STILLMAN,
Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block. Rooms 3 and 4, Plainfield, N. J.
George T. Quydam. W. Stillman.

DR. ROET. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST,
31 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware Store, Plainfield, N. J. Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5. 12-15tf

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST.
at West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anesthetic. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER,
Expert Stenographer. The reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practice taken in Shorthand by the month or year. Typewriting done in a superior manner. Agent for the Caligraph typewriter. Office, corner Park avenue and Second street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM,
No. 2 Park avenue, Coward's Building.
Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had fifteen years experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line, with accuracy and dispatch.

DR. T. S. DAVIS,
Homeopathic Physician,
Office 53 Broadway, near 5th st., Plainfield, N. J. Office hours—7 to 9 a. m., 12 to 1 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m. Telephone Call 48.

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES
Civil Engineers and Surveyors, Have purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth, successor to D. K. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and covering the county of Somerset. Having formed a partnership, we are prepared to do work in a superior manner, accuracy and despatch guaranteed. Office, 2 Park avenue, Coward's Building, West Front St., Still near Music Hall. P. O. Box 1021. 8-17-tf

Educational.

CRAYON PORTRAITS
C. Max Rogers Park, Crayon Artist. Specimens of Orland's, 94 West Front, where orders will be received. 7-4-tf

ELOCUTION.
Instruction in Elocution, class or private 5 Dollars, address Miss. Alberti, P. O. Box 1307.

PIANO LESSONS.
Miss Nettie Stillman is now prepared to give piano instruction either at her own or at the pupil's residence. Refers to Mr. S. F. Wetherill, principal of Hotel Netherwood and to others. P. O. Box 1589.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO.
Over Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors or crayon.

L. M. FRENCH
Carriage Manufacturer
No. 18 Somerset St.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
FINE CARRIAGES
ALL STYLES.
CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH.
REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
AT SHORT NOTICE.

The price of THE NEWS delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE NEWS is a legal newspaper, authorized to publish every description of legal notices, including Sheriff's sales, Master's sales, and Surrogate's notices.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer kept each day for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelles drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.	1884.
6 a. m. 68	6 a. m. 66
9 a. m. 73	9 a. m. 72
12 m. 78	12 m. 77
3 p. m. 83	3 p. m. 82

Miniature Almanac.

To-day and the corresponding date last year.

1885	1884
Sunrise.....5.26 a.m.	Sunrise.....5.26 a.m.
Sun Sets.....6.35 p.m.	Sun Sets.....6.36 p.m.
Moon Rises 10, 0 p.m.	Moon Rises..... p.m.

Chronological Event.

John Bunyan died, 1688.

Signal Office Prediction.

To-morrow the weather promises to be warmer and fair.

JOTTINGS.

—The public schools will open two weeks from to-day.

—The Board of Freeholders will meet at Elizabeth next Thursday.

—Men were engaged during the day unloading steel rails from cars, to replace the old ones now in use on the railroad.

—The Borough Council will meet Friday evening to take final action in regard to the ordinances, and to transact other business.

—"Jenkinville" is the name proposed for the suburb lying on Tenth street where so many houses are being built and moved.

—Regular W. C. T. U. prayer meeting Thursday, at 4 p. m. Monthly meeting, Tuesday, Sept. 1st in Reform Hall at 4 p. m.

—"A man was found a few evenings since concealed in the shrubbery, feigning drunkenness," a letter informs us, but does not say where.

—Mary Drew was on Friday sent to the county jail by Judge Ulrich, for thirty days, in default of ten dollars fine, for a violation of the city ordinance.

—The attendance of each member of the Senior Society, Boys' Branch of Y. M. C. A., is earnestly requested at the evening meeting (Sunday evening) at 7.45 o'clock.

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—A lady visiting Plainfield from Saratoga after a drive around the city says Plainfield is anything but a plain field, with so many fine residences and such beautiful scenery.

—Edsall says he never knew such a radical change in dress goods as is shown this season in fall and winter styles. He has just opened some of the newest and most attractive novelties out.

—Mr. Jenkins, the house-mover, has completed the removal of the three sections of the Potter house, corner of Seventh and Park avenue, taking them to Tenth street between Broadway on Arlington avenue. Mr. Male, the owner, will make three fine dwellings from them.

—One of the most charming sights to be seen at this season of the year is the Harberger estate, on West Front street, its handsome lawns, fields of flowers and stately trees, all concealing the cosy residence from view, being exceedingly picturesque, viewed from any point.

—Miss Emma Miller and Miss Gertrude Rushmore propose holding a fair on the latter's lawn, corner Grant avenue and Seventh street on Wednesday, Sept. 2d, from two till six p. m. Should the weather prove unfavorable, it will be held on the next pleasant day. No charge will be made for admission, and the proceeds will be given to the "Children's Home." All their friends and those interested in the "Home" are cordially invited to be present.

—There are now about 800 convicts in the State prison, about 200 of whom are working, the rest being idle in their cells. The new "system of employment" will likely be put in force about the first week in September, which will give employment to a large number. The shirt factory is the only shop in operation, 50 men finding employment there. The walls of the new shop will soon be finished, at which nearly 100 men have been employed for weeks back.

—Another case of typhoid fever is reported in Second Street, near Liberty, the victim being George Benner, a brother to the produce peddler. We understand that Michael Conway, who died a short time ago from the disease and lived on Lee Ayer, now in the hospital are all employees of John Benner, and that the disease was caused by decaying vegetables and fish. The Board of Health ordered the place cleaned out but it appears that they delayed the work until too late to prevent two deaths at least. Michael Conway and Sarah Galbraith, being those to whom the disease was fatal.

—Reform Hall was thronged last evening more than usual at these meetings. President French presided. Rev. Mr. Goodrich preached a half hour sermon. Subject—"Self-Control." He handled the subject in his usual style, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Riggs, from Turkey, who told some interesting historical facts, among them, one to the effect that the people of the East were all drunkards prior to the 12th century, when they espoused the Mohammedan religion, which the speaker said was a prohibition religion, and to-day Mahommedans are all prohibitionists. The President exhorted, and seven persons signed the pledge, a young couple being among the group. A quartette, under the lead of Freeholder Vanderbeek, rendered vocal music.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

Mr. E. V. Thetwell's Message from the Far West.

FARGO, Dakota, August 25, 1885.

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—To-day I leave the great wheat fields of the North West for the cornfields of Illinois.

And let me say that if a Jerseyman farmed his acres as the Dakotian tills his one hundred and sixty, he would doubtless starve to death. I mean by this, their entire omission of any fertiliser and the depth to which they prepare the soil, scarcely plowing, as they do, over three inches, and yet the result is astonishing. This mode of farming has been and is being kept up, yet there seems to be no wearing out of the soil, as one would imagine, and for years to come by plowing a "little deeper" the results will be obtained.

I have visited the great Cass and Cheney, or better known to you as the Dalrymple farms. So much has been said and written about them, that I may simply say, that here is a body of land of about twenty-five thousand acres with the Northern Pacific Railroad running directly through it, and the greater portion under cultivation. On the Cheney farm I saw thirteen self-binding harvesters at work in one piece of grain. We stood at one end of the field and in the hazy light I can distinguish them crossing at the other end of the grain a mile away. These machines are one of the wonders of the nineteenth century. They move along, drawn by three mules and cut, tie in bundles and deliver the bundles in windrows convenient for shocking, cutting, sixteen acres each per day; one man operates them. Wire was used for binding, but objections being made by the millers on account of the wire damaging their fine machinery, cord has been substituted, and on examining a tie made by one of these machines, I am satisfied that human hands could not make a neater knot than these.

And near at hand was the steam engine driving an immense separator and turning out oats at the rate of thirty-three hundred bushels per day. This engine was fired with coal on account of the proximity of buildings, but the straw is usually made use of for fuel. On the prairies hay is used by some for fuel for heating and cooking stoves. These same prairies have in another tract of some forty thousand acres thirty miles north of this city under the same management, and still to the west of this forty thousand acres more partially under cultivation and the balance used as a fancy stock farm.

These farms have been a good investment to their owners and are yearly growing in value. In time these large farms will be divided up, which will be a great benefit to the immediate country in which they are located.

I also witnessed the working of a reaper and separator combined, as propelled by twelve horses—a new thing for this country, but which claims for itself quite a good record in California, but hardly of equal value here when the climatic influences are taken into consideration. During my absence from home it has been my privilege to visit a section of country in the Jim River Valley, an hundred miles to the south-west of this point. My daughter and her husband have here a thousand acres of choice rolling prairie land, on which they are pioneering it and will soon have a fine farm.

Were I twenty years younger, I think I could make for myself at this point a very comfortable home. I should depend more upon diversified farming, which is equally as profitable as wheat raising and should enter largely into stock-raising. And by the way, it is a mistake to suppose that this country is too cold for stock raising, for, with proper shelter and the meadow land, with hay so abundant, stock do even better here than in a warmer climate.

Fargo has a population according to the census just completed, of a little over 8,000 eight thousand. Fifteen months ago the ground on which it is built was extinguished twelve years ago this month. It is a place of substantial growth, with fine business blocks and residences, and growing churches with pulpits ably supplied.

But I have already written too much. I am thankful for the privilege of visiting my children in the Far West and they are loath to have me leave them.

The Reason for Removal.

[From C.]

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—I notice in your issue of August 29th that Mr. A. J. MacDonald expresses surprise that Muhlenberg Hospital is not supplied with a separate room for operations. I would state that there is such a room, and no operations are ever performed in the wards. In the case referred to, the patients were removed from the ward for one night, the condition of the sufferer being such as to make it impossible for them to breathe the same air with comfort or safety!

A Fraternal Visit.

The Aurora Singing Society of New Brunswick, came to this city in stages yesterday morning. They were met by the Saenger Bund and conducted to their headquarters at the foot of the mountains, where they spent the day singing in their native tongue and otherwise enjoying themselves. A collation was served during the afternoon, and refreshments were partaken of. The Aurora's returned to New Brunswick last evening at about seven o'clock. The visit yesterday was a return visit for one that the Saenger Bund had paid them three or four weeks ago.

A Runaway.

Last evening Richard Day was driving one of the horses owned by a boarder at Hotel Netherwood, when near the depot the animal became frightened and ran away, throwing Mr. Day out of the wagon but not injuring him.

Henry Hill, of Pine Grove, near Gloucester city was publicly whipped on Wednesday by his wife and sisters while walking with another woman.

Base Ball.

A closely contested game of ball was played Saturday afternoon, on the grounds on Somerset street, between a club from Metuchen and a Plainfield nine. Eight innings were played and there was not a run scored on either side until the fourth inning when the Metuchen nine scored five runs. The umpire was from Metuchen, but his decisions did not give general satisfaction. The following are the names of the players: Plainfield—Messrs. C. Vandby-k, Cameron, Teller, John Murray, R. Holcomb, Bert Demarest, Burt. C. Butler and Carman. Metuchen—Messrs. Simmons, T. Tait, Dunning, B. Pyatt, Gardner, H. Tait, Marshall, Anderson. The game resulted in a victory for the Metuchen club by a score of 8 to 4. The following is the score by innings.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Metuchen—	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	2—8
Plainfield—	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0—4

Messrs. F. J. Clark and Aaron Matteer kept the score for both nines.

The Trotting Meeting.

The annual races will commence on the grounds formerly owned by the Union and Middlesex Counties Agricultural Association, to-morrow and continue three days. The racing on this track is always as good as any in the State, and the Society take special care to have no disappointments for their patrons. Some very fast horses are entered in the different races, and everything possible has been arranged to make the meeting a success. The officers of the association are, President, Nathan Robbins of Metuchen; Secretary, W. Williams of North Plainfield; Treasurer, J. W. Johnson, of this city.

Off for the Encampment.

About forty members of the Winfield Scott Post, G. A. R., in full uniform, and white gloves and canes, left this city on the eight a. m. train for the encampment in Hudson county. The Veterans, we are sure, will enjoy themselves to the best of their ability. They will take part in the exercises of the day. They are expected to return to this city again during the evening.

—The Electric Construction and Supply Co., of which Mr. F. E. Kinsman of this city is Vice-President and Manager, have recently closed a contract for putting into H. B. Claflin & Co.'s store, New York, 700 incandescent and 75 Arc electric lights, using the system of incandescent lights he intended using in Plainfield had not the business Mr. Kinsman says, been cut up by so many grants as to make it unprofitable to any concern to put in first-class work, while they have anything else to do, which is at present his company's good fortune, with increasing demands, and it is gratifying, he says in a letter, to know that there is such a more prominent business in this country to-day than a well managed electric business. Mr. Kinsman expects to soon show in Plainfield a new electric sewing machine motor in operation, controlled by the operator's foot without any effort on her part.

—The following is a list of the Councilmen whose terms expire this year. Councilmen at Large, "Presidential," Frank Corisil, (Rep.) Senator Robert L. Livingston (Dem.) and Mr. Charles D. Wadsworth, (Rep.); Second Ward—Councilmen John Simpson, (Dem.); and John B. Dumont, (Rep.); Third Ward—Councilmen Frank Marsh, (Rep.); Fourth Ward Councilmen J. S. Cutter, (Dem). The members who hold over are Councilmen Tell A. Beguelin, (Dem.), from the First Ward; Christopher M. Goldard, (Rep.) from the Second Ward; John C. Whiton, (Rep.) Third Ward; and Arthur T. Gallup, (Dem.) from the Fourth Ward.

—At the Park avenue Baptist Church, Rev. Geo. W. Nicholson of Jersey City preached two excellent sermons yesterday. In the morning his text was 1st John, 3d chap. 21 verse. "Beloved, now are we the sons of God; and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is." The evening discourse was from Gal. 6th chap. 14th verse. "But God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ." An increasing interest is shown in the Sunday evening service in this church and it will probably be continued as a permanent service.

PERSONAL.

William Martin of Pamrapo is visiting friends on Seventh street.

Mrs. James Connoely of Madison avenue is confined to the house by sickness.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bley of New York spent yesterday with friends in this city.

Miss Fannie Bohn of Park avenue started Saturday to remain two weeks at Asbury Park.

Miss Tillie Van Deventer has returned to her home in this city from her visit to Asbury Park.

Mrs. Robert Philpitt of North Plainfield is spending a few weeks with relatives in New York.

Miss Mary Fitzpatrick of Wilkinigton, Del., is stopping for a few days with friends in this city.

David Kenny, formerly of this city, but now of New Brunswick, spent Sunday with friends here.

Jacob Herlock of New York accompanied by two friends spent Sunday with his father at Warrenville.

Mrs. E. P. Williams and friends of Madison avenue are registered at the Grand Central Hotel, Asbury Park.

Mrs. Wm. B. Maxson and daughter, of West Fourth street are registered at the Grand Central Hotel, Asbury Park.

Harry Jenkins, age 13, went alone to visit friends in New York State near the "Shakers." He has returned safe and well from his first 250-mile trip.

Councilman Frank Marsh and family, who have been hearing what the wild waves were saying at Asbury Park for several weeks past, have returned. The Councilman has got the solid wave story down fine.

QUICK DELIVERY.

Particulars of the New Special Delivery System.

The new Post Office regulation wher by immediate delivery is secured to letters bearing a special ten cent stamp will go into effect in 565 post offices in the country on October 1st.

Postmaster Pope of this city has received his instructions, from which we make the following extracts with regard to the practical working of the system, which contemplates the immediate delivery up to 12 o'clock midnight of all letters bearing the special stamp within the limits of all free delivery offices, and within a radius of one mile from all offices in towns of over 4,000 inhabitants.

THE SPECIAL STAMP

Is dark blue, 13-16ths of an inch wide and 1 7-16ths of an inch long, and has on the left an arched panel, bearing the figure of a mail messenger boy on a run, and surrounded by the words "United States." On the right is an oblong tablet ornamented with a wreath of oak and laurel, surrounding the words, "Secures immediate delivery at a special delivery office. Across the top is the legend "Special Postal Delivery," and at the bottom the words "Ten cents, separated by a small shield bearing the numeral 10.

SUPPLY AND USE.

The special delivery stamps are to be sold by postmasters in any required amount, but are not good for postage or registry fee. No other stamp will secure immediate delivery, and the special delivery stamp must be in addition to the lawful postage. Letters not prepaid with one full rate of postage will be held for postage, although they may have special delivery stamps on, and immediate delivery letters may be mailed at any post office in the country. The list of special delivery offices will be prominently posted up in a public part of the post office.

THE MESSENGER BOYS.

The Post Master is to provide such a number of messenger boys as shall be necessary to secure the prompt delivery of all special delivery letters between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and 12 midnight, and for all drop letters requiring special delivery. Each boy must take a prescribed oath and must be reputable, active, intelligent and in no case under thirteen years of age. Though they are not especially required to be uniformed they must be decently and comfortably clad. Orderly conduct while on their trips must be observed, and no one will be retained who is not diligent, faithful, courteous and well behaved. Where a letter can be expeditiously delivered by a regular carrier it may be done. Special delivery letter must be delivered to the addressed or his authorized agent or any clerk or responsible member of his family, or any officer or agent of an incorporated company or public institution.

Letters carriers shall receive all prepaid letters bearing also special delivery stamps and turn them into the office.

COMPENSATION OF MESSENGERS.

Compensation of messengers can be made after the end of each calendar month. At the expiration of each month the total amount of special delivery stamps on all letters specially delivered during the month will be computed, and 40 per cent thereof may be applied if necessary, to the payment of messengers who made the deliveries; but the compensation of messengers shall in no case exceed $30 per month. No car fare or other incidental expenses will be allowed messengers.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

It will be noticed that the new system requires that the special delivery department of the post offices in all towns of over 4,000 inhabitants will, after the 1st of October, have to be kept open from 7 o'clock a. m. until 12 o'clock midnight for sending out such immediate delivery letters as may be received or dropped.

STATE NOTES.

A hog disease in decimating the swine crop in Salem county.

Hoboken's tax rate is $1.22—a reduction of nearly 50 cents.

The Raritan woolen mills are running to their full capacity.

Camden's City Treasurer reports a balance on hand of only $2,308.41.

Out of the 600 depositors of the defunct Gloucester Bank there are 140 who have not yet presented themselves to Receiver Kelly to collect their thirty per cent. dividend.

OUR MEMO.

[For THE NEWS.]

BY HARRY DARNES.

Take down the signs of weeping,
Take down the signs of woe;
Take down the emblems creeping,
Their sad watch darkly keeping,
Like knell of sorrow-full stepping
The hearts of high and low.

Remove the heavy folding
From window, arch and door,
From casement, ledge and moulding
Their sinuous black and clinging,
In sombre sadness holding
Our heart-strings torn and sore.

Let in the golden shining
That falls upon his rest,
With all its sweet refining
On Riverside reclining
Like mem'ry's fond enwining—
He lived the sunshine best.

Cautious.

We would caution the public to beware of dealers offering Kemp's Balsam at less than the regular price, 25c. and 1.00, as often-times these inferior articles are sold as the genuine, in order to enable them to sell cheaper. R. J. Shaw is our only agent for Plainfield.

O. F. WOODWARD, Manager,
"Le Roy K. Y."

Deaths.

PATTERSON—At 29 West Front street, on 31st inst., Martha Love, infant daughter of James and Agnes Patterson, aged three months.

Union and Middlesex Ag'cul'ral Society

Trotting Meeting
AT PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY
SEPT. 1, 2 & 3,
$2,300.00
For Speed Premiums.

Tuesday Sept. 1.

No. 1—Purse $150. 2.40 Class. For horses owned in Union or Middlesex counties or in the Township of North Plainfield.
No. 2—Purse $300. 2 minute class.
No. 3—Purse $300. 2.30 class.

Wednesday, Sept. 2.

No. 4—Purse $300. Trotting Pairs, made up or otherwise. Note—Any person may enter three horses and start any two of them.
No. 5—Purse $300. 2.25 class.
No. 6—Purse $300. Free for all. Pacing.

Thursday, Sept. 3.

No. 7. Purse $350. 2.45 class.
No. 8—Purse $400. 2.20 class for all.

W. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary
Plainfield, New Jersey.

ADMISSION - - - - - 50 Cts.
CHILDREN - - - - - 25 "
CARRIAGES FREE.
POOLS WILL BE SOLD ON GROUNDS.

JUST RECEIVED
A LINE OF
EXTRA Large
Towels
TO SELL FOR
18 and 25 Cts.
That CANNOT be beat in the city.
POPE BROS.

HOT COFFEE; FREE
Made in One Minute.

ONE MINUTE COFFEE AND TEA POT.
Call for particulars on
STANTON CLARK.
17 and 19 East Front street.
THE ARNOLD AUTOMATIC STEAM COOKER unequalled for cooking anything that can be boiled, baked or roasted is also sold at the same place. 8-26-2-w

Plainfield Fire Department.
TAXES FOR 1885.

Five tax on buildings, furniture, etc., for the year 1885, will be received from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. on any day (Sundays excepted) by the Treasurer, J. S. Cutter, at his office, 29 West Front street.

Taxes remaining unpaid Sept. 24, 1885, will be returned as delinquent to the Board for Union and Somerset counties, and interest at 15 per cent per annum added with legal costs of collection.

In case of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property; and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—Section 10 of Incorporation Act.

J. S. CUTTER, Treasurer.
Plainfield, N. J., July 28, 1885.

THE PLAINFIELD
Hardware Co.,
HARDWARE, TOOLS,
House Furnishing Goods, etc.
40
WEST FRONT ST.
CHAS. S. POTTS, President.
JNO. A. PEEBLES, Sec. and Manager.

NOTICE CONCERNING DOGS.

All dogs unmuzzled and at large in the city of Plainfield, after the 1st day of September, 1885, will be killed by the police. Said dogs are hereby prohibited and required to be muzzled, or in custody or under the control of some person, under penalty of prosecution for every such offense, under penalty of prosecution for every such offense.
By order of the Board of Health.
GEORGE W. ROCKEFELLOW, Mayor.
Attest:

How do you like them?

New Fall and Winter
DRESS GOODS
Radical is the proper word to use to describe the great changes in the styles of Fall and Winter Dress Goods this season. You can see a nice assortment of the NEWEST THINGS OUT at
EDSALL'S.

Blue Stone Flagging
CURBING & CROSSING
AT LOWEST PRICES.
FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.
M. POWERS
15 YEARS EXPERIENCE.
Yard, 29 Manning Avenue.
P. O. BOX 1307.

WOOLSTON & BUCKLE,
25 North Avenue,
Painters, Paper Hangers & Decorators.
Raised Flock, Brocade Velvets, Leather Papers, Linenetts Waltons,
And all the New Novelties in Decorations.
PICTURES, MOULDINGS, HOOKS, ETC.,
Also a large and complete stock of Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, and Painter's Supplies.
WHITE LEAD at WHOLESALE.
L. WOOLSTON. J. F. BUCKLE.
P. O. Box 1074.

CAREY'S
Furniture
Express,
LARGE
JUMBO COVERED TRUCK.
Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

Grant's Memoirs.
The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1885.
This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Wood of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's book, in the township of Union, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, in Union county, with local canvassers and that orders taken by anybody else in the above mentioned townships for General Grant's book will not be considered legal orders by us, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filled.
CHAS. L. WEBSTER & CO.
F. J. Hall, Manager.

Photography No. 3 and 5 E. Front St.
Instantaneous Pictures Taken of Adults and Children.
Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.
Crayon, Water Color and Oil Work.
Lowest Prices Consistent with First-Class Work.
F. C. LANGHORNE, Photographer

Electric Fire Alarms!
Electric Burglar Alarms, Improved and most Electric Call Bells, Electric Gas Lighters,
Electric Front Door Bells, Electric Door Openers,
Electric Thermostat so connected with furnace (see above) as to prevent, not low or high a temperature, but a uniform temperature in any part of the house, night or day.
Electricity will notify when the fire is going out, or REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.
F. E. KINSMAN,
Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.,
115 Broadway, 27 Liberty Street, New York, and P. O. Box 1307, Plainfield, N. J.

The Evening News.

Published Every Afternoon

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield

T. W. MORRISON, Publisher,

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Terms of Local Events in and about Plainfield, North Plainfield, Dunellen, Fanwood, New Brooklyn, Grant Corner, Middle Valley, Bound Brook, Somerville, Mt. Bethel, Martinsville, Warrenville, Orange, Mt. Horeb, Feastervile, Scotch Plains, and other contiguous points for publication, will be published, provided they are generated interest. All communications must be accompanied with the full name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication—but as a matter of good faith. We are not responsible for sentiments of correspondents, and reserve the right to reject any communication which we may consider unfit for publication.

Address all communications to

THE EVENING NEWS,
Plainfield, N. J.

Look Box I.

Job Printing in all its branches executed with neatness and dispatch.

Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION.
Station in Plainfield, foot of
Liberty Street.

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE 21, 1885.

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
2 42 a. m.	5 35 a. m.	6 00 a. m.	7 15 a. m.
5 30 "	8 25 "	8 00 "	9 15 "
7 30 "	9 40 "	9 00 "	10 15 "
9 30 "	12 20 p. m.	12 00 m.	1 15 p. m.
12 00 m.	2 45 "	3 45 "	5 00 "
2 30 p. m.	5 20 "	5 00 "	6 15 "
4 30 "	7 20 "	6 00 "	7 15 "
6 30 "	9 20 "	11 00 p. m.	12 15 a. m.
9 30 "	12 00 m.		
11 55 "	2 30 a. m.		
2 30 a. m.	5 20 "		
5 30 "	8 25 "		
7 30 "	9 40 "		
9 30 "	12 20 p. m.		
12 00 m.	2 45 "		
2 30 p. m.	5 20 "		
4 30 "	7 20 "		
6 30 "	9 20 "		
9 30 "	12 00 m.		
11 55 "	2 30 a. m.		

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 3 30, 8.00 (5.45, 10 25, 11 55 a. m., 2 30, 4 30, 6 30, 9 30 p. m. Leave New York 4 00, 8 00, 9 45 a. m., 12 20 p. m., 2 30, 5 20, 7 20, 9 20 p. m.

All trains from Plainfield connect at Newark with trains for Jersey City.

Leave Plainfield for Dunellen, 7 00, 7 45, 8 45, 9 45, 10 45, 11 45 a. m., 1 05, 1 30, 2 45, 3 45, 4 05, 4 45, 5 45, 6 45, 7 45, 8 45, 9 45, 10 45, 11 45 p. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield, 7 05, 7 35, 8 45, 9 45, 10 45, 11 45 a. m., 1 05, 1 30, 2 45, 3 45, 4 05, 4 45, 5 45, 6 45, 7 45, 8 45, 9 45, 10 45, 11 45 p. m.

Leave Dunellen for Plainfield, 6 40, 7 40, 8 40, 9 40, 10 40, 11 40 a. m., 12 40, 1 40, 2 40, 3 40, 4 40, 5 40, 6 40, 7 40, 8 40, 9 40, 10 40, 11 40 p. m.

Sundays 5 30 a. m., 5 30, 11 00 p. m.

Trains leave Bound Brook for Plainfield 7 00, 8 00, 9 00, 10 00, 11 00 a. m., 12 00 m., 1 00, 2 00, 3 00, 4 00, 5 00, 6 00, 7 00, 8 00, 9 00, 10 00, 11 00 p. m.

E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.
G. HANCOCK, Jr., and Superintendent.
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent.

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1885.

HOW DRINKS AFFECT THE VOICE.

Some Practical Hints for Singers in the Use of Coffee and Other Liquids.

[Music and Drama.]

Tea, coffee and cocoa are the most admirable drinks, but none is azeum. For the voice cocoa is the most beneficial. It should never be made too strong, and those cocoas are the best that have had their oil partially taken off. A cup of this cocoa, just warm, is more to be recommended between the exertions of singing than any alcoholic beverage. Tea must not be made too strong, and when it has drawn too long; for tea then becomes acrid and has a bad influence on the mucous membranes of and line the throat. Coffee is always a dry sensation after having taken a cup of tea that has been allowed to draw too long. A vocalist had better do without sugar in tea and coffee than milk with it. If an exhilarating drink is needed, mix some claret with the tea, putting in a slice of lemon and some honey.

Coffee should never be taken too strong and not too often. Two cups a day is all that can be allowed; without sugar is best. Very strong coffee beats all to cause the voice husky. In fact, no drink should be taken too hot or too strong; the voice wants no heating, only temperating. That will keep up constant moisture and flexibility in the vocal organs.

Effervescent drinks of all choices are now universally taken, but I am sorry to say that the chemical ingredients of the syrups used with them are often very injurious to the voice. Soda water is refreshing in its pure, but when mixed with all sorts of aromatic substances, actually dries the throat, instead of moistening it. Ginger ales, cider and such manufactured drinks are only serviceable to the vocalist if chosen of the very best manufacturers, for often they are heating and drying instead of cooling. So few fruit syrups are now made of fruit that it is difficult to know where to find them, and the artificial syrups are really dangerous to the voice.

Water is to be recommended, when pure, but not too much ice must be taken. In any case, it must be filtered water, and never too cold. A spoonful of pure syrup or honey in a glass of cold water is better than aerated drinks. Water in excess is also injurious, while a glass of fresh milk in the morning is most helpful to the voice; it not only softens it, but nourishes also the throat. The pure, but when mixed with all sorts of aromatic substances, actually dries the throat, instead of moistening it. Ginger

VAGRANT BANK NOTES

PASSING IN REVIEW THROUGH THE REDEMPTION AGENCY.

The Wear and Tear of Bank Notes and Greenbacks—Identification of Buried Notes—Expert Counting—Catching the Counterfeits.

[New York Post.]

When the national bank notes have tramped about the country until they have become ragged, and vagabond, and have reached the lowest depths of degradation, they are banished up and sent to the treasury department for redemption. Many millions of these vagrants are received at the department each year. They have to pass in review through the national bank redemption agency, where those that are utterly depraved and good for nothing are sentenced to be torn up, and those that have yet in them the fires of association, but are still not so far gone that some good may not be got out of them, are sent back into the service. In the place of those that are condemned, nice, new notes, crisp and clean, are sent out. The experience of these notes is varied, and in some cases very shocking and interesting, but their tale is told duly by their ragged and dirty appearance when they get back to the department.

The average length of time that a new note can keep up a respectable appearance is about three years. Some have been found at the end of twenty years to be as crisp as on the day of their issue, but these are exceptional cases, where they have fallen into the hands of people who made pets of them and carefully guarded them from rough usage. The wandering note soon becomes a tramp. It rapidly goes to pieces if it starts out for the west, stopping along at the roadside inns, or if it frequents all drinking saloons and falls in with low company. Bad habits tell on a bank note very quickly.

One lady in the comptroller's office in this case has charge of them, and they are sent to her for identification before they can be redeemed. Her name is Pittsgrald, and she is said to be very expert, seldom failing to identify a note, giving its proper name, date and classification, no matter how badly burnt it is. Sometimes packages of several hundred, done up to be expressed, are sent in all stuck together and burnt clear through to a black crispy mass. She then separates them one by one with a very thin-bladed knife, and places the charred remains of each one separately upon a glass slab and examines it very carefully with a magnifying glass. She is familiar with all peculiarities of the issues of the various banks, and a note must be reduced almost to ashes to be beyond her recognition, though to an inexperienced eye it might not be distinguished from a piece of grocer's paper which had gone through the fire.

All those notes otherwise mutilated to admit of the redemption agency, to the degree of expert efficiency displayed here is something remarkable. This branch of the service was organized about eleven years ago by Gen. Spinner. Prior to that there was no systematic redemption of the paper currency as it became too worn for circulation, and a good many ragamuffin notes were wandering about the country. The service began with about 152 people employed in assorting and counting the notes that came in for redemption. Very nearly the same amount of work is now done by fifty-seven. The counting in and assorting of the notes require the most care, and it is only after long experience that it can be done rapidly.

There is an average of about 150,000,000 notes per year handled, and they have to be counted about five times if there is no hitch in the count, and oftener if any mistakes are made. The amount is variable, varying from year to year, and even from month to month. The lowest number was in 1880-81, when 60,000,000 were redeemed, and from that it has run up as high as 240,000,000 in a single year. Some months it runs as low as 4,000,000 or 5,000,000, then again it runs up in other months to 15,000,000 or 20,000,000. The months of January and June always take the lead, those being the periods just after the fall and spring trade, respectively, when the currency moves out by the rough usage in traffic is collected and sent in to be replaced by new notes. The force of fifty-seven all except two or three of whom are ladies, can handle just half a million notes each day. This is very expert counting.

The notes when they come to be signed have first to be "counted in." It requires the "counter-in" to go over them twice, and she must make no mistake and pass no counterfeit, for the loss thus caused will be deducted from her salary. She is given from 6,000 to 10,000 notes, for which she gives a receipt; then she counts them "in," then she counts them back, and if the two counts agree she is given credit for them when she settles up in the evening, turning the notes over to be bound and labeled with her name and amount on each package. If the packages, or any of them, are found short, she has to make good the deficiency. Next, the notes have to be assorted, those in good condition from those in bad condition; then they have to be grouped as to denomination and distributed into banks of issue, and then into denomination, under the heads of banks.

Then they are "counted out." The "counter in" has to hand them twice and the "counter out" thrice, but the former has the most responsibility, and must be the most expert. The "counter in" handles from 9,000 to 10,000 notes twice, or counts 18,000 to 20,000 per day, while the "counter out" handles from 5,000 to 7,000 three times, or counts from 15,000 to 21,000 per day. This is provided they make no mistake, which makes a recount necessary and doubles the work. To do this requires constant attention and to a great strain on the eyes, as each note has to be scrutinized very closely to see that it is not counterfeit, and the "counter in" must know the name of every bank that is issuing notes, and must have in his mind a full description of the false note, so as to be able to detect it at sight.

The superintendent says counterfeit notes are thrown out by these experts without hesitation every time they come to them. They have a line of notes passing before their eyes all the time, and any flaw or defect they notice on the instant. Two hundred and forty appointments have been made during the short period of the agency's existence, and forty of the fifty-seven employes now there have served from the first. A new hand is doing remarkably well if he or she learns in six months to count 500 per day on the assortment, which is the easiest, while three old hands will count 10,000 a day if the notes are fairly good.

Women are employed for this business because of the delicacy of their touch and an account of the fact that they do not go to age to have habits. They are young, quick and healthy and well educated, and their salaries, which are paid in through the treasury by the banks, for the three grades of work are rated at $900, $1,000 and $1,200. The cashiers and two or three of the counters are men.

"But Henry has talent, father!" "May be, child, may be; but you can't live on that without a little hacky to mix with it."

OLD ROPES MADE OVER

Into Light Grade Wrapping-Paper and Grocers' Paper Bags.

[Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.]

"Everything which comes from an oil well has a use," was at one time the boastful remark of a petroleum producer. The only mistake he made was that he did not include everything used about an oil well. One of the most useful, if it seems useless, is the manilla rope used in the boring of the well. This is generally a cable three inches in diameter. Its strength is great, but on account of the immense weight of the bits, bars, and jars used, the cable is soon worn out and laid aside. It is always full of grease, and by tying long enough it is completely worthless. At this period a Pittsburg dealer in old rope puts in an appearance. Although the cable is worthless to the driller, it has a value of from 1 to 1¼ cents per pound to the junk-dealer. This dealer is either an agent for some firm which has its headquarters in Pittsburg or one of the oil towns, or is in business for himself.

The rope is hauled away, baled, and then becomes an article of commerce. Its use is now to form the basis of the pulp from which is made the heavy manilla paper used in making flour-sacks, or the heavier grades of wrapping-paper. For these uses the cable must be what the paper men call clean, which means that the rope must be clear of oil. The part of the rope which is down nearest the bit is always more or less saturated, and when the oil fills the hols the rope always becomes greasy. After the receipt of the rope at the mill the paper-mill the first part of the transforming process is to clean, as much as possible, the oil away from the rope. This is done by steam, although rope cleaned by the use of such a good quality as that which has never been in the oil. As it has not the strength necessary the pulp is mixed with wood, and the paper made from it is used for lighter grades of wrapping paper and the small bags used by grocers. The method of manufacture is the same as that used in "making up" the straw or wood. The stock is first softened by means of steam and lime. It is then taken to the grinders and from them to the paper machine. The clean manilla cable is an article much sought for, and has even become an article of export.

Not only the tool drillers' refuse lines used, but a trade is carried on in the manilla rops used by riverman. The headquarters of the trade are in New York, from which place the baled goods are distributed all over the world. A well-known dealer was interrogated concerning the size of the trade. "You can get some idea of the size of the business from the fact that two tons of the clean rope will make one ton of heavy paper. In our mill, when running full, we use six tons of stock per day. Ordinarily clean rope is quoted a $3 per 100. Now, however, in sympathy with everything else it is down to $2.62. The greasy rope is worth but about one-half as much as the clean, as it is impossible to ever make as good paper, even when mixed with higher-priced stock. The principal supply for the dealers, who bale it and ship it in tons."

And thus it is that thousands of yards of dirty, greasy rope that smell so loudly at the petroleum derricks of upper Pennsylvania, and which have unloosened the geysers of oil for the world's illumination, are at last transformed into the neat little paper bag in which sugar, tea, coffee and flour are brought to the breakfast-table, or wrapped about the packages of dry goods carried from every store in Pittsburg.

The Child Is Father of the Man.

[Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.]

He was a little boy, and the United States then, although he afterward attained unto that honor. He was a little boy, and rather small for his age, but sturdy and bright. He loved his mother and even maintained a sincere respect for his father. One evening he was about an hour or longer off time getting home from school. He eager mamma's eye fell upon his shirt and at once divined the cause of his detention. The other eager boat-eyes, of course, had a little pair of them, saw the same thing.

"Thomas," said his mother, "why are you so late?"

"Yes, ma."

"You have been in swimming."

"No, ma'am!" very stoutly.

"Tommy! Mother knows."

"No, ma am!" with the air of a boy whose position is unassailable.

"Tommy, you have been swimming in the river; I can tell by your shirt."

"Nixie, bo-s!" shouted the boy, triumphantly; "You can't play no turned inside out shirts on me! You can't prove nothin' by that shirt."

"Tommy, yo ur shirt tells me everything!"

"Tell nothin'. I didn't take it off when I went in."

It was many, many years after that when Thomas Jefferson learned why he was fed on the slate-strap of affliction that night, in the entire absence of sufficient evidence to convict him, and when the truth dawned upon him he wrote the Declaration of Independence, and invented the shirt that buttons behind.

Siege Guns Built of Wire.

[Chicago Journal.]

Siege guns built of wire are the newest description of ordnance for the British national service. A very tough steel wire is used, having a breaking strength of 100 tons to the square inch, which is wound over a steel tube as tape may be wound on a reel, but very frequently is not off the same in cohesion, and so neatly put together as to look precisely like solid metal. An experimental howitzer has been made upon this principle, and passed a satisfactory proof at the royal arsenal, Woolwich. It has a caliber of 10 inches, but weighs only about 7,000 pounds.

In its trial this howitzer threw a shell of 800 pounds, with a charge of twenty-eight pounds and attained a velocity of 1,500 feet per second—a result which may be compared with two guns of a similar weight which are at present in the service. One of these is the eight-inch gun, which throws a shell of just half the weight—namely, 180 pounds—with a velocity of 950 feet, and the other is the 100-pounder gun of 6.6 caliber, which with its light shot of 100 pounds, manages to reach a velocity of 1,800 feet per second. The trial weapon seems in no way impaired by the strain to which it has been subjected.

Readers for Work-Rooms.

A cigarette manufacturer at Meriden, Conn., contemplates hiring readers, who are to sit at the center of the work-rooms and read aloud from the newest novels to the employes. He has imported the idea from Havana, where it is said to be employed with success, diminishing the loss of time through the gossip and noisy chatter of the girls.

CHOLERA'S TRAVELS.

COURSES THE PLAGUE HAS PURSUED IN THE PAST.

How the Pestilence Was Brought Across the Atlantic Ocean, and How It Scattered Throughout the United States.

[Inter Ocean.]

The march of cholera toward Chicago is fearfully anticipated, since the experience with past epidemics of the disease teaches that every summer it comes more or less regularly to the front. There is a painful interest in noting the course the plague pursues in its advance upon the great central points of civilization. In 1832 cholera prevailed in France to such an extent that 120,000 deaths occurred within the year, 7,000 of which were in the short space of eighteen days. In the spring of the next year it appeared in England and in Ireland. From Liverpool, Cork, Limerick, and Dublin five vessels sailed with emigrants for Quebec, and 179 deaths occurred during the passage. These ships were put in quarantine at Grosse Isle, but on June 7 a vessel containing a load of these emigrants, with their baggage, to Quebec and Montreal. Cases of cholera occurred at Quebec the next day. From Montreal the emigrants were forwarded by the emigrant society as fast as they arrived, and the pestilence was sown at each stopping place. The epidemic at the northern end of Detroit, continued west along the great lakes, and in September the military posts on the upper Mississippi were attacked, and the most fatal effects were displayed. From the disease reached the troops at Fort Dearborn. The infection was both direct and indirect through the sick and the well. An infected mattress flung from a passing vessel was picked up by a man, and both he and his wife died of cholera.

In 1833 the brig Amelia, with 106 persons on board, sailed from New York for New Orleans. The disease appeared on board on the day of sailing. The brig was stranded on Folly island, ten miles from Charleston, and in two days the disease began spreading among the inhabitants of that island, who never had had cholera. It was the year there was a second outbreak at Quebec, occasioned by a vessel of emigrants coming in. The disease prevailed in Canada and New York, and thence spread all over the country in 1835-36. Then there was a gradual subsidence and the disease disappeared for nearly ten years.

In 1845, however, it entered upon its old path, and reached England in October, beginning with Sunderland, the very town it began with in 1831. It was also carried from Havre, one for New York, the other for New Orleans, both carrying German emigrants. The New York boat occasioned the Asiatic in its quarantine grounds. There was no quarantine at New Orleans. The sick of the vessels were conveyed to hospitals, and the epidemic ensued. A boat from New Orleans to Memphis carried the disease to the latter point, and the next spring it spread thence to St. Louis, Cincinnati and the whole Mississippi valley. In October it reached Sacramento by means of overland emigrants, and San Francisco by steamer.

In 1849 the disease reappeared in New York, and 5,000 persons died. The disease reated until 1853, when it broke out in Newfoundland, destroying 11,000 persons, and reached France, where 114,000 died, and England, where there were 16,000 deaths. The emigrants introduced it into New York, and it carried in Buffalo. Philadelphia, extended to many towns in New England, and was borne along the western channels of travel. In 1854 there was a rest until 1866, when the cholera broke out among the pilgrims to Mecca. It reached Europe in 1865, and was thence borne by the usual means to North America and the West Indies. In 1866 it was carried from Halifax in troop ships to New York and the various southern ports, from whence its progress could be traced to Texas and the gulf states, and to the towns of the Mississippi and Missouri.

The last appearance of cholera in the United States was in 1873, when it occurred at three points far distant from each other, being introduced in the effects of emigrants. These were Carthage, Ohio; Grow River, Minn., and Yankton, D. T. In each place twenty-four hours after the poison particles were liberated the disease appeared. It is thus shown that cholera is not general in this country from any local conditions, but depends upon the introduction of the specific poison of the disease. Water is the main channel through which the infectious principles of the disease are spread, but the particles can also be conveyed in clothing, proving fatal when liberated.

A Pathetic Incident.

[St. Paul Pioneer-Press.]

Dr. Murphy was one of the surgeons who ministered to the sufferings of the victims of the awful carnage at Shiloh. He tells me once that for four days and nights after that battle he stood continuously at his table, and in that time amputated, I forget just now how many limbs, but it was up in the hundreds. It was an experience, he said, that he would never forget, and such as he did not again desire to encounter.

"We got used to a good many rough things in that time," went on the doctor, "but there is one thing that broke me up completely. I had on my table a poor fellow—a rebel prisoner—and was about to take off his leg. A shell had struck him and shattered it horribly. I called one of our boys to hold him, and do you believe it? he recognized the subject as his own father. The two had fought on opposite sides, had not met for years, and had lost track of one another. It was a pretty tough sight, I tell you, and I actually think I cried a little myself."

Not a Bit Longer.

[Times of India.]

A gentleman met a boy and asked what o'clock it was. Being told that it was just 12 he expressed some surprise, and said he thought that it was more. "It's never more in these parts, sir," said the boy, simply; "it begins again at 1." In order to explain in a clear and simple manner the necessity of regulating our conduct by some fixed standard, the schoolmaster asked a pupil what he ought to do with his watch if it were sometimes too slow. "Sell it," was the immediate response. A child who had just mastered her catechism confessed herself disappointed because, she said, "though I obey the fifth commandment and honor my papa and mamma, yet my days are not a bit longer in the land, because I am still put to bed at 7 o'clock."

Before a man settles down he should settle up and before a man settles up he must settle down.

CITY MILLS,
Somerset Street
Near Front, Plainfield, N.J.
FRENCH BROS
Merchant Millers,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in CHOICE Brands of
New Process Pastry and Family FLOUR
EVER-READY PREPARED
Flour and Indian Meal, Hominy, Oat-meal, Wheat and Rye Bran.
All kinds of Feed for Horses, Cattle and Poultry.
BALED HAY AND STRAW
Corn, Oats, Wheat, Buckwheat, Barley, Wheat and Rye Bran, Corn Meal, Screenings, Cracked Corn, Bone Meal, Oil Cake Meal Ground
Oyster Shell
Cracked
Bone,
GOODS ETC. DELIVERED

10 Per Cent.
REDUCTION
ON EVERY ARTICLE OF
Summer Wear
FOR THE NEXT
Thirty Days
AT
SCHWED Bros.,
Leading Plainfield Clothiers.
No. 7 E. Front St.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

DIXON'S
ICE CREAM.
All Flavors.
Delivered to all Parts of the city Free of Charge.
Families, Hotels and Boarding Houses supplied by the quart or gallon.
Also First-Class Restaurant and Chop House.
35 WEST FRONT STREET.

Joseph A. Patterson,
FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The Largest and Best Selected Stock of
FINE SEGARS,
Tobaccos, Pipes and Smokers' Articles
IN THE STATE.
Sole Agent for the Celebrated
"BLACK PRINCE,"
Plum and West India Segars
The Trade Supplied at the Lowest Rates.

CRUSHED STONE
Is Now Furnished by
JOHN WILSON.
A good supply of stone it THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.
Orders can be sent through the post office, or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street, corner Washington Ave.

I. S. MELBOURN,
Mason and Builder
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Residence—Force's Hotel. P. O. Box 296

HARD BRICK,
SOMERSET STREET,
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A Specialty in Mason Jobbing and Kalsomining
All orders will receive prompt attention. 9-321

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Wall Paper,
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Hardware and Iron Merchant.

Sole Agent for this vicinity for
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G. F. & C. E. Brown,

Wall Paper
WINDOW SHADES
of all grades.
INTERIOR DECORATIONS.
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PURE Philadelphia
ICE CREAM
Parties, Weddings and Receptions served with individual Harlequin Brick. Ice Cream, Frozen Custard, Water Ices and Frozen Fruits delivered promptly, well packed in Ice.
COMPTON'S
CONFECTIONERY & BAKERY,
26 West Front St.

TO
The Public!
On and after July 25th,
BUTLER'S
Drag store will be closed
EVERY Sunday
Between the hours from
10 a. m.
To
4 p. m.

23 1-2 W. Front
MORALLER BROS.,
JEWELERS
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
French and American Watches and Clock Repaired.
PARK HOUSE.
Park Avenue Corner of Eighth Street,
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Having been newly renovated and placed in the hands of the undersigned, with first-class service is now open as a first-class Summer and Winter resort for Families and Transient.
We, the patrons and guests of the Park House, take pleasure in recommending it under the present management, as cleanly and healthful, properly kept in all its appointments, and as a first-class hotel.
Wm. L. Jones, Henry T. Taylor,
Jas. L. Plummer, H. M. Gillingham,
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Business Cards.

Naylor and Smalley,
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Emmons Bros.,
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Orchard Place, near Front street. Jobbing promptly executed. P. O. Box 392.

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For Sale or To Let. Pianos and organs Tuned and Repaired. 54 E. Front St.

Laine, the Hair Cutter,
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Shaving, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, etc. in first-class style. Particular attention paid to hair cutting and shampooing.
Ladies & Children.

Mrs. A. Corwin,
Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets,
Feathers, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc. Pleating and Dressmaking. 318 East Front street.

William Claassen,
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No. 5 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

H. N. Spencer, 60 Somerset Street,
Grocer & Goodman,
Fine butter, cheese, teas, coffees, and specialties. Full assortment seeds, choice celery, cabbage and pepper plants.

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30 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

Frank Jones,
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Dress Cutting, Room at Queen House between Smith's and Demarest's. Hours from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Miss Sherman, Miss Hopkins and a
Perfect Fitting Lining Cut
and basted waist and sleeve, over which they can make their own dresses with entire success. Tailor system. Also Agents for the paper patterns.

TenEyck's Meat Market.
Profits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Spicer & Hubbard, Madison avenue and Third street
Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors,
Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds.

Somerset House,
Permanent & Transient Board,
at Fair Rates. First-class stables and sheds attached. Meals at all reasonable hours. Corner of Somerset and Emily streets.

I. L. McVoy, Driven Well,
Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work easy. After an experience of fifteen years I feel confident in executing all work entrusted to my care with satisfaction. Office No. 3 Park avenue, near Front street. Shop in East Front. 4-26-1y

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Newsdealer, Books, Stationery
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Watchmaker & Jeweler,
Repairing of French and American clocks, fine watches and Jewelry a specialty.

Mrs. L. Adams, 42 West Front street Plainfield, N. J.
Fashionable Milliner & Dressmaker
Mourning Goods a Specialty. Novelties in Evening Dress-ts. Late of Mlle. Doane of 680 Broadway, N. Y.

Farmer's Hotel, Somerset street near Front.
Boarding, Permanent or Transient
Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Blumm, Prop.

J. W. and H. Coddington,
P. O. box 236 Plainfield, N. J. Families, hotels, restaurants, cafes, butchers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates with
Clear Spring Water Ice,
Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain.

Notice.
Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults,
thoroughly cleaned at per cent cheaper than anyone else. New ones built and old ones repaired. Sodding, grading and contracting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders by mail to box 1481 promptly attended to. John Barry, 3 Chatham street, next to Arnold's grocery.

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Artist Sign Writer and State Agent for
Adamant Letters & Numerals,
For signs on Glass, Wood, Stone or Metals. Sign Boards, Banners, Flags, Banners, etc., in any shape made in the shop.

R. A. Ross, Steiner Place, North Plainfield,
Informs carpenters and builders that he has taken charge of the North Plainfield Moulding and Planing Mill, and can furnish
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Blinds and all Kinds of Scroll and Turned Work at Reasonable Prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Closed Saturdays.)

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At George Demun's Kindling Wood Establishment, Somerset street. 8-24-1m

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Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults
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Blatz's Hotel,
Somerset street, near Greenbrook Road, North Plainfield. Under his personal supervision. Comfortable, convenient and healthful. Good accommodations.

Jules Boutes, (FROM LONDON)
'Ladies' Hair Dresser,
Hair Goods at New York Prices. Manicuring and Theatrical costumes to hire. 26 W. Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Milk Dairy,
Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily,
Address D. S. Coles, P. O. Box 290, Plainfield.

M. Powers,
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12 Large Barrels for two dollars. Wood for open grates a specialty. Guaranteed the best wood in the city. 39 Manning avenue. P. O. Box 1297.

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Houses rented and collections made. Agent for the Hanover and Jersey City Fire Insurance Cos. Also Germania Insurance Co., of N. Y. 23 Door street, North Plainfield.

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JONES & CO.,
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For cleaning and disinfecting cesspools, and privy vaults. Through and sanitary work guaranteed. Charges reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leave orders with D. W. Littell, C. Rayhert, Addis and Hedges, personal placards or address. Jones and Co., P. O. Box 1402, Plainfield.
Telephone Call 20.

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R. WALDRON,
No. 9 East Front street,
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MANUFACTURER
of all kinds of
PICTURE FRAMES.
Gold Frames for Paintings
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OLD FRAMES REGILDED
to equal New.
First-class Work. Low Prices

Cards, Bill heads, Hand Bills,
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Reasonable Prices,
at the
EVENING NEWS JOB DEPARTMENT

Night Soil Removed. Cesspools Cleaned.
25 per cent Cheaper than by any other Company
[By the use of
Harris' Cleaning Apparatus,
The only one of the kind in the city which is odorless, and it does it in a few hours and no smell is perceptible during the operation. Orders left at 25 Park avenue, 25 Somerset street, or addressed to P. O. Box 248, Plainfield, N. J., will receive prompt attention. Telephone Call, No. 47.
JOHN BROWN

CLARE'S JEWELRY STORE
9 Park Avenue,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE & Optical Goods.
Repairing equal to New York houses, at Reduced Rates.
An old established store. Long practical experience.

IN SALT LAKE CITY.

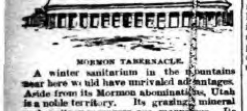
PICTURES FROM THE KINGDOM OF THE LATTER DAY SAINTS.

The Tabernacle—The Organ—Mormon High Life and Mormon Low Life—Which is Best, Uncle Sam or the Saints?

[Special Correspondence.]

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 22.—From New York to Utah is a good stretch, even for that wonderful land of magic and correspondent. There are queer people who fancy they would enjoy traveling if they were to make the trip from New York to Salt Lake City without stopping; they would be cured of this hallucination. Dark heat and smoke-stricken you by day; at night you vary the monotony of the former process into the fog, and climb into your uncertainly sleeping berth. There you lie and think of all the vile tombs that are poured from the air pump in there for you to take in a dose or four hours. And with it all is the eternal brum-brum hum of the car wheels, the tongue you have to dwell on by day and day out. It sounds in your ears for days after you have got out upon fixed ground. Not even can a summer's number as a good cigar, or a dream away the hours of summer vacation. It is better than all the crazy locomotive over the continental railroad, the screeching steam engine. There is such a thing as getting too much of "travel."

But Salt Lake is a beautiful city, once you get here. In the east, people fancy that they have pure, transparent air. Yet when per one who have always lived here go east for the first time, they speak of the sort of hazy or smoky that seems to fill the air there all the time. Here it sweeps, blue, crisp and crystalish, right down from God's eternal mountain tops. The skies have a tone that is incomprehensible to those who have not seen it, a brightness of blue that is startling. It is fairly like the indigo tint on a tea chrome.



MORMON TABERNACLE.

A winter sanitarium in the mountains near here would have unrivaled advantages. Aside from its Mormon abominations, Utah is a noble territory. Its grazing, mineral and sanitary resources are marvelous. Its mines have had only a mere scratch in the direction of development, as yet. Fifteen years ago it was possible to make a fortune in a few seasons from cattle ranching and grazing. Alfalfa grows with speed-like luxuriance for the winter feed of the animals. The days of fabulous gains have gone by, it is true, but there are still large and steady returns for those who raise beef cattle for the eastern markets.

Wipe out this vile Mormonism and Salt Lake becomes at once a city of wonderful possibilities. To begin, it is the only city in the Union that has a natural gutterage, if one might so speak. A vast stretch of crystal pure water is turned into the streets of the city from a neighboring mountain, 10,000 feet high. This is divided so as to flow through every street in Salt Lake as originally laid out. Thus the gardens are irrigated not waste fluids carried off.

Brigham Young may have caught this idea from the acqueducts of old Rome, which conveyed water to the city from the Sabine mountains.

COURT HOUSE.

I have secured some views of buildings in the city, which show that Brigham had also very fair ideas of architecture. The court house is a picturesque-looking building. But the feature which most attracts stranger Gentiles is the curious, three-topped tabernacle. It cost half a million dollars, to begin, and holds 13,000 people. It has no pretensions to beauty on worldly, yet is to be entirely adapted to its purposes in all ways as to be a marvel. Its acoustic properties are perfect, the best of any hall in America. When the late Reuben Springer was planning his magnificent music hall for Cincinnati, he visited Salt Lake and carefully studied the dimensions, accoustics, etc., of the Mormon tabernacle. Then, as far as possible, he modeled the Cincinnati structure after it.

The great organ in the Mormon tabernacle is also a church of a wonder as the building itself. It is nearly as large as a small house. The towers on each side are forty-eight feet high. There are 2,764 pipes and 57 stops. The whole front woodwork is exquisitely carved by hand. The organ was built a good while ago. But it was made a heavy and an ill-appearing affair until after the Episcopal church here built a beautiful organ. That fired the Mormon heart.

The Saints determined not to be outdone in music by the Gentiles. They set to work repairing their organ and getting it ready for use. They spent, in all, about $30,000 on it. Then it became a superb instrument. The next thing was to get an organist who could play it. A master in the art was secured. The finest classic and devotional music is given. The hearer is enraptured. The sound falls upon the ear, powerful, and yet soft as a melody from the celestial spheres. It is a little odd that some of the grandest church music in America should be heard here in the heart of the American desert, more than 2,000 miles away from the Atlantic coast, where the best of everything that civilization affords is supposed to be found.

After all, though, the hard-headed Saints would never have perfected this superb organ only out of rivalry to the Gentiles, to keep them from drawing the people drawn away from the fold. So the perfected organ is due to the Gentiles at last. The Saints do not take naturally to anything so unpractical as music.

The theatre is no less important in the Mormon hierarchy than the tabernacle. The picture shows the social hall, used alike for ball and theatricals. Brigham Young's own daughters were actresses on its stage in the palmy old days of Mormonism. Brigham took another lesson from the classic tyrants. He saw that it was necessary to amuse his flock if he would keep them under. A laughing underling is not dangerous. He is your sullen serf that blows things up with dynamite. Therefore Brigham Young stretched the religion of the saints till it included dancing and theatre-going.

THE THEATRE.

In that way he hoped to keep his followers under his thumb. But it was not entirely successful, by-plan. Gentiles could not be kept out of the kingdom of the saints. There the Pacific Road was finished. Mormonism would fall to pieces. That did not prove to be the case. Then it was said that when Brigham Young died it would certainly go to pieces. But that prophecy did not come true either. In numbers and wealth Mormonism was never more powerful than it is to-day, a good many years after Young's death. It has not only maintained an iron grip on Utah, but has reached out, octopus like, into the neighboring territories. On the 48 there are Mormons scattered through a good many portions of Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming and Idaho. Mormonism and polygamy fall like iron still, defying the power of the United States government to break them up.

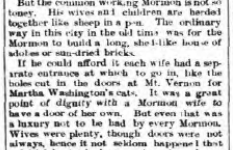
A tenth of every man's earnings goes to the church. It was so ordered in the beginning. The membership was largely made up of industrious, ignorant foreign agricultural laborers. They knew nothing but to work like beasts of burden. Over them the heads of the church cracked the whip of theological rule. They worked and paid tithes. Consequently the church got vast riches soon. The church was largely Brigham Young, Polygamy, as represented in the person, the basket and store of this able-bodied despot, was immensely prosperous. He pointed to the prosperity of the church, that is himself, to show how the Lord had blessed the

THE BEEHIVE.

Latter Day Saints. He had as many residences as Queen Victoria. The favorite one of all was the Beehive, in the illustration. It is called the Beehive. It is said that this is the house in which Artemus Ward called on the "President" and was ninety-five days of long stocking hanging upon the clothes line. That, however, may be taken as a joke. Brother Brigham was rich enough to have a separate house for every one of his fifty-seven wives, more or less. He did largely settle them apart. Even then he had daily old times with their quarreling occasionally.

But the common working Mormon is not so toney. His wives and children are herded together like sheep in a pen. The ordinary way in this city in the old time was for the Mormon to build a long, shed-like house of adobe or sun-dried brick.

If he could afford it each wife had a separate entrances at which to go in, like the holes cut in the doors at Mt. Vernon for Martha Washington's cats. It was a great point of dignity with a Mormon wife to have a door of her own. But even that was a luxury not to be had by every Mormon. Wives were plenty, though doors were not always, hence it not seldom happened that a faithful saint had more wives than doors. Then the whole bunch lived as in the last illustration.



POOR MORMON'S FAMILY.

The picture is taken from Mormon rural life. But in this very Salt Lake City itself there are men living with three wives and a dozen children in two rooms hardly fit for a decent dog-kennel. Another member of this saintly church married his own half-sister. Sometimes they live in one inextricable mix—father, two or three mothers and grown sons and daughters—in a hovel of two or three rooms. Talk of common decency! Talk of good morals! The poor wretches believe they are really fulfilling the Lord's will in thus living like hogs. One of their women number has remarked that a Mormon husband's heart is like a beer's comb, with a cell for every wife. The newest cell is the trammest, brightest one, too. Then a Mormon husband will sweeping go afresh he always represents to his old wife or wives that it is his painful duty to take a new partner. Oh, yes! he is always exceedingly painful. When the old one sees him primping before the mirror evenings, and blacking his shoes and going out mysteriously, and slipping in at the small hours, she feels in her bones what is coming. She knows that shortly Brother Hiram will come wheeling up and say pathetically that he's just had a revelation that it's the will of the Lord for him to marry again. It's a awful pity, but he is, in fact, he'd rather be whipped, but it's his duty as a saint to build up the kingdom. Then he goes out and gets the prettiest girl he can find, and brings her home for his new wife, and makes her think he never loved before. Tremendously jolly that is for the old wives.

Courtship among the common saints is not so romantic as it might be. Sparking Sunday nights gets at last as common as to be rather a bore. Then the business-like saint simply walks up like a little man to his lower girl and says:

"Say, sis! I've twenty head of stock, fifty acres of good land, got a good log house and the latest old woman in the country. Now, sis, will you have me?"

Yet there are signs that Mormonism may die after all. Some of the brainiest and most highly educated of the second generation of the church have seceded. They are often children of polygamous wives; consequently they have no kind tenderly to look back on with pride. Legally they are the disgracefully born children of unwedded parents. This makes them hate polygamy with a fiendish hate. They loathe the very name of the Mormon church. If the number of the apostates of their race polygamy could not stand a year. Some of the rebels against the institution of the Saints are near relatives of Brigham Young. One of his own sons is a rabid Gentile.

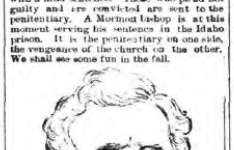
But the most serious element of disintegration is within the church itself. The Saints are at war themselves at last. The mailed fist that could so terribly thrust into submission is there no longer. The war comes from a difference of opinion as to whether Mormons shall obey the laws of the United States or not. The continual pounding away of the government at last having its some effect.

By way of a test, Orson Arnold, a few months ago, pleaded guilty to the charge of polygamy in a United States court, and got off with a trifling fine and a promise not to take choice in the matter. Polygamists who were in a like predicament had their eyes on him. If government would let them off thus easily, why not all plead guilty and receive the same mild justice? It was the easiest way out of the scrape. Some had actually made up their minds that they would do just that, when the priesthood interfered. This thing would break up polygamy, the corner stone of the divine institution. They drew the check rein on members who had concluded to obey the laws of the United States.

MORMON ARRIVALS IN NEW YORK.

There is an organization throughout Utah known as the Order of Melchisedec. Its members number some 15,000. They are bound by most fearful oaths to put the commands of the church above everything else. The Mormon leaders will bring all the machinery of this dread secret order to bear upon weak kneed saints to force them to evade the law of their country. If, in spite of that, a member should, when arrested for polygamy, plead guilty and throw himself on the mercy of the court, then he may look out. The authoriti s that engineered the Mountain Meadow massacre will know what to do with him. We shall see whether the whole United States government can protect its citizens against Mormon vengeance. Mormonism is a curious anachronism flung into the midst of the Nineteenth century. Fastened on the body of a free republic, it is the single example of an absolutely despotic hierarchy in the world at the present day.

Meantime Salt Lake City grows with a steady, substantial growth. It has many miles of street railway now and a population of 25,000. About the only Mormon growth from the outside, however, comes from the influx of ignorant foreign immigrants. Even these do not come in such numbers as they used to, though droves of them still land in New York from the steerage of ships, from time to time. There are large Gentile interests in Salt Lake. The Saints have not escaped the liberalizing influence of such contact. It is predicted that in the end of all the pressure from the church, a number of the brethren will plead guilty of polygamy, and get off with a mild sentence. Those who plead not guilty and are convicted are sent to the penitentiary. A Mormon bishop is at this moment serving his sentence in the Idaho prison. That is the penitentiary on one side, the vengeance of the church on the other. We shall see some fun in the fall.



PRESIDENT JOHN TAYLOR.

On the death of Brother Brigham, Apostle John Taylor was chosen as the head of the Mormon state. He is not a beauty, but he has qualities that fit him to be the leader of a government whose corner stone is polygamy. He is such a roaring old heathen as Brother Brigham, being of a more kindly nature and having not so many wives by far. He is not only president but senior apostle of the saints.

By birth Taylor is a tall, raw-boned, iron-jawed Englishman. The religious fervor which in persons of narrow nature runs into fanaticism, in his case took on Mormonism. He was a Methodist to begin, and a local preacher in that denomination. But he did not stay a Methodist. That conservative and powerful organization did not afford scope for his peculiar gifts, and in 1837 he became one of the Mormonism. He had just the faculties for a Mormon apostle and missionary. An emotional nature which slopped over among women, a shrewdness which made him successful with weak sinners, and a fanaticism which went in for building up the kingdom of the saints, hit or miss, these were the qualities which made him a fearless proselyter. He went in his early days to England and France as a missionary and gathered in shiploads of converts and armfuls of money.

Apostle John Taylor was so zealous in the faith that at one time, in 1855, he actually established a Mormon paper in New York city, and sought to convert the wicked inhabitants of that place to the ways of the Latter Day saints. But although a good many of the lower classes, the metropolis, according to Mormon belief, is not the place to follow the ways of the saints on the sly, yet they could not be brought to the scratch of advocating their views publicly, and Brother John's paper was done for almost as soon as it was begun.

Taylor is now 78 years old. The question has he married as he ought? will become of Mormonism when he in turn dies.

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